

# **KGB Lexicon**

The Soviet Intelligence Officer's  
Handbook

*Edited and introduced by*  
**Vasiliy Mitrokhin**

## KGB LEXICON

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VASILIIY MITROKHIN

With a Foreword by  
Peter Hennessy



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#### **Publisher's Note**

The publisher has gone to great lengths to ensure the quality of this reprint but points  
out that some imperfections in the original may be apparent

## DEDICATION

Посвящается  
Чекистам - разработчикам  
словарей КТБ, ибо без их  
вклада в декаведение  
невозможны были бы эти  
публикации.\*

Минусин

\* To the teams of KGB specialists who drafted the Top Secret Lexicons for internal use within Soviet Intelligence. Without their contribution to Chekist Studies, the present extracts could not have been published.

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# Foreword

Those who wish to penetrate the inner mind of a clandestine institution, whether for counter-intelligence or scholarly purposes, must first get their hands on the secret rulebooks that govern its most private practices. For the hardest targets this is rarely possible and no target came tougher than the Russian Intelligence Service.

Now, thanks to Vasiliy Mitrokhin, the *KGB Lexicon* is an open book for Western Intelligence, students of intelligence history and the general reader alike. It represents a windfall of a rarity and a grimness that sets it apart as a piece of primary historical material.

For, to borrow Mr Mitrokhin's own imagery in conversation with me, the world illuminated within these pages represented the darkest of 'dark spheres' for those who needed to defend themselves against its purposes. Laid out here in relentless detail is the official mind of Soviet state security which governed the lives and practices of the secret servants of the USSR in a manner that left little to chance.

Each page is as dispiriting as it is revealing – a window into a world of demons where for every demon there is a drill or an instruction. The *KGB Lexicon* is best read in instalments with a stiffish drink by one's side. And, when you reach the end, raise your glass in merciful recognition that the compilers of this work and those they served did not prevail!

Peter Hennessy  
Attlee Professor of Contemporary British History,  
Queen Mary, University of London,  
Guy Fawkes' Day, 2001

# Acknowledgements

A good number of well-wishers were to be found who helped the dictionaries to come out. To them all, and to each one individually, I extend my profound gratitude, my heartfelt thanks and will not forget their kindness. They undoubtedly deserve the reader's highest approval.

I also recognise the painstaking work of the translator; I express my sincere appreciation of his English translation of the *KGB Lexicon* and its Introduction.



# Note on Transliteration

The entries in this lexicon follow the order in which they appear in the original Russian. This is because the sequence of the Russian Cyrillic alphabet is different from the sequence of the Roman alphabet in which English is written.

There is no single internationally accepted system of transliteration from Russian to English. The system used in these lexicons broadly follows the method used by the BBC Monitoring Service, where the Russian hard and soft signs, sometimes rendered as an apostrophe in other transliteration systems, are not indicated.

Russian		English		Russian		English	
А	а	A	a	П	п	P	p
Б	б	B	b	Р	р	R	r
В	в	V	v	С	с	S	s
Г	г	G	g	Т	т	T	t
Д	д	D	d	У	у	U	u
Е	е	Ye	ye, e*	Ф	ф	F	f
Ё	ё	Yo	yo, o**	Х	х	Kh	kh
Ж	ж	Zh	zh	Ц	ц	Ts	ts
З	з	Z	z	Ч	ч	Ch	ch
И	и	I	i, yi***	Ш	ш	Sh	sh
Й	й	Y	y	Щ	щ	Shch	shch
К	к	K	k	Ы	ы	Y	y
Л	л	L	l	Э	э	E	e
М	м	M	m	Ю	ю	Yu	yu
Н	н	N	n	Я	я	Ya	ya
О	о	O	o				

\* Ye as initial letter, or after vowel, hard and soft signs.  
\*\* Yo except after ch, sh, shch.  
\*\*\* Yi after soft sign.

# List of Abbreviations

- AND (Agenturno-nablyudatelnoye delo) – agent monitoring file
- AOO (Agenturno-operativnaya obstanovka) – agent-operational situation
- BREM (Byro po delam russkoy emigratsii) – Bureau for the Affairs of Russian Emigrés in Manchuria
- DAR (Delo agenturnoy razrabotki) – agent cultivation/ development file
- DKS (Dokument kodirovannoy svyazi) – encoded communications document
- DLB (Dead letter box)
- DOP (Delo operativnoy perepiski) – operational correspondence file
- DOR (Delo operativnoy razrabotki) – operational cultivation/development file
- ECB (Evangelical Christian baptists)
- GPU (Gosudarstvennoye politicheskoye upravleniye pri NKVD RSFSR) – State political directorate attached to the People's commissariat for internal affairs of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic.
- GRU (Glavnoye razvedyvatelnoye upravleniye generalnogo shtaba Sovetskoy armii) – The Chief Intelligence Directorate
- GUGB (Glavnoye upravleniye gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti) – Chief Directorate of State Security
- INO (Inostrannyi otdel) – Foreign Department
- ISZ (Iskusstvennyy sputnik zemli) – artificial earth satellite
- KOMSOMOL (Vsesoyuznyy Leninskiy Kommunisticheskiy Soyuz Molodyozhi) – the All-Union Leninist Communist Union of Youth
- KPP (Kontrolno-propusknoy punkt) – border crossing control point
- KPP (Kontrolno-proverochnyy punkt) – monitoring control point
- KPSS (Kommunisticheskaya partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza) – the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (often referred to simply as 'the Party')
- KRO (Kontrrazvedyvatelnyy otdel) – Counter-intelligence Department
- KSP (Kontrolno-sledovaya polosа) – surveillance ploughed strip

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MOOP (Ministerstvo okhrany obshchestvennogo poryadka) – Ministry for the Protection of Public Order

MVD (Ministerstvo vnutrennikh del) – Interior Ministry

NKGB (Narodnyy komissariat gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti) – People's Commissariat of State Security

NKVD (Narodnyy komissariat vnutrennikh del) – National Commissariat for Internal Affairs

NN (Naruzhnoye nablyudeniye) – surveillance

OGPU (Obyedinyonnoye gosudarstvennoye politicheskoye upravleniye pri Sovete narodnykh komissarov SSR) – Combined State Political Directorate

OK (Operativnaya karta) – operational map

OPS (Obshchaya pereschifrovalnaya sistema) – common reciphering system

OVIR (Otdel viz i registratsii inostrannykh grazhdan i lits bez grazhdanstva) – Department of visas and registration of foreigners and persons without citizenship

PK (Perlyustratsiya korrespondentsii) – postal censorship

RFS (Rossiskiy fashistskiy soyuz) – Russian Fascist Union

RPG (Razvedyvatelnaya poiskovaya gruppa) – intelligence-gathering group

RSFSR (Rossiyskaya Sovetskaya Federativnaya Sotsialisticheskaya Respublika) – the Russian Soviet Federation Socialist Republic

RV (Rendez-vous)

SNK (Sovet Narodnykh Komissarov) – Council of People's Commissars

SPO (Sekretno-politicheskiy otdel) – Secret Political Department

SW (secret writing) – taynopolis

VChK (cheka) (Vserossiyskaya chrezvychaynaya komissiya po borbe s kontrrevolyutsiyey i sabotazhem) – All-Russia Emergency Commission to combat counter-revolution and sabotage

VRK (Voyennyy revolyutsionnyy komitet) – Military Revolutionary Committees

VTsIK (Vserossiyskiy Tsentralnyy Ispolnitelnyy Komitet) – All-Russian Central Executive Committee

ZAS (Zasekrechivayushchaya apparatura svyazi) – scrambler machine

ZCh OUN (Zakordonnyye chasti organizatsii ukrainskikh natsionalistov) – Overseas Units of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists

# Introduction

With the publication of this book we add one more to the vast array of dictionaries already on the shelves – a Dictionary of Chekist Terminology. We do not claim that there has never been such a dictionary before, merely that this is the first time it has appeared in public. The dictionary is made up of two separate KGB Lexicons – an intelligence lexicon and a counter-intelligence lexicon. We live in a world of universal information technology, computerisation and the internet, when any information which might be of even passing interest to the general public is flashed all round the world, yet the KGB and its successors are assiduous in their attempts to keep a tight hold on their dictionaries. The USSR has disappeared into the history books. It might seem that as the old order changed, any reason for continuing to keep secret documents from the old regime had gone with it. Yet there is no sign of any call to make them public.

This open-source English language edition seeks to fill the gap left by their deliberate refusal to open up. The dictionaries have been extracted from the Mitrokhin Archive and are now made freely available to the general public. Their intended readership was limited to professionally trained experts in the intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies of the Soviet KGB. They will therefore probably be of interest to people working in government, in branches of state, political and public administration in any country in the world. They will also be of some interest to linguists and philologists, while every intellectually curious person who has any interest in human affairs will find much of educational value in the dictionaries, which draw heavily on the experience of the agencies. Wherever and whenever a man, a family, a group or a society lives they will find that the intelligence agencies are there too, albeit covertly. They put pressure on a man and influence his fate.

The KGB intelligence and counter-intelligence dictionaries were compiled and issued in the 1970s inside the Cheka (VChK or All-Russia Emergency Commission to Combat Counter-Revolution and Sabotage). The intelligence dictionary was created by the Red Banner Institute of the first Chief Directorate of the KGB subordinated to the Soviet Council of Ministers while the counter-intelligence dictionary was the work of the Dzerzhinskiy High School of the Soviet KGB.<sup>1</sup> Both were written in Russian and produced on KGB printing presses in numbered copies. These were held individually in special KGB operational libraries, stamped Top Secret, and only officers in certain operational sub-units of the KGB were allowed access to them.<sup>2</sup>

The dictionaries were designed to provide a standard, accepted definition of intelligence terms peculiar to the solitary and self-contained professional world of the agencies of repression. The dictionaries have the legal status of regulatory acts, binding on all units of the Soviet KGB.

The combined dictionary presents and explains over 1,600 head words and set phrases. A significant number of commonly used Chekist terms have passed into general use in many languages. These include: Cheka (VChK or All-Russia Emergency Commission to Combat Counter-Revolution and Sabotage), Chekist (member of state security or intelligence agencies), Smersh ('Death to Spies' (Chief Counter-intelligence Directorate of the USSR People's Commissariats for Defence and the Navy, loosely all military counter-intelligence work during and immediately after the Second World War)), antisovetchik (anti-Soviet person), osobist (special services agent), spetsnaz (special purpose), spetskhran (special archive), spetszadaniye (special mission) and others.

The many jargon words used in the spoken and, occasionally, written language include: zek (prisoner), deza (disinformation), lipa (forged document), kagebeshnik (KGB officer), vyyezdnoy (good Soviet citizen with exit visa, therefore reliable), zheleznyy (reliable document which will stand up to examination), strogach (severe punishment imposed by administrative or party bodies), uproshchenka (simplified procedure for crossing border for local residents living in border area), zagranka (border), kompromat

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(compromising material), kontora (KGB), zalech (status of agent who has not given any sign of activity for some time), naruzhka (surveillance service), zasvetitsya (to blow one's cover as member of intelligence service), khvost (detecting surveillance), seksot (secret collaborator), sluzhba (KGB), bomzh (person without fixed abode), krysha (cover institution or appointment), vyshka (capital punishment) etc.

Abbreviations abound: VChK (All-Russia Emergency Commission to Combat Counter-Revolution and Sabotage), GPU (State Political Directorate), OGPU (Combined State Political Directorate), NKVD (People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs), NKGB (People's Commissariat for State Security), MGB (Ministry of State Security), MVD (Ministry of Internal Affairs), KGB (State Security Committee), GULAG (Chief Directorate of Corrective Labour Camps), ITL (corrective labour camp), GRU (Chief Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff), KPZ (holding cell for prisoners awaiting trial), VMN (capital punishment), PGU (FCD: First Chief of Directorate), VGU (SCD: Second Chief Directorate), and so on.

These dictionaries supplement the vocabulary of the Russian language with a whole raft of new chekist word formations. There follows some general comments on the way the dictionary is constructed, the principles underlying the terminology in general and their impact on the end product. However, the dictionaries can be read and understood on their own without any commentaries.

Technically this publication falls into the category of a translated bilingual special dictionary. The head word, term or phrase for each entry is given in bold type followed by any abbreviation or explanation. Similar terms include a cross-reference to the headword. A term may consist of one word (e.g. Razvedka – intelligence service), several words (e.g. Forma verbovki agenta – agent recruitment pattern) or a complete statement (Fakt, zasluzhivayushchiy operativnogo vnimaniya – fact worthy of operational attention).

The word is generally given in the singular. A term in the plural implies more than one item (Inyye svedeniya – other information), a set of items (Priznaki identifikatsionnyye – identification

characteristics or Pomekhi radio-priyomu – radio-reception disturbance) or a list of items (Antisovetskiye radiostantsii – anti-Soviet radio stations, Sredstva svyazi – means of communication).

In order to save time when transcribing the material, the transcriber transcribed only the entries which were supplied with an explanatory text (Agent-svyaznik, Rassledovaniye operativnoye and so on). With regret, he left out synonym entries which had no explanatory text (Agent-kuryer, Operativnoye rassledovaniye and so on). When the present dictionaries were being revised for publication, the entries originally omitted were reinstated and incorporated in the KGB lexicon (for example: Agent-kuryer, *See* Agent-svyaznik; Operativnoye rassledovaniye, *See* Rassledovaniye operativnoye, and so on).

Two terms, pelengatsiya and pelengirovaniye, were rendered by the same term in English (direction-finding) and two different Russian words (Russkiy and Rossiyskiy) were translated in English by one word (Russian). One term, 'grafit', has no equivalent in English. There are also occasional departures from common usage, if not from the grammatical rules. For example, Privlechonnyy is stated to be synonymous with Privlechonnoye litso. However, in the original this synonym is given in the plural: Privlechonnyye litsa.

All the terms and standard versions of the words are arranged in Russian alphabetical order and it is structured in the same way as the Russian original. The words are spelled out as for the Russian but transliterated into Roman script in order to retain the Russian sound of the word. The way of transliteration from Russian into English used in these dictionaries is the method used by the BBC Monitoring Service (see Note on Transliteration, p.x), in which the Russian dividing hard and soft signs are not indicated. For those familiar with the Russian language, this omission is striking. The entry heading also includes the English equivalent of the Russian term, followed by an English translation of the Russian entry.

Strictly speaking, there is no methodological system in the structure of the terminology and phraseological contents of the lexicons. The alphabet is the only guideline. In order to assist English-speaking readers to make use of the lexicons, an index is included giving the page references for both English and Russian terms.

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Although they contain the same or nearly the same terminology, the dictionaries differ in the way they explain it. For example the intelligence dictionary expresses the concept of Shpionomania – spy mania in general terms, whereas the counter-intelligence dictionary entry is more specific about its purpose (to compromise progressive forces and bring political repression to bear on them, to undermine the authority of the USSR and other socialist countries and to reinforce counter-intelligence work against the foreign intelligence services of socialist states). It follows the same pattern with other definitions (See e.g. Forma verbovki agenta – agent recruitment pattern). Different individual terms sometimes appear under a number of different headings. For example the intelligence term Agenturno-operativnaya obstanovka – agent operational situation is given in the counter-intelligence dictionary as operativnaya obstanovka – operational situation.

The body of the combined dictionary is made up of two discrete KGB dictionaries, each devoted to its own area of interest. The intelligence lexicon explains the meaning of terms and concepts applicable to the theory and practice of intelligence work by the external intelligence service, and used in operational correspondence and the practical work of the operational staff, in order to ensure their uniform usage. The meaning of the terms is set out in the broadest sense. The entries are clear, concise and cover the necessary without going into detail. Any descent into an ideological tone tends to suggest an intervention by the censors (e.g. final paragraph of Kontrazvedka – Counter-intelligence). The end of the entry for the term osnovnoy shifr (main cipher) has been omitted due to a copying error. To complete the sense of the entry the following wording has been added: ‘unless and until there is a reason to discontinue it’.

I have added to their lexicon one particular term – Osobaya neofitsialnaya svyaz (Special unofficial contact), as the term did not exist when the lexicon was compiled, and was only introduced much later. In view of the fact that the term has political and state overtones, even signing the form authorising the opening of an operational file on such a contact is the exclusive prerogative of the Head of the KGB First Chief Directorate. I also took it upon myself



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to include in the lexicon terms relating to the different forms of reporting which for some reason have been omitted – dokladnaya zapiska (reporting minute), otchot (report), raport (submission), and sluzhebnyaya zapiska (official minute). Other terms also inserted were zheleznyye dokumenty (cast iron documents), operativnaya perepiska (operational correspondence) and, under grif sekretnosti (secrecy markings), the term dlya sluzhebno polzovaniya (for official use).

The counter-intelligence lexicon seeks to eliminate inconsistencies current within the counter-intelligence service in interpreting old and new Chekist terms, a fact which caused inaccurate formulations to be included in regulations and operational documents. The lexicon gives the standard interpretation of terms used in the theory and practice of the KGB's counter-intelligence work.

The lexicon includes some entries which are not accurately formulated. In the entry for perebezchik (defector), point 4 does not specify what kind of camp or grouping, as if it were repeating point 2. The words 'political, ideological, religious' have therefore been added to bring out the sense. In the entry for 'alibi' the word 'accused' has been substituted for 'suspected'. The entry for perepiska mnogopocherkovaya dvustoronnyaya (bilateral correspondence in several handwritings) turned out very obscure. For the sake of clarification and to avoid misinterpretation, it was decided to remove from the text the words 'furthermore documents may be produced in the name of a single person. I also removed the term skhron (see bunker) for which I could find no explanation. But I have added to the dictionary two terms which were missing: beseda s agentom (conversation with agent) and konvoirovaniye (escort).

The KGB counter-intelligence dictionary is a product of the Cold War, adorned with hackneyed party clichés and haunted by the ghost of the enemy. The intelligence officer's approach is projected as the only true vision and the expressions are underpinned by the opposing forces of the intelligence services of the socialist and capitalist countries in terms of positive and negative, dawn and dusk, creativity and stagnation. The counter-intelligence service in a socialist state, for example, serves the interests of the working man,

that is why it is supported by them and enjoys their trust. A bourgeois counter-intelligence service, by contrast, is a tool of the reactionary domestic and foreign policy of the bourgeoisie, which targets the working man and is used to subvert peace.

At the same time the counter-intelligence dictionary has a factual value. Many of its entries come with explanations of their contextual use (*Tamozhennaya deklaratsiya* – customs declaration, *Ustanovochnyye dannyye* – tracing information, *Filtratsionnaya proverka* – filtration check) and sometimes they expand into fully developed explanations (*Ekspерiment operativnyy* – operational experiment). You can trace the gathering momentum of the agencies as they develop and change their names, reflecting the political line of the CPSU leadership. VChK becomes GPU, to be followed by OGPU, NKVD, NKGB, MGB, MVD and finally KGB.

Individual entries contain specific information (*Pogranichnaya polosa* – border strip) or list targets such as countries or religious and anti-Soviet organisations. A number of administrative regulations and criminal-procedural actions carried out by the agencies reveals the restriction of popular rights and freedoms.

Is there a requirement for such dictionaries? Undoubtedly there is. The literary language may not be enriched by the phraseology, freed from the narrow, enclosed professional society from which it sprang, but nor is it impoverished as the words creep into everyday language in the countries of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

Knowledge of the terminology of a subject is vital to understanding the subject. The terminology of these dictionaries covers all aspects of KGB activity – its capabilities, variety, extent and possibilities. By exposing its true nature, the Cheka in fact blows away the romantic veil of illusions shared with those who are not privy to its affairs. What actually lies hidden behind the mask of the VChK, OGPU, NKVD, KGB and GULAG is described here openly and in detail on the basis of objective research but the picture is still far from complete. The dictionaries add to the store of positive knowledge about *Chekavedeniye* – Cheka studies. In Soviet-speak *Chekavedeniye* is a subsidiary discipline and in the narrow sense of the word it covers activity by the intelligence agencies of the USSR and foreign states. In the broader sense it has transcended

those boundaries and now encompasses the policy of the troika of Bolshevism, the nomenklatura and the Cheka.

The dictionaries constitute a useful reference aid on *Chekavedeniye*, and much more besides. They are guidebooks to the world of intelligence, opening up the whole field of intelligence activity in all its variety and diversity with terms covering the theory and practice of the art of intelligence. The ideas and principles of intelligence work are reflected in some depth in their pages. Behind the quasi-scientific expressions it is possible to discern the doctrine of permissiveness, providing a criminal legal basis for any criminal act or constituting a recommendation to carry out such acts.

The dictionaries are the intelligence officer's book of amoral rules for activities which jeopardise stability, the law and the social order, providing guidance to how negative ways and means can be used to achieve positive results. They give authorisation for him to do things which are forbidden by law and to flout customary usage. Membership of the intelligence services brings with it certain activities and a certain standard of behaviour which are not compatible with pure thoughts, words or actions. They are sometimes referred to as warriors fighting on the invisible front, not on the cinema screen but in real life, and most of them appear as people devoid of conscience.

Just as people never cease to investigate the reasons for the fall of the Russian regimes in 1917, so the compulsion to understand the collapse of the Soviet regime, in which the intelligence agencies were the most important lever of power, will never die. It was a kaleidoscopic series of events with fateful changes happening in the USSR. The political map of the planet has changed beyond all recognition. Until very recently it was hard to imagine that KGB dictionaries would ever be presented as evidence of the existence at some long gone time of a powerful institution, a fearful monster with a nuclear weapon. And the defects in the collapsing system are to be seen in the ideas of the Cheka. For is not the Cheka one of reasons for the failure of the Soviet Union?

Reality has proved that the troika (of Bolshevism, the nomenklatura and the Cheka) stood on defective foundations. Setting your sights single-mindedly on false aims leads you up blind

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alleys. When evil in a position of power is operating only for its own benefit sooner or later it will turn back onto those who are perpetrating it. The Leninist methodology was still in place but it was going through the motions without going anywhere. The CPSU's actions were not matching up to its official promises. The Bolshevik intolerance of political views other than its own was hindering the advance of truth, the common desire for peace, mutual understanding and coming together. The troika had used up its stock of trust. No one was taking it on trust that the bad things it was doing were actually good and the good things other people were doing were actually bad. The force binding the troika had been broken.

Bolshevism, as the twentieth century's version of political terror, was bankrupt. The evil empire<sup>3</sup> came tumbling down and the communist system fell apart. It did not die old, but in its prime. The Bolsheviks boasted that they could capture any stronghold<sup>4</sup> yet they could not stand firm in their own. The Bolsheviks inflicted enormous damage on the Bolshevised version of communism. Communist ideas in their true form will probably languish untouched for many a long year.

The moral and ethical downfall of the nomenklatura in the administration and management provides evidence of grave crimes. To borrow the definitions in the KGB dictionary the charges are:

Betrayal of the motherland, as evidenced by their shift into the enemy camp, destroying the territorial integrity of the socialist fatherland and creating in its place isolated states with bourgeois parliamentary and feudal forms of government, obliterating the Soviet socialist regime and restoring capitalism, breaking up the moral and political unity of the Soviet people, fomenting hostility and hatred between nationalities, overseeing the disintegration of the armed forces and creating exploiting classes;

Disloyalty to the dogma of social justice;

Deception of the nations.

Where changes were required they were made in the way the nomenklatura wanted and in the way which served their interests.

They engineered for the state and its subjects a move from nomenklatura socialism to nomenklatura capitalism, or to be more precise from state capitalism to private capitalism. The ground was prepared for these criminal changes, in the course of which the well-being of some was secured at the expense of the impoverishment of others. The Bolshevik revolution began by robbing and wiping out a wealthy minority in the interests of a poor majority and ended by robbing and humiliating the poor majority in favour of a new criminal wealthy minority. The nomenklatura transformed itself from the status of workers into the owners of the enterprise. Just like the Bolsheviks, the nomenklatura seized the wealth of the country and the hard-earned savings of the workers by force and turned it into their private property, leaving themselves ready to enter the twenty-first century in the guise of oligarchs. Seizure of the land and all it holds is now on the agenda so that they can also become land barons. They used to be comrades but they have become lords; they used to be the servants of the people but now they are barons. The lessons of the excesses of Bolshevism have not been learned. And folk wisdom suggests that no country will last long once a process of destruction has begun.

The Cheka should have deprived the enemy of its ideological weapons, by 'exposing the essentially anti-popular, reactionary, bankrupt, mendacious nature of the bourgeois class ideology and demonstration of the superiority of the genuinely scientific and humanitarian nature of the Marxist-Leninist ideology', to quote the KGB dictionary. Instead, it deprived itself of its weapons. From being the fighting unit of the communist party in the bitter war with the class enemy of the workers the Cheka has metamorphosed into the fighting unit of hard-core nationalism built on political intrigue. After the ideological make-over, the removal of the mask and the change of boss (not once but several times) the Cheka is now in the service of the nouveaux riches, the bankers, capitalists and exploiters, waiting hand and foot on the mafiosi clans of oligarchs. It has turned itself into the skivvy of the very forces with which it used to do violent battle and has started to suppress the very forces over which it used to watch so carefully. In other words, quoting the KGB dictionary again, it 'is the most reactionary part of the

machinery of state' playing 'an active part in the struggle against communist and workers' parties, national liberation movements and progressive organisations of working people' and trade unions, carrying out criminal detection work in the interests of the bourgeois monopolies. It is 'made up of numerous central and regional agencies, frequently dispersed between different government departments'. It is 'characterised by extreme reaction, adventurism, deviousness and disregard for the norms of law, ethics and morality combined with the use of the latest scientific and technological devices and sophisticated methods and approaches'.

The Cheka is still in good shape. Its physical and technical equipment is untouched, it has a full complement of staff, its desire to control everyone and everything is as strong as ever and the new bosses' need for it is undiminished. The officers in the newly-named Cheka agencies continue to call themselves chekists. In certain sovereign states of the former Soviet Union it is working away under its former title.

We had 80 years of evil acts by the triumvirate aimed at mankind, humanity and the environment, yet there was nothing to hold over them in the way the Nuremberg Court was used against the fascist leadership in Germany. Nor could such a thing exist. If it did, it would not just have been sentencing the leaders from the days of the revolution, the years of enslavement, the 'big thaw' and the years of stagnation, who all stand accused today. They would have been joined in the dock by those responsible for perestroika, and those who have power and money today would be left without either power or money. There is no pardon for such crimes. It was wrong and it remains wrong. In the old days the question used to be, 'Why is it that the path of the unrighteous is strewn with success and all the perfidious prosper?' The question still remains unanswered today.

It is a well known fact that the new is no more than a reinvention of the old which has been totally forgotten. There is no great chasm between the old and the new. The new flows out of the old and you have to know the old to understand the new. Here on cue are the many volumes of the Mitrokhin Archive ready to throw light on the past of the Cheka through its own material. This KGB combined dictionary represents one part of that material, a memorial to the

history of the perpetrators of acts of violence while in power. It is a primer of filth.

The dictionary has been printed from a manuscript transcript, not from an original, so it is possible that there may be some errors, omissions or slips of the pen. It does not come with the customary background information such as the names of the teams who wrote it, the editorial board, the compilers or the proof readers or the date of publication and number of copies printed.

The critics will have their say and write in omission marks. Any attempt to call on senior figures in the intelligence service to place the original, their brain-child, in the public domain or to make corrections to this version would be almost pointless. As a result the thoughts of those who prepared the KGB dictionaries are particularly valuable and their services are important. Perhaps they will respond in their memoirs, which certain retired members of the intelligence nomenklatura are eagerly working on. There is very little chance of enlisting their help to eliminate omissions in the lexicons and to add fresh terms to them.

This publication (like all the others) is a search for justice and I undertake it as a fulfilment of my duty as a human being, a Russian, a citizen, a patriot.

The verity spoken a minute too early is a lie, it is driven and persecuted by authority.

V. Mitrokhin,  
August 2000

#### NOTES

1. There is a standard procedure for adopting major, fundamental documents with the status of directives which apply to the whole of the KGB, such as these dictionaries. The central apparatus sets up a working group under a senior figure to draw up a fair draft, which is circulated to certain directorates (the departments and directorates of the central apparatus and the KGB and the KGB Directorates of the individual Union Republics, autonomous republics, districts and regions) for consideration, amendment, correction, comment or expansion. Once all the responses have been received by the working group it collates them and draws up a final draft. This is sent to the KGB legal department which checks that it complies in all particulars with Soviet legislation. After approval by the lawyers the draft goes to the Soviet KGB Collegium which considers it and votes on it. The final stage is a decree from the Chairman of the Soviet KGB to approve and implement the draft document.

## INTRODUCTION

2. Permission to use material, i.e. enrolment in the operational library was given on the basis of an application by the operational officer to the Head of his line department and the Head of the KGB FCD Secretariat, on presentation of identity documents. Access to material of operational sections was given to officers with the permission of these sections. Only in the library is it possible to look through material and make extractions from it in a special writing book.
3. This term seems to have been first applied to the USSR by US President Ronald Reagan. There is one other, more complex assertion, which has never before been made public. It involves Rudolf Hess, the prisoner of Spandau. On 25 July 1973 the Soviet director of the Joint Allied Prison, Major V. Yefremov, and other Soviet KGB officers interviewed Hess and asked him if his views on the USSR and the Russian people had changed over his 32 years in prison. He replied that he had never had anything against the Russian people. He believed that 'the Soviet system is an evil which must be exterminated'. 'As one of my country's leaders I considered the Soviet Union to be a threat to Germany so we decided on a pre-emptive strike. I do not believe that the Germans committed atrocities in Russia during the war, but if they did I can only say that such things happen in war'.
- This interview was a diversionary ploy. The head of the Third Directorate of the KGB, General Lieutenant Ustinov, reported to the KGB leadership that the KGB Special Sections Directorate (Soviet Troops in Germany) had made secret photocopies of four of Hess's notebooks and diaries and that he would submit them for examination. Careful reading of the diaries revealed that they all contained Hess's notes on the books, newspapers and articles on international politics and research into space and the moon which he had read. The notebooks did not contain any material for memoirs.
- Incidentally, at that time the KGB was amenable to the allies' proposal that Hess should undergo a medical examination, but only in Spandau. They were opposed to him being moved out of the prison.
4. Much quoted in the USSR in the 1930s was Stalin's saying: 'There are no fortresses the Bolsheviks cannot take'.
5. 'Why is it that the path of the unrighteous is strewn with success and all the perfidious prosper?' (Jeremiah 12.1, Edition of Russian Bible Society, Moscow 1997, page 741).



**INTELLIGENCE LEXICON**  
**Chekist Terminology**

## A

### **Avariynyy shifr – emergency cipher**

Cipher with a key that could be memorised, to be used in the event that the main cipher could not be used.

### **Agent (razvedki) – intelligence agent**

An individual who consciously, systematically and clandestinely carries out intelligence assignments in pursuance of an understanding to cooperate secretly with an official intelligence representative or the representative of some organisation (sometimes legendary) in which an intelligence officer or agent plays a secret part.

### **Agent-boyevik – a combat agent**

An agent carrying out special tasks, including those requiring the use of arms, explosives, special preparations and substances.

The categorisation of agents according to the intelligence tasks that they carry out is provisional; in practice, an agent is often entrusted with tasks of various kinds at the same time.

### **Agent verbovshchik – agent recruiter**

A specially trained agent operating under intelligence instructions and directions to recruit new people for secret cooperation as agents.

### **Agent vliyaniya – agent of influence**

An agent operating under intelligence instructions who uses his official or public position, and other means, to exert influence on policy, public opinion, the course of particular events, the activity of political organisations and state agencies in target countries.

**Agent vneshney razvedki KGB iz inostrannykh grazhdan – a foreign agent of KGB external Intelligence**

A foreigner drawn into secret cooperation by a representative (officer or agent) of KGB external Intelligence on an ideological-political, material or moral-psychological basis under Soviet or false flag, and systematically and clandestinely carrying out its instructions.

**Agent vneshney razvedki KGB iz sovetsskykh grazhdan – a Soviet agent of KGB foreign Intelligence**

A Soviet citizen systematically carrying out secret instructions from external Intelligence on the basis of patriotic conviction, in foreign countries or on the territory of the USSR, and undertaking the obligation to keep secret the fact of his cooperation and its nature.

**Agent-gruppovod – an agent group leader**

An agent who, on intelligence instructions, directs the intelligence work of one or more agents, maintaining clandestine personal contact with them.

**Agent-dezinformer – disinformation agent**

An agent who consciously communicates to the intelligence officer with whom he is in contact patently false information on matters of interest to Intelligence, passing it off as genuine.

**Agent-dobytychik obraztsov – agent supplying samples**

An agent who, on instructions from Intelligence, periodically acquires in foreign countries samples of classified new technology and literature, concealing these operations from the controlling agencies of the producer countries.

**Agent-dokumentalist – documentary agent**

*See agent-istochnik dokumentalnoy informatsii*

**Agent-dokumentalshchik – documentation agent**

An agent taking direct part in documenting an illegal or obtaining on Intelligence instructions documents relating to the personal

documentation of citizens of foreign states, and plain copies of these documents (passports, birth and other certificates, education certificates, civil registration documents, military service documents and others), which could subsequently be used to document an illegal.

*See* **nelegal**

**Agent-istochnik dokumentalnoy informatsii (agent-dokumentalist) – documentary agent**

An agent handing over to Intelligence material which he has obtained in the form of original documents or copies thereof.

**Agent-informator – information agent**

[Less common expression.] *See* **agent-istochnik informatsii**

**Agent-istochnik informatsii (agent-informator) – information agent**

An agent handing over to Intelligence classified information that he has acquired in written or oral form.

**Agent-kuryer – courier agent**

*See* **agent-svyaznik**

**Agent-marshrutnik – route agent**

An agent who, under intelligence instructions, carries out journeys along specified routes in a target country or in third countries and, in the course of these journeys, collects information of Intelligence interest through personal observation, the use of operational technical means, or his own contacts.

**Agent-navodchik – talent-spotting agent**

An agent used by Intelligence with the object of identifying or studying individuals of interest for recruitment purposes.

**Agent naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – surveillance agent**

An agent specially trained by Intelligence and used by it for covert visual surveillance of individuals of interest and other targets.

**Agent-nelegal – illegal agent**

A specially selected and trained agent supplied by Intelligence with foreign identity documents with particulars selected for him, or obtaining such documents under instruction on his own and settling on the basis of these documents in a target country or a third country, in order to carry out intelligence assignments.

**Agent-nelegal vneshney razvekdi – illegal agent of KGB external Intelligence**

A specially trained, reliable and experienced agent of external Intelligence who might be a Soviet citizen, a foreigner or a stateless person, who cooperates on an ideological and political basis and who settles temporarily in a target country or a third country with documents reflecting the new particulars attributed to him for the purposes of carrying out intelligence tasks.

**Agent-perepravshchik (agent-provodnik) – frontier-crossing agent (agent-guide)**

An agent used by intelligence or counter-intelligence agencies for illegal crossings of the state border with cadre officers, agents and other persons.

**Agent-provodnik – agent-guide**

*See agent-perepravshchik (frontier-crossing agent)*

**Agent-provokator – agent provocateur**

An agent infiltrated by the adversary, or turned by him, who secretly serves the adversary's interests and clandestinely carries out assignments to organise provocations against Intelligence.

**Agent-radist – agent radio operator**

An agent specially trained and used by Intelligence to maintain clandestine radio communications between an illegal residency to which he belongs and the Centre [the generally accepted term for the Central Intelligence apparatus] and also between individual illegals, or agents, and the Centre.

**Agent-razrabotchik – a cultivation agent**

An agent who assesses individuals under cultivation, observes their behaviour at home and at work, identifies contacts, and the nature of their mutual relations, and carries out other Intelligence tasks against targets of cultivation. [*See also* extra later paragraph on *razrabotka*.]

**Agent-svyaznik (agent-kuryer) – communication or courier agent**

An agent used by Intelligence to maintain clandestine contact with intelligence outposts or individual illegals or agents located in target countries or third countries.

**Agent-soderzhatel konspirativnoy kvartiry – an agent keeper of a clandestine apartment**

An agent whose premises (apartment, office or other) are used clandestinely by Intelligence for meetings with an agent, for processing materials, storing operational technical devices and other purposes.

**Agent-soderzhatel peredatochnogo punkta – an agent keeper of a handover point**

An agent used by Intelligence to act as cover for, and operator of, a handover point. The agent's official position must enable him to carry out clandestinely specific intelligence functions.

**Agent-soderzhatel pochtovogo adresa – agent keeper of a postal address**

An agent whose address is used by Intelligence for clandestine postal communication with particular illegals and agents.

**Agent-soderzhatel prikrytiya – a cover agent**

An agent operating on instructions from, and with the help of, Intelligence as the owner, or the actual owner of a firm or enterprise to which Intelligence clandestinely directs an illegal to take up work officially, in order to legalise his arrival and stay in the target country and account for his means for subsistence.

**Agentura**

- a) Collective term for 'agents'.
- b) The main means of solving intelligence tasks.

**Agenturnaya boyevaya gruppa – agent combat group**

An organisationally distinct group of agents carrying out special tasks for Intelligence, using combat equipment.

**Agenturnaya gruppa – agent group**

A distinct organised group of agents headed by an agent group leader carrying out specific intelligence tasks.

**Agenturnaya navodka – an agent talent-spotting lead**

The first oral or written communication from an agent about an individual of recruitment interest to Intelligence. In intelligence practice and operational correspondence, this is frequently identical with the term 'lead'.

**Agenturnaya podstava – agent dangle**

An agent of the adversary infiltrated, or attempting to infiltrate on the adversary's instructions, into the intelligence agent network for the purpose of identifying its personnel, its operations, or other tasks.

**Agenturnaya rabota – agent work (in intelligence)**

The activity of intelligence sections and their officers relating to the acquisition and use of agents to solve intelligence tasks.

**Agenturnaya radioobstanovka – the agent radio situation**

All the conditions in a target country which affect the organisation and maintenance of close-range and long-range agent radio communication, and its security.

**Agenturnaya radiosvyaz – agent radio communication**

Clandestine radio communication between Intelligence and its illegal outposts or with individual illegals and agents, where Intelligence uses its own agents as radio operators.

**Agenturnaya radiosvyaz razvedki – intelligence agent radio network**

The totality of agent radio stations and intelligence radio receivers and transmitters operating, or ready to operate, in target countries and third countries.

**Agenturnaya radiostantsiya – agent radio station**

A portable radio station used by Intelligence to arrange clandestine radio communication between an agent or illegal and legal residencies and the Centre.

**Agenturnaya razvedka – agent intelligence**

A form of intelligence or intelligence activity carried out mainly by means of agents.

**Agenturnaya set (agenturnyy apparat) – agent network (agent apparatus)**

The totality of intelligence agents as a whole or in a particular intelligence sub-section. The intelligence network may refer to particular target countries or to particular directions of intelligence work.

**Agenturnaya ustanovka – agent background checks**

The carrying out, with the help of agents, of background checks on individuals, where they live and where they work.

**Agenturnaya shifrovalnaya svyaz – agent cipher communication**

Clandestine communication with an agent using ciphers especially designed for the purpose.

**Agenturnoye delo – agent file**

An operational file maintained in the past in KGB agencies. At the present time, this is called an operational file. [See **operativnoye delo.**]

**Agenturnoye izucheniye – agent assessment**

The collection of intelligence data through agents relating to targets



## KGB LEXICON

of intelligence interests (individuals, establishments, enterprises, firms, education establishments and so forth).

### **Agenturnoye nablyudeniye – agent surveillance**

Clandestine surveillance of individuals under cultivation and other targets, carried out with the help of agents.

### **Agenturnoye proniknoveniye – agent penetration**

The execution of agent operational measures by Intelligence resulting in the planting of intelligence agents in target establishments. Agent penetration is achieved when Intelligence secures a job for its agents in the target establishment, or recruits agents from among the target establishment's staff.

### **Agenturnoye soobshcheniye – agent report**

A written or oral report from an agent on the intelligence or operational information that he has obtained, or on the implementation of a given task.

### **Agenturno-nablyudatelnoye delo (AND) – agent monitoring file**

An operational file in KGB intelligence agencies in which are collected materials relating to the assessment and cultivation of targets abroad which are of operational interest to Intelligence, the implementation of related operational measures, and also materials relating to the agent operational situation in target countries.

### **Agenturno-operativnaya deyatelnost – agent-operational activity**

Clandestine activity by intelligence officers relating to the organisation of intelligence work abroad and on the territory of their own country, the acquisition and use of agents and confidential contacts, the use of operational technical means and methods to solve tasks facing Intelligence.

### **Agenturno-operativnaya kombinatsiya – agent-operational combination**

A complex of inter-related agent-operational measures using natural

conditions and creating artificial circumstances designed to enable Intelligence to solve its appointed tasks swiftly and effectively.

**Agenturno-operativnaya obstanovka (AOO) – agent-operational situation**

The totality of conditions in a target country, town or area of Residency activity or that of an individual intelligence officer, which directly or indirectly have a bearing on the solution of intelligence tasks and determine the choice of forms, methods and means of agent-operational work, and also the measures to ensure its security.

**Agenturno-operativnaya podgotovka – agent-operational training**

The theoretical and practical training of intelligence officers or agents in the forms and methods of intelligence work, to the extent required for the successful implementation of the duties and tasks assigned to them.

**Agenturno-operativnaya razrabotka – agent-operational cultivation**

The concentrated and complex use by Intelligence of its means and methods for covert study of a target of interest, and the implementation of measures designed to achieve the aims in mind.

**Agenturno-operativnoye meropriyatiye – agent-operational measure**

One or more actions taken clandestinely by intelligence officers on their own or with the use of agents and other means, designed to solve intelligence or counter-intelligence tasks.

**Agenturnyye vozmozhnosti – agent possibilities**

The possibilities available to Intelligence (or some section of it) to solve intelligence tasks with the help of its agents.

**Agenturnyye dannyye – agent data**

Information on any question of interest to Intelligence which has been obtained from agents.

**Agenturnyye materialy – agent materials**

Various original documents or copies of these obtained with the help of agents, also agent reports containing intelligence or operational information.

**Agenturnyye otnosheniya – agent relations**

A type of intelligence relation in which individuals induced by Intelligence (under genuine or false flag) to cooperate secretly as agents systematically carry out the requirements of intelligence representatives, observe discipline and clandestinity in intelligence work and keep their cooperation secret.

**Agenturnyy apparat – agent apparatus**

*See agenturnaya set*

**Agenturnyy shifr – agent cipher**

A specially designed cipher for clandestine communication between the central apparatus of Intelligence and its illegal links and agents, and also for communication between legal residencies and agents.

**Agent-ustanovshchik – background check-up agent**

An agent who systematically carries out intelligence assignments relating to background checks on individuals of interest.

**Administrativno-politseyskiy rezhim – the administrative and police regime**

The totality of legislative measures, administrative and legal rules, and their practical implementation by local authorities, the police and other agencies in a country in relation to the maintenance of public order and the protection of State secrets, registration of the population and the related documentation, entry into the country and exit from it by local citizens and foreigners, the registration and control of foreigners, and identification of their rights and duties. The agent-police regime is one element in the agent-operational situations in a target country.

**Aktivnyye meropriyatiya – active measures**

Agent-operational measures aimed at exerting useful influence on aspects of the political life of a target country which are of interest, its foreign policy, the solution of international problems, misleading the adversary, undermining and weakening his positions, the disruption of his hostile plans, and the achievement of other aims.

**Aktivnyye meropriyatiya vneshney razvedki KGB – active measures by KGB external Intelligence**

Agent-operational measures directed at exerting influence on the foreign policy and the internal political situation of target countries in the interests of the Soviet Union and of other countries of the socialist community, the World Communist and National Liberation Movement, weakening the political, military economic and ideological positions of capitalism, undermining its aggressive plans, in order to create conditions favourable to the successful implementation of the Soviet Union's foreign policy, and ensuring peace and social progress.

**Aktivnyye operatsii – active operations**

Synonymous to 'active measures', but indicates operations on a somewhat larger scale.

**Aktualnaya razvedyvatelnaya informatsiya – topical intelligence information**

Intelligence information containing reliable and exhaustive particulars on questions which are of particular practical interest at the time for the leading circles of the country and of Intelligence.

**Analiticheskaya zapiska – analytical minute**

A type of information document which, on the basis of intelligence materials and official data, sets out a brief analysis of the nature of a problem of interest and its likely development, setting out the conclusions drawn from the analysis, and proposals for taking appropriate measures.

**Anketa-formulyar – standard questionnaire**

A special standard questionnaire used in KGB external intelligence sections in relation to every agent, confidential contact, or recruitment cultivation, which contains constantly expanded information making it possible to analyse the state of the recruitment cultivation, and the work with the agent or confidential contact.

**Arkhivnoye operativnoye delo – archival operational file**

An operational cultivation file which had been closed and is kept in the archival fund of the operational registry.

**B**

**Bakteriologicheskaya razvedka – bacteriological intelligence**

The totality of measures carried out by intelligence agencies in order to obtain information on the adversary's possession of bacteriological means, the preparation and initial use of these means for military operations, and also about contaminated areas.

**Bditelnost v razvedyvatelnoy rabote – vigilance in intelligence work**

The constant and comprehensive assessment of the situation in which an intelligence officer operates and in which agent-operational measures are taken; a careful assessment by an intelligence officer of his surroundings, contacts, agents and also of the methods of work of the adversary's counter-intelligence agencies; and the taking of measures to detect in good time and paralyse hostile activities by the adversary.

**Bezagenturnaya razvedka – agentless intelligence**

A form of intelligence consisting of the clandestine collection of

intelligence information and the implementation of other intelligence tasks by intelligence officers themselves, through confidential and official contacts, visual observation, the use of legal sources and operational devices, without the involvement of agents.

**Bezlichnaya svyaz – impersonal contact**

One of the methods of arranging clandestine intelligence contact with illegals and agents, in which operational and intelligence materials are handed over without personal contact between the individuals concerned. Impersonal contact includes the following: contact through DLBs, by radio, post, telegraph, through the press and with the help of signals.

**Bezopasnost razvedyvatelnoy svyazi – security of intelligence communications**

This entails the deep secrecy of all aspects of communications in intelligence work, ensuring the security of the individuals involved and the protection of the materials transmitted.

**Bezopasnost razvedyvatelnykh operatsiy – security of intelligence operations**

The totality of conditions created with the aim of eliminating or reducing to the minimum the risk of failure in intelligence operations and the exposure of those who are engaged in it.

**Blizhniye sosedni – near neighbours**

*See sosedni blizhniye*

**Blizhnyaya radiosvyaz – short-range radio communication**

A form of impersonal contact in intelligence work; clandestine communication between intelligence officers, illegals and agents who are in relatively close proximity to each other (within an inhabited locality), by means of special compact radio transmitters and receivers.

**Boyevik – a combat agent**

*See agent-boyevik*

**Brosovyye konteynery – disposable containers**

Containers used for impersonal contact in intelligence work, which are made up of small throw-away disposable objects or their parts.

**Brosovy signal – disposable signal**

A signal used in some forms of impersonal contact in intelligence work and intended for a particular contact without attracting attention, namely a used or throw-away object of no value, or a part of it (such as a lump of stone, glass, an empty cigarette packet, orange peel, the cork from a bottle and so forth).

**Bystrodeystvuyushchaya radioapparatura svyazi – high-speed radio communication apparatus**

A portable radio station capable of transmitting information at the speed of not less than 5,000 digits per minute.

**V**

**Vvod agenta v razrabotku – bringing an agent into a cultivation**

The establishment of personal relations, on instructions from Intelligence and possibly with its help, between an agent and an individual to be cultivated, or the agent's acquisition of means for the direct cultivation of individuals or other targets of interest to Intelligence.

**Vedomstva prikrytiya – official cover establishments**

Establishments or government departments within one's own country which have official relations with foreign countries, in whose apparatus and representations abroad Intelligence confidentially finds official jobs for its officers with the object of

hiding the fact that they belong to intelligence agencies and camouflaging their intelligence activity.

**Vedomstvennaya razvedka – departmental intelligence**

A special section of a government department whose functions include the clandestine collection abroad and within the country of information of interest to the department, by intelligence means and methods, and also by using open sources of information; as well as the conduct of secret operations on instructions from the department's leadership.

**Verbovka agentury – agent recruitment**

The covert involvement as agents of individuals who have opportunities to carry out intelligence tasks at the present time or in the future, for secret cooperation with Intelligence (under own flag or under false flag).

**Verbovka v forme postepennogo vovlecheniya – recruitment by means of gradual involvement**

A method of drawing a specially selected individual, who has been thoroughly studied by clandestine means, into secret cooperation with Intelligence as an agent (under true or false flag) through the establishment of confidential relations between him and an intelligence officer or an intelligence agent (a recruiter), exerting political, psychological, material or other influence on him and systematically giving him increasingly complicated intelligence assignments.

**Verbovka v forme pryamogo predlozheniya – recruitment by means of a direct proposal**

A method of drawing a specially selected individual, who has been thoroughly studied covertly, into secret cooperation with Intelligence as an agent (under true or false flag) by facing him directly with the question of carrying out Intelligence assignments systematically and clandestinely on specified terms.



**Verbovka na ideyno-politicheskoy osnove – recruitment on ideological and political grounds**

Inducing a specially selected and studied individual to cooperate secretly as an agent by exploiting his political views, his national liberation aspirations, his nationalist inclinations, his patriotic feelings, his anti-war and anti-imperialist convictions and other political factors.

**Verbovka na komprometiruyushchikh materialakh – recruitment on the basis of compromising materials**

Inducing or forcing a specially selected and studied individual to cooperate secretly with Intelligence as an agent by threatening to expose his professional and moral failings. Recruitment on the basis of compromising materials is frequently carried out using moral and psychological factors.

**Verbovka na materialnoy osnove – recruitment on a material basis**

Inducing a specially selected and studied individual to cooperate secretly as an agent by exerting psychological pressure on him and exploiting his material interests.

**Verbovka na moralno-psikhologicheskoy osnove – recruitment on a moral and psychological basis**

Inducing a specially selected and studied individual to cooperate secretly as an agent by exerting psychological pressure on him, by exploiting his foibles, vanity, envy, jealousy, vengefulness, his personal sympathies and also his moral, professional or other failings.

**Verbovka pod svoym flagom – recruitment under own flag**

A form of recruitment in which the recruiter induces a specially selected and studied individual to carry out intelligence tasks as an agent on behalf of and for the benefit of his own intelligence service.

**Verbovka pod sovetskim flagom – recruitment under Soviet flag**

Inducing a specially selected and studied individual to carry out intelligence assignments as an agent on behalf of and for the benefit

of Soviet Intelligence or another agency, institution or organisation of the Soviet Union.

**Verbovka pod chuzhim flagom – recruitment under false flag**

A form of recruitment in which Intelligence induces a specially selected and studied individual to carry out its assignments on behalf of and supposedly for the benefit of another intelligence or counter-intelligence service, another country, company, political organisation or individual.

**Verbovochnaya beseda – recruitment conversation**

A conversation between a recruiter and a candidate for recruitment in the final stage of a recruitment cultivation, in which the individual to be recruited is openly invited to cooperate secretly as an agent and the terms of cooperation are agreed.

**Verbovochnaya razrabotka – recruitment cultivation**

The agent-operational cultivation by Intelligence of an individual being targeted for recruitment, a process which includes establishing a possible basis and method of recruitment, means of influencing him and inducing him to cooperate secretly as an agent.

**Verbovochnaya situatsiya – a recruitment situation**

The totality of circumstances which may have a decisive influence on the successful completion of a recruitment cultivation, i.e. the recruitment of an agent.

**Verbovochnoye pismo – a recruitment letter**

A letter from a relative or friend of the target of a recruitment cultivation which has been inspired by the intelligence service, in which the author asks or advises the target to give clandestine assistance (on one or more occasions) to the individual presenting the letter or the organisation which he represents.

**Verbovochnoye predlozheniye – recruitment proposal**

An invitation by the recruiter to the target of a recruitment cultivation to carry out intelligence assignments clandestinely on specified terms.

**Verbovochnyy kontingent – the recruitment contingent**

The contingent of individuals in a target country or a specified area who have intelligence potential of interest to the intelligence service, and who on political or other grounds might agree to cooperate secretly in intelligence work on specified terms, and who have the personal and professional qualities required of agents.

The recruitment contingent may be defined with regard to directions of work, lines of Intelligence work, or targets of penetration.

**Verbovochnyy podkhod – a recruitment approach**

1. The establishment of contact between an intelligence officer or agent and an individual of interest, with the object of cultivating and recruiting him.
2. A request to a target of recruitment cultivation from the intelligence officer or agent handling him which is of a partly veiled intelligence nature, with the aim of establishing the target's reaction to secret cooperation on the intelligence plane.
3. A provocative proposal made to an individual by an intelligence or counter-intelligence service involving secret cooperation or a decision not to return to the home country. This is frequently practised by the intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies of capitalist countries against citizens of the Socialist States.

**Verbovshchik – a recruiter**

An intelligence officer or specially trained agent who is tasked by Intelligence to draw an individual into secret cooperation as an agent.

**Vertikalnoye postroyeniye svyazi – vertically organised contacts**

A principle of the organisation of clandestine contacts in intelligence work in which direct professional contacts take place only between the directing and subordinate echelons of Intelligence, between controllers and executants, between intelligence officers and their agents, excluding direct contact between subordinate elements, executants and agents.

**Veshchestvennyye dokazatelstva (v razvedke) – material evidence (in intelligence)**

Documents, objects and devices whose examination or investigation may result in establishing facts which incriminate an individual (or individuals) of conducting intelligence activity (fictitious personal documents, secret materials from State establishments, photocopies of these, agent reports, compact radio transmitters, secret containers and so on).

**Veshchestvennyy parol – material recognition signal**

A pre-arranged object, or part of an object, specified by Intelligence, which intelligence officers, illegals or intelligence agents show each other clandestinely in order to confirm their credentials for establishing personal relations and carrying out a planned operation.

**Vidy lichnoy svyazi – aspects of personal contact**

Personal, brush, and visual meetings and *yavki* [clandestine RVs between strangers – *see Yavka*].

**Vidy verbovki – forms of recruitment**

Cultivations may be classified according to the flag under which they are carried out:

- recruitment under own flag, or
- recruitment under false flag.

**Vidy voyennoy razvedki – forms of military intelligence**

Soviet military science subdivides military intelligence into 3 categories: strategic, operational and tactical.

**Vidy konspirativnykh kvartir – forms of covert premises**

- premises for meetings with agents
- premises for temporary stays by illegals and agents
- premises for processing intelligence materials
- premises for keeping operational equipment
- radio premises
- hideout premises

**Vidy naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – forms of surveillance**

- covert surveillance
- overt surveillance
- combined surveillance
- demonstrative surveillance

**Vidy operativnogo uchota v razvedyvatelnykh organakh KGB – forms of operational registration in KGB intelligence agencies**

- a) Indexing of individuals living in capitalist countries who are of operational interest.
- b) Indexing of political parties, organisations, firms, institutions, suspicious addresses in capitalist countries which are of operational interest.
- c) Indexing of active and archival operational files.
- d) Thematic indexing of materials in archival files.

**Vidy pooshchreniya agentury – ways of rewarding agents**

Monetary reward, giving presents, award of honorary titles, award of orders, grant of citizenship.

**Vizualnaya vstrecha – visual encounter**

A form of clandestine meeting between two individuals taking part in intelligence work, in which without entering into contact they communicate to each other information in a manner previously agreed, by means of pre-arranged discreet signals.

**Vizualnaya razvedka – *de visu* Intelligence**

A form of Intelligence consisting of the collection of intelligence information by intelligence officers or agents through clandestine observation of districts, installations, events or individuals in a target country, by the naked eye or with the help of special apparatus.

**Vizualnaya signalizatsiya – visual signalling**

A form of impersonal contact in intelligence work consisting of the clandestine exchange between intelligence operatives in close proximity to each other of previously agreed signals with a particular meaning.

**Vizualnoye nablyudeniye – *de visu* observation**

A method of agent-operational work on targets, consisting of the clandestine observation by naked eye, or with the help of special apparatus, of a target or situation in a place, or area, of interest or the behaviour of an individual under cultivation.

Visual observation is frequently used for surveillance.

**Vizualnyy kontakt – visual contact**

An element of personal contact: the establishment of visual contact between an intelligence officer and an agent before they make personal contact.

**Vnedreniye agenta – the infiltration of an agent**

A means of intelligence penetration into adversary targets of penetration by placing an agent to work in the target of interest, or planting an agent as a suitable subject for recruitment by the adversary (infiltrating him into the adversary's agent network).

**Vnecherednoy seans radiosvyazi – unscheduled radio contact**

A radio contact carried out as the need arises outside the existing pre-arranged schedule.

**Vneshnyaya kontrrazvedka – external Counter-Intelligence**

One of the directions of KGB external intelligence activity designed to expose the plans and cut short the subversive and espionage activity of the adversary's special services, those of the Zionists, of émigré and other anti-Soviet organisations, and to ensure the security of Soviet Missions and citizens abroad, and also to ensure the security of intelligence work.

**Vneshnyaya razvedka KGB – KGB external Intelligence**

The totality of units under the central apparatus and the territorial agencies of the KGB whose functional responsibilities include the organisation and implementation of intelligence activity against foreign states along political, scientific and technical, counter-intelligence and other directions.

**Voyennaya razvedka – military intelligence**

Intelligence activity designed to obtain secret information on the condition and prospects of the adversary's armed forces, his military plans and intentions, and also the military and economic preparations for war.

**Voyennaya tayna – military secret**

Secret or classified information, as defined by law, relating to the state of the armed forces of a state, the defence industry and prospects for its development, scientific and technical research and development of new armaments, strategy, tactics, and information on other matters relating to a state's military potential.

**Voyenno-kosmicheskaya razvedka – military intelligence in space**

A form of intelligence effected with the help of space apparatus, special photography, television, infra-red, radar technology and radio intelligence.

**Voyenno-politicheskaya razvedka – military political intelligence**

Intelligence activity designed to acquire information on the military and political situation in target countries, secret military plans and the intentions of foreign governments and the military-political measures taken in accordance with these.

**Voyenno-tekhnicheskaya razvedka – military technical intelligence**

Intelligence activity designed to acquire information on the application of science and technology in foreign states to create new types of armaments, the technology for their mass production, and about the military and technical might of the armed forces of target countries, and other military-technical questions.

**Voyenno-ekonomicheskaya razvedka – military economic intelligence**

Intelligence activity designed to acquire information on the economic situation and the military economic potential of target countries and to carry out special operations designed to undermine the military economic power of hostile states.

**Voyskovaya razvedka – military combat intelligence**

A form of intelligence covering the totality of measures carried out by Commanders and the Staffs of active forces and their intelligence units to acquire information about the adversary in areas of impending military operations and behind the enemy's front lines.

**Vospitaniye agenta – agent education**

A system of measures specially designed and carried out by an intelligence officer to exert the required ideological and political influence on an agent, to reinforce his secret cooperation, and to develop his faithful attitude to the implementation of assignments, to inculcate in him the habits of clandestinity and discipline in intelligence work.

**Vremennyy post naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – temporary surveillance post**

A place used by intelligence officers or their agents while conducting surveillance on a target of cultivation in order to camouflage their clandestine surveillance of the target as long as necessary. Depending on circumstances, such posts may be selected in doorways, shops, coffee houses, tram, trolley-bus or bus stops, places where people gather and so forth.

**Vspomogatel'naya agentura – support agents**

A category of agents used to support organisational and operational functions in intelligence work.

In KGB external Intelligence, support agents include those who are used to organise clandestine communications, carry out surveillance, background checks and perform certain other tasks.

**Vspomogatel'nyye dokumenty – support documents**

A part of the personal documents supplied to illegal intelligence officers, illegal agents and special agents to facilitate their legalisation in the target country, and which support particular aspects of their legendary biography (school leaving certificates, notary papers, references from their previous place of residence, commercial correspondence, letters of recommendation and so forth).



**Vspomogatelnyy agent – support agent**

An agent who in accordance with his personal qualities and possibilities carries out some ancillary operational function in intelligence work.

**Vstrecha s agentom – meeting with an agent**

A clandestine personal or visual contact between an intelligence officer and an agent in a specially selected place, which takes place in accordance with prearranged conditions, with the aim of obtaining information from the agent and giving him a new assignment, instructions, or solving other questions relating to intelligence work.

**Vyvedyvaniye – pumping**

One of the means of obtaining information unconsciously, in which the intelligence officer or agent, in the course of conversation with a well-informed individual, prompts him discreetly to talk about facts, events or information of interest to Intelligence.

**Vyvod agenta za granitsu – deployment of an agent abroad**

The legal or illegal deployment of an agent abroad by Intelligence for legendary purposes in order to carry out specified measures.

**Vyvod agenta iz razrabotki – taking an agent off a cultivation**

Ceasing to use an agent (openly or under disguise) for the agent-operational cultivation of an individual, or a group of people, and taking measures to cover up the agent's participation in subsequent intelligence activities, but at the same time disguising from the agent the nature of the intelligence service's future intentions in relation to the individual under cultivation.

**Vyvod nelegala (razvedchika-nelegala, agenta-nelegala) – deployment of an illegal (an illegal intelligence officer, or an illegal agent)**

A complex agent-operational measure to organise the transfer of an illegal to a target country through legal or illegal channels.

**Vynosnyye ustroystva – planted devices**

Devices and apparatus (microphones, various transmitters, radio transmitters, recording apparatus) which are placed covertly in locations targeted by Intelligence with the aim of collecting information of interest clandestinely.

**G**

**Geograficheskiy otdel (regionalnyy otdel) – geographical department (regional department)**

The lead division of external Intelligence charged with:

- a) organising and conducting intelligence work in one or more foreign countries for the political line;  
*see politicheskaya razvedka*
- b) directing the intelligence activity of residencies in its charge.

**Gidrograficheskaya razvedka – hydrographic intelligence**

Intelligence activity designed to collect information on the hydrographic network or particular aquatic areas in a sector of military operations with the aim of determining whether they can be crossed and what influence they may have on military operations.

**Glavnyy protivnik – the main adversary**

One or more states designated by the highest authorities against whom the struggle at a given historical moment is to be conducted along all channels by means of the main resources and forces of all state organs, including the intelligence agencies.

**Glavnyy rezident KGB – the principal KGB resident**

A resident appointed by the Chairman of the KGB to coordinate the activities of a number of residencies in a particular target country or residencies in adjacent countries.

**Golosovyye radioperedachi – voice transmissions by radio**

A form of one-way cipher radio communication with intelligence outposts, individual illegals and agents. The text to be transmitted is read out by an announcer.

**Gorizontalnaya svyaz – horizontal [lateral] communication**

The maintenance of contacts in intelligence work between illegals, or agents, who are not subordinated to each other, or between residency officers and intelligence echelons on official matters.

**Gosudarstvennaya tayna – state secret**

Information on various matters whose dissemination is forbidden by the competent state agencies.

**‘Grafit’**

A form of one-way radio communication in intelligence work in which reception of a radio transmission by a radio correspondent (an illegal or an agent) is carried out automatically on magnetic tape with the help of a special attachment to an ordinary radio receiver.

**Graficheskiye signaly – graphic signals**

Pre-arranged graphic signs placed at appointed locations which convey pre-arranged operational information.

**Grif sekretnosti – secrecy markings**

Markings placed on documents to indicate the degree of secrecy of the information which they contain.

In the Soviet Union, the following secrecy markings are in use: ‘Osoboy vazhnosti’ [OV] – ‘of particular importance’; ‘Sovershenno sekretno’ [SS] – ‘Top Secret’; ‘Sekretno’ [S] – ‘Secret’ and ‘dlya sluzhebnoy polzovaniya’ – ‘for official use’.

**Grupповод – group leader**

An operational intelligence officer or an experienced agent who on instructions from the Central Apparatus directs the intelligence work of a number of agents enrolled in a group, while observing the appropriate requirements of clandestinity.

## D

### **Dalniye sosedni – distant neighbours**

*See sosedni dalniye*

### **Dalnyaya radiosvyaz – long-range radio communication**

A form of clandestine radio communication used in Intelligence work, and conducted between the Centre and intelligence echelons, and also between particular illegals and agents located in foreign countries.

### **Dvoynik – a double agent**

An agent who simultaneously cooperates with two or more intelligence services, concealing this fact from each of them.

### **Dvustoronnyaya svyaz – two-way communication**

Clandestine communication in the outward and return direction between the Centre (or residencies) and units abroad or individual illegals or agents.

### **Dezinformer (v razvedke) – a source of disinformation (in intelligence)**

An individual who intentionally supplies an intelligence officer with false intelligence information, presenting it as genuine, in order to mislead the officer or the intelligence service.

### **Dezinformatsionnyye materialy – disinformation materials**

Material specially collected or fabricated by the intelligence service to mislead particular circles, agencies, institutions and individuals in foreign countries (documents, reports, articles published in periodicals or broadcast by radio and television, declarations by state agencies, public figures and scholars, private anonymous letters, leaflets and so forth).

**Dezinformatsiya – disinformation**

- a) Misleading by means of false information.
- b) A form of intelligence work in the active measures field, which consists of the secret channeling towards an adversary of false information, specially prepared materials and fabricated documents designed to mislead him and prompt him to take decisions and measures which fit in with the plans and intentions of the intelligence service.
- c) Information, materials and documents containing information designed to mislead someone.

**Deystvuyushchaya agenturnaya set – the active agent network**

The totality of intelligence agents with whom regular contact is maintained at a given period.

**Deystvuyushchiy rezerv – the active reserve**

A special KGB cadre comprising intelligence officers who are sent out to work in foreign countries, or within the Soviet Union, under cover of various institutions.

**Delo agenturnoy razrabotki [DAR] – agent cultivation/development file**

An operational registry file which in the past was maintained by KGB intelligence agencies [*organy*]. Now superseded by the **Delo operativnoy razrabotki [DOR]** – [Operational cultivation/development file] (see below).

**Delovyye (ofitsialnyye) svyazi razvedchika – professional (official) contacts of an intelligence officer**

Individuals who are officials of state establishments, banks, firms and enterprises and members of organisations in foreign countries with whom an intelligence officer maintains regular or occasional contacts on official business relating to his cover.

**Delo operativnoy perepiski [DOP] – operational correspondence file**

An operational registry file in KGB intelligence agencies, in which

are collected:

- a) materials on aspects of the organisation of agent-operation work in residencies, FCD sections, and intelligence sections of the KGB and [local] KGB Directorates;
- b) correspondence with residencies on various lines of operational work;
- c) materials on the conduct of active measures;
- d) documents relating to cooperation with the security agencies of the socialist countries and other states friendly towards the Soviet Union, and also –
- e) folders [podborki] of information on foreigners of operational interest and on Soviet citizens resident abroad.

**Delo operativnoy razrabotki [DOR] – operational cultivation/development file**

An operational registry file in KGB intelligence agencies, in which are collected all materials on the agent-operational cultivation/development of individuals who:

- a) have been drawn into secret cooperation as agents or confidential contacts, or who are being cultivated with the aim of drawing them into such cooperation under Soviet flag or under false flag;
- b) reside abroad and conduct active subversive activity against the Soviet Union and friendly socialist states.

**Demaskiruyushiye priznaki – tell-tale indicators**

External characteristics of secret industrial, scientific technical, military or other establishments, or outward radiation of various forms of energy from them, which make it possible to identify the establishment and to gain a general idea of the nature, contents and extent of its activity (the purpose of the establishment, the nature of its output, its size, capacity and so forth).

**Demonstrativnoye naruzhnoye nablyudeniye – demonstrative surveillance**

Emphatic open surveillance of targets of agent-operational cultivation or intelligence officers, with the object of exerting

psychological influence on them and paralysing their activity.

**Denezhnoye voznagrazhdeniye – monetary reward**

A form of reward involving the handing to agents, confidential contacts and other individuals of a particular sum of money in return for positive results in intelligence work (a monthly payment, or a reward for carrying out particular assignments).

**Deshifrovaniye (v razvedke) – decipherment (in intelligence)**

A method of obtaining intelligence information by means of deciphering ciphers and monitoring cipher traffic from state, military, diplomatic and other adversary establishments of interest to Intelligence.

**Diversionnaya set – sabotage network**

Agent-operational groups, or individual intelligence officers, illegals, or agents, planted by intelligence in important enemy establishments or in the rear of his forces (in wartime) to carry out sabotage assignments by intelligence.

**Diversionnaya tekhnika – sabotage equipment**

Special compact devices and apparatus camouflaged as everyday objects, designed to carry out sabotage to destroy and demolish enemy target installations.

**Diversionnaya razvedyvatelnaya gruppa – an intelligence sabotage group**

A group of intelligence officers or agents equipped with sabotage materials which is brought into a target country or in the rear of the adversary's forces for the purpose of identifying target installations and carrying out sabotage against them.

**Diversiya (v razvedke) – sabotage (in intelligence)**

A special agent-operational measure using, when necessary, sabotage equipment for the purpose of causing economic, military, scientific technical or moral and political damage to a hostile state.

**Diplomatcheskoye prikrytiye – diplomatic cover**

- a) The official performance of diplomatic duties by an intelligence officer for the purpose of concealing his membership of the intelligence cadre and the intelligence work which he carries out.
- b) A diplomatic establishment in which an intelligence officer is serving officially in order to disguise his membership of the intelligence cadre.

**Dobrozhelateli – well-wishers**

Individuals who on their own initiative visit foreign missions and pass various forms of confidential information, or who make offers which, in their opinion, may be useful to the mission or to their own country.

**Doverennoye litso – cooptee or proxy**

A Soviet citizen who on patriotic grounds clandestinely carries out particular intelligence assignments in his own country or abroad.

**Doveritelnoe sotrudnichestvo – confidential cooperation**  
*See doveritelnyye otnosheniya*

**Doveritelnyye otnosheniya (doveritelnoye sotrudnichestvo) – confidential relations (confidential cooperation)**

A type of intelligence relationship between intelligence officers who, as a rule, conceal the fact that they belong to Intelligence, and individuals bound in some way to Intelligence on the basis of ideological and political affinity, material interest, friendly relations or other grounds, who confidentially carry out from time to time, in a form and within limits which they find acceptable, requests and assignments from intelligence officers which are of an intelligence nature but which have been given a plausible cover story.

Depending on the interests of Intelligence, confidential relations may be a stage leading an individual towards agent relations, or it may be the final stage of the individual's cultivation and exploitation.



**Doveritelnyye svyazi – confidential contacts**

Individuals of foreign nationality who, without being agents, communicate to intelligence officers information of interest to them and carry out confidential requests, which in substance are of an intelligence nature, on the basis of ideological and political affinity, material interest, friendly or other relations which they have established with the intelligence officers.

Confidential contacts do not have any obligation towards the intelligence officer (or the intelligence service).

**Doveritelnyye svyazi vliyaniya – confidential contacts of influence**

Confidential contacts of intelligence officers (and intelligence agents) in government and political circles, who are used clandestinely by Intelligence to carry out active measures designed to exert the required influence on government agencies and on the public and political life of a target country.

**Dokladnaya zapiska – reporting minute**

A written communication by a member of the intelligence service about action taken to carry out an operational or intelligence task.

**Doktrina razvedki – intelligence doctrine**

A scientifically based system of official directives from the highest state organs relating to the role of the intelligence agencies in carrying out the internal and external functions of the State, the main current and future tasks of intelligence activity, the guiding principles for the organisation of Intelligence, and the resources, forms and methods, strategy and tactics governing its activity.

**Dokumentalnaya aktsiya – documentary operation**

A form of active measures carried out with the use of genuine documents, or documents specially fabricated by Intelligence, which when published or brought to the attention of the addressees by unofficial means produce the reaction desired by Intelligence among state agencies and public opinion in the target country, or among target organisations and individuals.

**Dokumentalnaya obstanovka – the documentary situation**

An element of the agent-operational situation in a target country which seriously influences the organisation of intelligence work from illegal positions within the country; the totality of legislation regulating the registration and documentation of the population at all stages of its life and activity; the practical implementation of this legislation and its monitoring.

**Dokumentalnaya razvedyvatelnaya informatsiya – documentary intelligence information**

A form of intelligence information; original documents or information compiled on the basis of original secret documents acquired by Intelligence, or their copies and translations.

**Dokumentalnaya fotografiya – document photography**

Taking copies of documents by means of photographic or cinematographic apparatus, or other photographic means and methods.

**Dokumentalshchik – See agent-dokumentalshchik**

**Dokumentirovaniye nelegala – documentation of an illegal**

The supply of the necessary kits of personal documents by Intelligence to its illegals, on the basis of which they can obtain a legal status in countries specified by Intelligence and carry on their intelligence work there from illegal positions.

**Dostovernaya razvedyvatelnaya informatsiya – reliable intelligence information**

Intelligence information whose accuracy is confirmed by irrefutable genuine documents, facts or arguments.

**Dosye – dossier**

A registry file in KGB intelligence agencies in which are collected agent-operational and official materials on prominent state and public political figures of political or operational interest, also major scholars and leading staff of intelligence and counter-intelligence

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agencies in foreign countries, and other leading figures in target countries.

### **Druzya – friends**

The term used for reasons of clandestinity for the intelligence services of the countries of the Socialist Commonwealth and their officers.

### **Dublirovaniye svyazi – back-up communications**

The existence of a back-up channel and terms of clandestine communication between the Centre and intelligence echelons, illegals and agents, in the event that it proves impossible for some reason to maintain contact through existing channels and on existing terms.

## Zh

### **Zhelatelnyy inostranets – a favoured foreigner**

A foreigner to whom the authorities of a country extend various privileges and facilities when entering the country, taking up residence, taking up work or desiring to engage in private enterprise.

### **Zheleznyye dokumenty – cast-iron documents**

The conventional term for genuine documents for legalising illegals.

### **Zhurnalistskoye prikrytiye – journalistic cover**

The official activity of an intelligence officer acting as a journalist for the purpose of disguising his membership of the intelligence cadre and camouflaging his intelligence work.

## Z

**Zagranapparat (zagranichnyy apparat) – the apparatus abroad**

Intelligence units in foreign countries and their personnel.

**Zagranichnyy apparat – the apparatus abroad**

See **zagranapparat**

**Zadaniye (v razvedke) – assignment (in intelligence)**

A concretely defined and clearly formulated assignment to Intelligence as a whole, or to an intelligence unit, operational officer, illegal, or agent, which must be carried out within a specified time.

**Zadaniye-orientirovka – an assignment guidance**

An instruction from the central apparatus of external Intelligence to one or more residencies or territorial agencies, containing basic information on the nature of an assignment and recommendations for its implementation.

**Zaderzhaniye – detention**

The practice whereby counter-intelligence agencies compel an individual to go to official agency premises for the purpose of interrogation, recruitment, or other activities.

**Zakladka – an insertion**

- a) Intelligence, operational or other materials duly camouflaged in a special container or disposable object, intended to be transmitted clandestinely through a DLB [taynik].
- b) Portable devices.

**Zaklyucheniye ob informatsionnoy rabote rezidentury – a conclusion on a residency's information work**

A document drawn up in the central apparatus of KGB external Intelligence, in which the results of the information-gathering work of a legal residency over a specified period are analysed, and in which

the implementation of its tasks is assessed, positive aspects and deficiencies are pointed out, and proposals are made with a view to improving information-gathering work.

**Zaklyucheniye o rabote rezidentury – a conclusion on a residency's work**

A document compiled in the central apparatus of KGB external Intelligence, in which the results of a residency's work in all directions over a specified period are analysed, and in which an assessment is made, positive results and deficiencies are pointed out, and proposals are made for improving the residency's activity.

**Zaklyucheniye o rabote sotrudnika legalnoy rezidentury – a conclusion on the work of an officer of a legal residency**

A document compiled in the central apparatus of KGB external Intelligence, in which the results of the agent-operational work of an officer of a legal residency over the space of a year or over the whole of a posting are analysed, and in which an assessment is made, positive results and deficiencies in his work are pointed out, and conclusions are drawn for the future employment of the officer.

**Zaklyucheniye po delu agenta (doveritelnoy svyazi ) – a conclusion on the file of an agent (or confidential contact)**

A document compiled on the basis of an agent's file which reflects the following:

- biographical data on the agent and a profile on him, his relatives and his official contacts;
- the circumstances of his recruitment, his intelligence possibilities, and an analysis of his secret cooperation;
- an assessment of the results obtained, his reliability, his degree of discipline and initiative;
- an assessment of the agent's experience and his intelligence training;
- measures designed to ensure the security of work with the agent;
- suspicious features in his behaviour.

The conclusion ends with recommendations for further work with the agent. A similar conclusion is compiled in connection with a confidential contact file.

### **Zakrepleniye (v razvedke) – consolidation (in intelligence)**

A system of measures or separate actions by Intelligence (or an intelligence officer) designed to ensure the reliability and permanence of the results of measures which are to be carried out.

In intelligence practice the term ‘consolidation’ [*zakrepleniye*] describes a number of specific concepts, namely:

- consolidation of a recruitment;
- of an agent;
- of a confidential contact;
- of an acquaintance;
- of a legend, and so forth.

### **Zakrepleniye agenta (verbovki) – consolidation of an agent (of a recruitment)**

- a) Creating a precedent in the course of the recruitment process which would make it impossible for an individual who has agreed to cooperate secretly to refuse to carry out assignments.
- b) Obtaining from a recruited individual intelligence materials, or getting him to carry out tasks, which (if the need arose) could be used as evidence of his secret cooperation with Intelligence.
- c) Drawing an agent into active intelligence work.

### **Zakrepleniye doveritelnoy svyazi – consolidation of a confidential contact**

The deepening of an intelligence officer’s confidential relations with an individual to an extent which allows him to make systematic and active use of the individual for intelligence purposes.

### **Zakrepleniye znakomstva – consolidation of an acquaintance**

The creation of conditions in which an acquaintance becomes interested in associating with an intelligence officer, and the latter is able to determine the nature of their relations, exploit the individual’s good will and exert the required influence on him.

**Zakrepleniye legendy – consolidation of a legend**

A complex of intelligence measures relating to a legend, and of actions taken by an intelligence officer, an illegal or an agent, who is to make use of the legend, with the object of creating conditions directly or indirectly confirming the validity of fictitious elements of the legend.  
*See legenda*

**Zakrytaya dokumentatsiya – restricted documentation**

Documents, knowledge of which has been restricted by the competent authorities to a precisely defined circle of people.

**Zakrytaya informatsiya – restricted information**

Information, publication of which in the open press is forbidden by the competent state agencies.

**Zakrytyye materialy – restricted materials**

Materials and documents containing information which is not to be disclosed.

**Zakrytyy post naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – covert surveillance post**

Specially equipped clandestine premises from which covert surveillance of a target of agent-operational cultivation is conducted.

**Zakrytyy rayon – closed area**

An area of the country which foreigners are forbidden to visit, by order of state agencies.

**Zapasnaya agenturnaya set – fallback agent network**

The totality of intelligence agents who have been put 'on ice' in target countries, and who are intended to be drawn into intelligence work when the intelligence service needs it.

**Zapasnaya vstrecha – fallback meeting [RV]**

A clandestine meeting between people involved in intelligence work designed to take place in the event that the original planned meeting [RV] is aborted for any reason.

**Zapasnaya liniya svyazi – fallback line of communication**

A line of clandestine communication between the Centre and an illegal residency (or an illegal or special agent) set up in advance by Intelligence for use in the event that existing lines of communication are put out of action.

**Zapasnoye vremya – fallback time**

A pre-arranged repeat time for carrying out a planned operation in the event that the operation is not carried out for any reason at the original appointed time.

**Zapasnyye dokumenty (rezervnyye) – fallback (reserve) documents**

A set of personal documents prepared by Intelligence for an illegal, using new personal particulars to which he has to switch if certain special intelligence circumstances arise.

**Zapasnyye tayniki – reserve hiding places [caches, dead letter boxes]**

Hiding places selected for future use and brought into operation as operational necessity arises.

**Zapiska po dokumentalnomu materialu – minute covering documentary material**

A special note sent to the highest authorities [the *Instantsii*] or government departments in which are set out the main points of an important document acquired by Intelligence.

**Zasada – an ambush**

The covert deployment of counter-intelligence officers in a location which has become known to them as the place where a foreign intelligence officer and his agent are to meet, for the purpose of seizing them suddenly while they are handling incriminating evidence of their intelligence activity.

**Zasekrechvaniye – imposing secrecy**

a) Selecting and imprinting a secrecy classification.



- b) Restricting the circle of individuals allowed access to secret materials.
- c) Establishing a special procedure for working with secret materials, to ensure that state secrets are protected by individuals whose work brings them in contact with them.

**Zakhvat – apprehending someone**

A counter-intelligence operation frequently practised by the counter-intelligence agencies of capitalist states which is designed to detain suddenly individuals suspected of intelligence activity.

**Zashifrovka (v razvedke) – encryption, concealment (in intelligence)**

Special measures taken by Intelligence (or intelligence officers) designed to keep hidden from an adversary and others the identity of staff members, agents and their intelligence activity.

**Zashifrovka agenturno-operativnogo meropriyatiya – encryption, concealment of an agent-operational measure**

The clandestine preparation of an agent-operational measure, its implementation under false flag, and the taking of precautionary steps which ensure that the involvement of Intelligence in the action cannot be exposed.

**Zashifrovka istochnika informatsii – encryption, concealment of a source of information**

The omission from intelligence information of particulars which would make it possible to identify (precisely or generally) the individual who provided this information to Intelligence.

**Zashifrovka objektov razrabotki – encrypting, concealing targets of cultivation**

The development and use of cover stories [legends] when working on targets, in order to conceal the interest of Intelligence and its officers in the targets of cultivation and the measures which they take in this connection.

**Zashifrovka sotrudnikov razvedki – encryption, concealment of intelligence officers**

Elaborating biographical legends for intelligence officers and supplying them with identity documents which conceal their membership of the intelligence service and provide evidence of their employment in some other institution.

**Zashchitnaya legenda (otstupnaya legenda) – defensive legend (fallback legend)**

A legend specially worked out by Intelligence for an illegal, which he is to use in giving evidence following his arrest by the adversary, admitting that he is posing as someone else.

**Zashchitnyye meropriyatiya – defensive measures**

Agent-operational measures taken by Intelligence for the purpose of ensuring the security of intelligence operations abroad, preventing and localising failures, reducing the sentences or securing the release of illegal agents and intelligence officers when they are arrested.

**Zayaviteli (v razvedke) – walk-ins (in intelligence)**

Individuals who offer various types of information, proposals and services to foreign missions.

**Zvenya razvedki – intelligence units**

- a) Intelligence sections, comprising career intelligence officers and agents, which are set up to carry out intelligence work.
- b) Sections of the central apparatus of KGB external Intelligence, intelligence departments and positions [in government organisations], legal and illegal residencies, and agent-operational groups in target countries.

**‘Zelyonaya’ granitsa – the ‘green’ frontier**

The conventional term for the land frontier of the state through which intelligence officers, agents and others are deployed illegally, bypassing passport control points.

**Znak provala – failure signal**

A clandestine signal agreed in advance by Intelligence (or an intelligence officer) with an illegal or agent which they are required to give (or transmit) in a pre-arranged manner if they are discovered by the adversary, are under his control, or are being used in an operational game with the intelligence service.

**I**

**Ideyno-politicheskaya osnova verbovki – the ideological and political basis for recruitment**

An individual's political or philosophical, legal, moral, religious or other views and beliefs which are used by the intelligence service to develop the recruitment target's motives for cooperating secretly with Intelligence.

**Ideyno-politicheskaya osnova verbovki vneshney razvedki KGB – the ideological and political basis for recruitment by KGB external Intelligence**

The closeness of an individual's beliefs to Communist ideology, his sympathetic attitude to the progressive and peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, his desire to take part in the struggle for peace, for national independence, his condemnation of aggression and so forth.

**Ideyno-politicheskoye vospitaniye agenta – ideological and political upbringing of an agent**

Planned and purposeful influence exerted by intelligence officers on the world outlook of agents with whom they are in contact in order to consolidate the ideological motives for their secret cooperation with Intelligence and their political loyalty towards it.

**Identifikatsionnyye priznaki – identifying particulars**

Particulars of individuals, objects or phenomena, which are permanent and constant, or which change slowly over time, and which are taken as the basis for identifying or distinguishing individuals, objects or phenomena.

**Identifikatsiya lichnosti (v razvedke) – personal identification (in intelligence)**

Identifying individuals of interest to Intelligence on the basis of a word portrait, fingerprints or handwriting particulars.

**Ideologicheskaya diversiya – ideological sabotage**

A complex of propaganda and provocation measures undertaken by capitalist states by means of the mass information media and by intelligence measures with the object of undermining the ideological foundations of the socialist social order, and undermining the moral and political unity of the peoples of the socialist countries by spreading all manner of lies and slander.

**Izyatiye iz taynika – clearing a hiding place [DLB]**

The clandestine removal by an intelligence officer or agent of material which is being transmitted through a hiding place [DLB].

**Inspiratsiya – inspiration**

A method of intelligence activity which consists of the clandestine instigation by intelligence means of organisations and individuals of interest to the intelligence agencies to take actions which correspond with the intentions of Intelligence.

**Instruktazh agenta – briefing of an agent**

Giving an agent an assignment, clearly setting out recommendations on how it is to be carried out, how to observe the rules of clandestinity and how measures to ensure the agent's security are to be carried out.

**Informatsionnaya sluzhba – the information service**

A subdivision of the central apparatus of Intelligence which is engaged in information and analytical work.

**Informatsionno-analiticheskaya rabota razvedki – the information and analytical work of Intelligence**

A form of activity which includes exploitation by the intelligence apparatus and by intelligence officers of information assets which they have acquired; also the assessment, checking and processing of intelligence information, submitting it with proposals as appropriate to higher authority and to government departments; drawing up forecasts and also preparing information assignments and plans for the information-gathering apparatus of Intelligence, in accordance with the decisions and directives of the leading organs.

**Informatsionnoye delo – an information file**

An operational registry file in KGB intelligence agencies, in which are gathered informative intelligence materials, copies of special reports and other documents.

**Informatsionnyye soobshcheniya (v razvedke) – information reports (in intelligence)**

An information document which contains the results of processing intelligence information on a specific question. This may be compiled at the Centre or in a residency.

**Informatsionnyye vozmozhnosti agenta (doveritelnoy svyazi) – the information opportunities of an agent (or confidential contact)**

The opportunities that an agent (or confidential contact) has to collect secret information and obtain documents containing information of interest to Intelligence.

**Informatsionnyye dokumenty (v razvedke) – information documents (in intelligence)**

Documents compiled in the intelligence service which contain in edited form intelligence information which has been acquired.

These include the following:

- cipher telegrams,
- information and analytical minutes and reviews,
- background notes,
- special reports,
- regular summaries of the most topical foreign policy intelligence reports,
- translations of secret documents on various questions and problems.

**Informatsiya – information**

*See razvedyvatelnaya informatsiya*

**Ispolzovaniye vtyomnuyu – unconscious exploitation**

- a) A method of intelligence work in which Intelligence secretly, and without disclosing its intentions, uses an intelligence officer, an agent or other appropriate means to prompt a target individual, organisation, state agency, government or other institution to take measures or to follow a course of action which helps Intelligence to achieve its aims.
- b) A process whereby an intelligence officer or agent obtains the required information from a well-informed individual while not disclosing his membership of the intelligence service and his true interest in the information acquired.

**Istochnik – source**

- a) An individual from whom Intelligence (or an intelligence officer) has obtained information and materials of intelligence or operational significance. Sources may include agents, confidential contacts, official contacts, and sometimes also chance acquaintances.
- b) Official (legal) materials from which information of interest to Intelligence may be extracted.

**Istochnik informatsii – a source of information**

*See agent-istochnik informatsii*

**Istochnik operativnoy informatsii – a source of operational information**

An agent, confidential contact or legal contact who communicates information which may be used in organising intelligence activity.

**Istochnik razvedyvatelnoy informatsii – a source of intelligence information**

An agent, confidential contact or legal contact from whom intelligence information is obtained.

**K**

**Kampaniya shpionomanii – a spy-mania campaign**

The totality of agitation and propaganda measures carried out by the state agencies of a country using the mass information media, aimed at violently accusing another state, its official representatives and citizens, of conducting widespread espionage within the country, with the object of causing political damage to that state and limiting its scope for conducting intelligence work.

**Kamuflyazh – camouflage**

- a) Disguising military and industrial installations by changing their external appearance.
- b) Disguising intelligence materials while they are clandestinely handed over, transported and stored by placing them in containers or secret compartments devised in various types of objects (household and toilet articles, disposable objects and others).
- c) Disguising technical operational devices as part of the setting of the place where they are to be clandestinely used or stored.

**Kanal svyazi – the channel of communication**

The specially designed system of clandestine communication between the Central Apparatus of Intelligence and a residency, or individual illegals and agents.

**Kandidat na verbovku – a candidate for recruitment**

The target of a recruitment cultivation, the results of whose assessment and testing indicate that he is suitable for recruitment as an agent in view of his personal and professional qualities; that he has possibilities of interest to Intelligence; and that it may be supposed that there is a basis for drawing him into secret cooperation.

**Kartotechnyy operativnyy uchet – operational card indexing**

A form of operational record in KGB intelligence agencies in which a special standardised record card is opened for each individual, case, or target which is to be included in operational records.

**Kategorii agentury – categories of agents**

Groups of agents which are conventionally subdivided according to the nature and importance of the intelligence and operational tasks which they carry out. In KGB external Intelligence agents are subdivided into main agents and support agents.

**Kachestvennyy analiz informatsii – qualitative analysis of information**

The assessment of the quality of Intelligence information according to the criteria of reliability, importance, secrecy and topicality of the data contained, and the extent and accuracy of the reporting on particular questions.

**Kvartira-ubezhishche – refuge premises**

Residency clandestine premises in a target country, or a third country, which are intended to provide temporary refuge to an illegal or agent who is being pursued by the judicial or counter-intelligence agencies of the target country.



**Klyuchevyye slova v parole – key words in a recognition signal**

Pre-arranged words the inclusion of which in any spoken phrase indicates that the individual using the words is authorised by Intelligence to establish personal contact with the individual to whom the parole is addressed, and to carry out the proposed operation.

*See* **parol**

**Kod (v razvedke) – code (in intelligence)**

Ordinary words, figures, dates, expressions or combinations of words and figures selected by Intelligence with regard to the concrete conditions in which they are to be used, and to which are assigned specific operational meanings for the purpose of clandestinely transmitting brief information relating to intelligence work by means of the periodical press, or postal, telegraph or radio communications.

**Kolichestvennyy analiz razvedyvatelnoy informatsii – statistical analysis of intelligence information**

The numerical recording of processed (quality) information received by the central intelligence apparatus from a residency.

**Kombinatsiya – combination**

*See* **agenturno-operativnaya kombinatsiya**

**Kombinirovannaya svyaz – combined communication**

Clandestine communication in intelligence work which combines the use at various stages of different forms and means of clandestine communication.

**Kombinirovannoye naruzhnoye nablyudeniye – combined surveillance**

A form of surveillance which, depending on the setting, relies on a relay system, and sometimes also on the duplication of the means and ways of surveillance, to reinforce the clandestinity and reliability of target tailing.

**Komendantskiy chas – curfew**

An emergency measure taken by the authorities to maintain public order, consisting of forbidding the inhabitants of a specified locality to remain on the streets without special permission after the specified time.

**Kommunikativnyye kachestva razvedchika – an intelligence officer's communication qualities**

The personal qualities of an intelligence officer which enable him to enter easily into personal contact and to keep up relations with various people in different circumstances in order to solve intelligence tasks.

**Kompleksnaya otsenka razvedyvatelnogo materiala – complex assessment of intelligence material**

The thorough assessment of material from the point of view of its value for informing party and state agencies, its usefulness for intelligence sections, and for assessing the activity of an agent, operational officer and residency.

**Kompleksnaya proverka – complex checking**

The intelligence practice of checking individuals of interest (targets of recruitment cultivation, agents, confidential contacts and so forth) and also operational and intelligence information through simultaneous measures along a number of lines involving various sources and using various means and executants.

**Kompleksnoye aktivnoye meropriyatiye – complex active measure**

The totality of the active measures serving to achieve a single aim, while varying in form, methods and areas of application, which Intelligence carries out simultaneously within a particular period, when each of the measures complements the others, and helps to increase the effectiveness of the operation as a whole.

**Komprometatsya – compromise**

- a) A method whereby Intelligence causes moral and political damage to an adversary, undermines the authority and weakens

the positions of its state institutions, political organisations, or individual persons by publicising specially selected materials and information, real or legendary, about anti-constitutional or immoral acts which they have committed and which are punishable under the laws of the given country or condemned by public opinion.

- b) A form of active measures in intelligence work.

**Komprometiruyushchiye materialy – compromising materials**

Information, documents or incriminating evidence of transgressions by individuals or acts by State institutions and political organisations which can lead to prosecution in the country or entail administrative penalties, or which are sharply condemned by public opinion.

**Konkretizatsiya chuzhogo flaga – false flag specification**

Precise definition by Intelligence of the form of cover under which a recruiter is to operate against the target of a false flag recruitment cultivation.

**Konservatsiya agenta – putting an agent ‘on ice’**

- a) Agreement between Intelligence and an agent to suspend contact for a certain time, while fixing the time and manner in which it is to be resumed.
- b) Suspending contact with an agent for an indeterminate period without informing him of this.

**Konspirativnaya vstrecha – clandestine meeting**

A meeting of individuals engaged in Intelligence work which is kept secret from the adversary’s counter-intelligence officers and other people who, for the security of the operation and the individuals taking part in the meeting, must not know about it.

**Konspirativnaya kvartira – clandestine premises**

Premises specially selected by Intelligence with a view to ensuring the security of intelligence work, which are used for meetings with agents or for storing operational equipment or materials, processing

intelligence information or for setting up and operating an illegal radio station or other operational purposes.

**Konspirativnaya osnova – clandestine basis**

Observing the requirements of clandestinity in accordance with the nature of the agent-operational measure which is to be carried out.

**Konspirativnyye kontakty – clandestine contacts**

Contacts carried out by intelligence officers with individuals of interest to Intelligence, which are kept secret from the target country's agencies, and from people close to the intelligence officers and the target individuals.

**Konspirativnyy adres – clandestine address**

The postal address of an individual, company, private enterprise or other establishment which is used secretly by Intelligence by arrangement and with the participation of the owner of the address, or unconsciously, to receive mail connected with intelligence activity.

**Konspirativnyy telefon – clandestine telephone**

A specially selected telephone which is used secretly by intelligence officers and agents (by arrangement and with the participation of the subscriber, or unconsciously) in the course of intelligence work to transmit camouflaged messages.

**Konspiratsiya (v razvedke) – clandestinity (in intelligence)**

The need for intelligence officers and for individuals drawn into Intelligence activity to keep secret (from the adversary, from third parties and from officers not involved in a particular case) the aims, contents, forms, means and methods of solving operational and Intelligence tasks, and also agent-operational measures in hand.

**Konsulskoye prikrytiye – consular cover**

The carrying out by intelligence officers of the duties of consular officials, whose posts they officially occupy, in order to camouflage their membership of the intelligence cadre, and the intelligence work which is being carried out.

**Kontakty (v razvedke) – contacts (in intelligence)**

Legal and clandestine relations between intelligence officers and individuals of interest to Intelligence.

**Konteynery (v razvedke) – containers (in intelligence)**

Portable objects and devices with secret cavities which are specially selected or prepared with regard to their purpose and the conditions in which they will be used, designed for the short-term or long-term secret storage of intelligence materials and technical operational devices, or for camouflage while they are being clandestinely transferred through hiding places/DLB's or with the help of couriers.

**Kontrnablyudeniye – counter-surveillance**

Monitoring, in accordance with a pre-arranged plan by designated intelligence officers, to observe the situation along the route to be taken by an intelligence officer or agent to the place where the proposed operations are to take place, and if need be to observe the place itself, in order to detect possible tailing of the intelligence officer or agent by the adversary.

**Kontrol efira – monitoring the airwaves**

- a) The detection by a legal residency with the help of radio apparatus of the radio communication working procedures used by the target country's counter-intelligence surveillance teams, the identification and analysis of the contents of their conversations with their Centre, at times when the residency is conducting agent-operational measures and operations to contact an agent.
- b) Radio interception of the adversary's lines of communication which are of interest, and the detection of eavesdropping devices.

**Kontrolno-nablyudatelnoye delo – progress-monitoring file**

A registry file in KGB external Intelligence in which are collected materials for monitoring the most important agent-operational cultivations and work with valuable agents of intelligence units of the [Republican] KGBs and of KGB regional directorates.

**Kontrolnyye zakladki – test packages**

Packages equipped with secret means of detecting whether they have been opened which are placed in a hiding place in order to check the reliability of the hiding place/DLB or of the agent who is instructed to take them out.

**Kontrolnyye metki – detectors**

Inconspicuous markers and devices (chemical, mechanical or physical) specially selected with regard to the specific conditions, which make it possible to detect whether the adversary (or a third party) has covertly examined various articles belonging to intelligence officers or agents, or their premises.

**Kontrolnyye pisma – test letters**

Letters, specially prepared to detect whether they have been opened, which are sent to clandestine addresses selected for use in intelligence work, with the aim of checking the reliability of the owner of the address and the security of using the address for intelligence.

**Kontrolnyy list (vo vneshney razvedke KGB) – a check sheet (in KGB external intelligence)**

A cover sheet attached to Intelligence materials sent by sections of the central apparatus to the external Intelligence information service.

On the front of the sheet are noted brief particulars relating to the circumstances in which the material has been obtained; on the back of the sheet there are notes on the way the material has been used and where it is kept.

**Kontrrazvedka – Counter-Intelligence**

- a) Counter-intelligence activity.
- b) Special agencies of a state whose functions include detecting and cutting short the intelligence activity of foreign States.

In capitalist countries, Counter-Intelligence is also used to suppress the revolutionary and national liberation movement and to persecute other forces hostile to the ruling classes.

**Kontrrazvedyvatelnaya propaganda – counter-intelligence propaganda**

The system of propaganda measures using the press, literature, broadcasting and television, with the object of raising the political vigilance of the population of a country against the schemes of hostile forces and the subversive activity of foreign intelligence services.

**Kontrrazvedyvatelnoye obespecheniye obyektov – counter-intelligence protection of installations**

The complex of protective measures designed to protect and put a stop to the adversary's attempts to achieve agent and technical penetration of secret installations, including the setting up of special security sections in the installations, systematic prophylactic work among the staff, establishing a system of secret document handling, testing the reliability of staff at the installation, setting up an agent network, and organising the physical and technical protection of the installations.

**Kontrrazvedyvatelnyy rezhim – the counter-intelligence regime**

An element of the agent-operational situation in a target country, including information on the following matters:

- a) The totality of measures taken by the counter-intelligence agencies to protect state secrets and to combat the activity of foreign intelligence services.
- b) The extent to which counter-intelligence is equipped with operational devices and other resources; the training and experience of its cadres.
- c) The extent of the counter-intelligence agencies' activity against the intelligence services affected by the regime.

**Krizisnaya situatsiya – a crisis situation**

A degree of exacerbation of the class war and the contradictions between political forces in a country, or in the relations between individual states or groups of states, which produces sharp and radical changes in the social-political life of a state, or leads to tension

in the relations between countries (going as far as armed conflicts) or produces serious complications in the international situation (going as far as the threat of a world war).

A distinction is made between local, regional and international crisis situations.

**Kriterii otsenki razvedyvatelnoy informatsii – criteria for assessing intelligence information**

Requirements relating to the quality of intelligence information and which, taken as a whole, determine its usefulness to the customer.

The principal criteria are: secrecy, topicality, reliability, the importance of the theme, its specific nature and value.

**Krysha – ‘roof’**

The slang term for the cover of intelligence officers. It is not advisable to use this term in operational correspondence.

**Kuriruyemye rezidentury (podrazdeleniya) – client residencies (sections)**

Residencies (sections) allocated by arrangement within the central intelligence apparatus to leading officials for the purpose of giving specific direction to their activity and giving them the necessary help in their work.

**Kuryer – courier**

*See agent-svyaznik*

**Kuryerskaya svyaz – courier communication**

Clandestine communication between intelligence units with the help of couriers, a function for which special intelligence officers, illegals and reliable agents are used.



## L

### **‘Lay-detektor’ (poligraf) – lie detector (polygraph)**

A device for recording certain physiological reactions of an individual (breathing, blood pressure, conductivity of skin and other) when answering questions.

The data produced by the device are analysed for the purpose of determining the truthfulness or falsehood of the subject's statements.

The special services make wide use of lie detectors in their investigations.

### **Legalizatsionnyye dokumenty – legalisation documents**

Documents with which an intelligence officer or agent lives illegally in foreign countries with the object of conducting intelligence work.

### **Legalizatsiya deneg – legalisation of money**

Seeking legal sources (real or legendary) which plausibly explain how an illegal (intelligence officer or agent) or an agent is in possession of money obtained clandestinely from the intelligence service for operational and personal needs.

### **Legalizatsiya dokumentov nelegala – legalisation of an illegal's documents**

The presentation of personal documents by an illegal to consuls or other official representatives of the authorities of the target country for the purpose of witnessing the genuineness of signatures on documents, confirming that the documents are in accordance with regulations in the country or securing official entries of some kind (relating to registration, visas, frontier-crossing and so forth).

### **Legalizatsiya nelegala – legalisation of an illegal**

The process of making legal arrangements for an illegal to set up residence in the country specified by the intelligence service, and, with specially prepared and supported documentation for his biographical legend, to take up work or to create a cover and provide the conditions for conducting intelligence work from illegal positions.

**Legalizatsiya professii nelegala – legalisation of an illegal's profession**

The work of an illegal in an intermediate country or in the country of destination connected with the profession envisaged in his biographical legend, with the aim of obtaining official documents (certificates, references, and letters of recommendation) vouching for his specialisation and qualifications.

**Legalnyye vozmozhnosti – legal possibilities**

The totality of legal sources which the intelligence service can use without impediment in order to collect information of interest to it and solving other intelligence tasks through its own officers, agents and their contacts without causing them to infringe the laws of the target country.

**Legalnyye istochniki – legal sources**

Various kinds of published decrees, laws, regulations of the civil and military authorities, the press, scientific and technical reference works and other literature, radio broadcasts, cinema information, from which the intelligence service can draw information of interest to it.

**Legalnyye materialy – legal materials**

*See otkrytyye materialy*

**Legalnyye pozitsii – legal positions**

Positions for carrying out intelligence activity in which intelligence officers and agents of Intelligence do not conceal from the agencies of the target country their connection with the state, and only camouflage the intelligence work which they conduct by means of their official cover activity.

**Legalnyye rezidentury – legal residencies**

Clandestine sections of Intelligence operating in foreign countries under cover of their country's official missions and establishments. Their officers conduct intelligence work from legal positions, and they are therefore conventionally termed 'legals'.

**Legenda (v razvedke) – legend (in intelligence)**

Facts and fictitious data specially selected with regard to the purpose and the conditions in which they are to be used, which intelligence officers and their agents attribute to themselves or cite in order to conceal from the adversary and their own entourage the fact that they belong to Intelligence or cooperate secretly with it, to mask their intelligence activity, to create favourable conditions to solve particular operational and intelligence tasks and, if they are detained or arrested, to deflect accusations that they are engaging in intelligence work.

**Legenda-biografiya – biographic legend**

A biography specially devised by Intelligence for an illegal (officer or agent) or an officer of a legal residency in order to conceal his genuine biographical particulars, camouflage his membership of intelligence, create favourable conditions for his legalisation in the target country, and for conducting intelligence work there.

Depending on the purpose, the biographic legend may be backed up with either genuine or fictitious documents.

**Legenda vstrechi – legend [cover story] for a meeting**

A pre-arranged legend which suggests legal (plausible) reasons for an intelligence officer's meeting with an agent (or that of an agent with an intelligence officer), in order to create the possibility, if the need arises, to draw on the legend in order to conceal from representatives of the local authorities, or from people close to the agent and the intelligence officer, the nature of their meetings and of their relationship.

**Legenda zashchitnaya – See zashchitnaya legenda**

**Legenda o denezhnykh istochnikakh – a legend [cover story] for sources of income**

A legend plausibly suggesting legal sources for money in the possession of an illegal or agent which was obtained from the intelligence service for operational purposes or by way of remuneration.

**Legenda otstupnaya – See zashchitnaya legenda**

**Legenda sotrudnika legalnoy rezidentury – the legend [cover story] of a legal residency officer**

A legend designed to conceal from officials of a cover establishment, from the authorities of the target country and from an intelligence officer's contacts, the fact that he is a member of the intelligence agencies, and if possible to facilitate the solution of the intelligence tasks which are given to him.

**Legenda flaga verbovki – legend for the flag of recruitment**

A legend designed to persuade the target of a recruitment cultivation that the recruiter belongs to the country under whose flag he is instructed by the intelligence service to recruit the agent.

**Legendirovaniye – providing a legend**

A method whereby Intelligence creates favourable conditions to solve operational and intelligence tasks, and to camouflage intelligence officers and agents and their intelligence activity, by devising and exploiting appropriate legendary particulars.

**Legendirovannaya organizatsiya – a fabricated organisation**

An imaginary organisation, the appearance of whose existence is created by intelligence or counter-intelligence agencies in order to solve their tasks by means of fabricating special documents, spreading the appropriate legends in the required circles and demonstrating activity on the appropriate scale by proxies who are agents or cooptees.

**Legendirovannoye zadaniye – a legendary task**

An imaginary task specially devised by the intelligence service for an agent, in order to test his reliability or solve some other operational or intelligence task.

**Liniya povedeniya – line of conduct**

The totality of pre-arranged actions which an intelligence officer or agent must accomplish, in the light of the existing situation, in the

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course of their intelligence work or when carrying out a specific assignment.

### **Liniya razvedyvatelnoy raboty – line of intelligence work**

Synonymous with ‘direction of intelligence work’, in limited sectors of intelligence activity.

See **napravleniye razvedyvatelnoy raboty**

### **Listovochnaya aktsiya – leaflet operation**

A form of active measure in intelligence, which consists of the secret dissemination by intelligence assets and special resources of leaflets prepared by the intelligence service throughout specified areas of the target country in order to involve public opinion in a particular question or to secure a particular reaction from the authorities of the target country.

### **Liternoye delo – letter-coded file**

A registry file in KGB intelligence agencies in which are held materials relating to counter-intelligence work, or to diplomatic, trade and other missions and establishments of the Soviet Union abroad, or scientific and other delegations travelling abroad.

### **Litsevoy schot – personal record sheet**

A form for recording files and materials issued to each intelligence or counter-intelligence officer, or received and registered in the operational registry.

### **Lichnaya vstrecha – personal meeting**

The main form of personal contact in intelligence work, a pre-arranged clandestine meeting between people engaged in intelligence work, at an appointed time in a safe location for the purpose of handing over operational or intelligence materials, conducting briefings and other purposes.

### **Lichnaya svyaz (v razvedke) – personal contact (in intelligence)**

A way of organising contact in intelligence work, consisting of clandestine personal exchanges between individuals involved in intelligence activity.

**Lichnoye delo – personal file**

An operational registry file in KGB intelligence agencies, in which are collected materials and documents relating to:

- a) officers of intelligence sections sent on long postings abroad;
- b) operational officers who systematically travel abroad for short periods;
- c) operational officers working under the cover of institutions and [Government] departments;
- d) Soviet citizens who are agents of intelligence agencies;
- e) Soviet citizens who are coopted to carry out intelligence assignments on a confidential basis.

**Lokalizatsiya provala (v razvedke) – localisation of failure (in intelligence)**

Action taken by Intelligence to prevent the knock-on effect of a failure and to limit the possibility that the agencies of the target country will use data obtained as a result of a failure to cause the intelligence service and its country political, moral and operational damage by carrying out appropriate measures.

**Lokalnaya krizisnaya situatsiya – local crisis situation**

A crisis situation in a particular country which does not affect the situation in neighbouring countries or international relations.

**M**

**Magnitnyye konteynery – magnetic containers**

Small containers used when engaging in impersonal contact in intelligence work which are fitted with a magnet for the purpose of placing them in pre-arranged places on metallic structures.

**Marshrutnik – a travelling agent**

An intelligence officer or agent who carries out intelligence tasks relating to the secret collection of intelligence information while

travelling on prescribed routes in one or more target countries, using for the purpose his personal intelligence possibilities, operational equipment and contacts with the local population.

**Maskirovka (v razvedke) – camouflage (in intelligence)**

The use by Intelligence of natural conditions and the creation of artificial settings and the use of various devices to conceal from the adversary and camouflage from third parties the intelligence activity of its cadre officers and agents, and their involvement in agent-operational measures.

**Maskirovka v naruzhnom nablyudenii – camouflage in surveillance**

Steps taken by the individual (or individuals) conducting surveillance to adapt to the changing environment in the course of a tailing operation in order to make it more difficult for the target of surveillance to identify his tail.

**Maskirovka konspirativnoy radiosvyazi – camouflage of clandestine radio communication**

Involves frequent changes in the location of the clandestine radio transmitter, changes in the transmission schedule, callsigns, frequencies, the use of the communication parameters of official organisations, work with high-speed apparatus and other measures designed to make it more difficult for the adversary's counter-intelligence to identify the illegal radio station and its bearings.

**Maskirovka mikrotochki – camouflage of microdot**

The obliteration of a microdot and placing it in pre-arranged positions on various objects in order to make it more difficult for the adversary's counter-intelligence officials and third parties to identify the microdot when the objects are being transmitted by post, through couriers or transmitted through DLBs.

**Maskirovochnyy tekst – camouflaging text**

A specially prepared letter on mundane themes relating to the real or legendary situation of the sender and the addressee, which

overlays a SW text, in order to deflect the attention of the adversary's officials who monitor the postal correspondence, and to mask the real nature and purpose of the letter.

**Masterstvo** – *See* **operativnoye masterstvo**

**Materialy** – *See* **agenturnyye materialy**

**Materialy druzey** – **materials from our Friends**

Intelligence and operational information received from the intelligence services of friendly socialist countries on a reciprocal basis.

**Materialy naruzhnogo nablyudeniya** – **surveillance materials**

The totality of the notes made by intelligence officers and agents engaged in surveillance relating to the behaviour of the target while he was being tailed, and his contacts.

**Materialnaya zainteresovannost (v razvedke)** – **material interest (in intelligence)**

One of the bases used by Intelligence to draw suitable people into secret cooperation in intelligence work as agents.

**Materialnaya osnova verbovki** – **material basis for recruitment**

The material requirements of an individual of interest to Intelligence which have been reliably identified and objectively assessed and whose satisfaction in part or in whole by Intelligence is enough to incline him towards secret cooperation as an agent under true or false flag.

**Mezhdunarodnaya krizisnaya situatsiya** – **international crisis situation**

A crisis situation in international relations which affects the interest of a number of states.

**Meropriyatiye** – *See* **agenturno-operativnoye meropriyatiye**



**Myortvaya zona – dead zone**

A sector of a locality or part of a building where the target of surveillance is out of sight for some time for the individuals who are tailing him.

**Mesto vizualnoy vstrechi – visual meeting place**

A specially selected place where the individuals who are to meet (intelligence officers, illegals, or agents) can conveniently give a pre-arranged visual signal without attracting the attention of people nearby and where their presence at the same time cannot be interpreted by the adversary's agencies as a clandestine contact.

**Mesto lichnoy vstrechi – a personal meeting place**

A specially located place for a personal clandestine meeting between individuals engaged in intelligence work which is not guarded and which is not under covert surveillance by the adversary's counter-intelligence agencies, and where their contact at an appointed time cannot arouse suspicion.

**Mesto postanovki signalov (MPS) – a signal post**

A specially selected fixture which is suitable for the clandestine placing of pre-arranged signals, and for their sighting and noting by the individual for whom they are intended.

**Mesto yavki – place for a yavka encounter**

A specially selected place which meets the requirements for a personal encounter and which is suitable for sighting the identifying particulars of the individual with whom the **yavka** encounter is to take place, and for the exchange of paroles [recognition signals].  
*See yavochnaya kvartira.*

**Metod vnusheniya – the method of suggestion**

The discreet exertion of psychological influence on an individual which ensures that he accepts a particular idea or line of conduct uncritically.

**Metod prinuzhdeniya – the method of coercion**

Psychological pressure consisting of prompting an individual to behave in a certain way against his will.

**Metod spetsialnogo pozitivnogo vozdeystviya – the method of special positive pressure**

A method of conducting active measures used by KGB external Intelligence in order to exert influence on governments, parties, or individual political and public figures by carrying out measures of various forms and content through agents and confidential contacts within the legal framework of the target country.

**Metod ubezhdeniya – the method of persuasion**

The main method used by Soviet Intelligence to exert psychological pressure on individuals; it consists of explaining and demonstrating why an individual must accept a particular idea or line of conduct.

**Metody verbovki agentov (v razvedke) – methods of recruiting agents (in intelligence)**

The totality of devices for influencing the outlook and psychology of an individual in order to incline him towards secret cooperation as an agent.

In intelligence practice a distinction is made between three methods of exerting pressure:

- the method of persuasion;
- the method of suggestion;
- the method of coercion.

**Metody dobyvaniya razvedyvatelnoy informatsii – methods of acquiring intelligence information**

The various ways in which the assets and resources of Intelligence are used clandestinely with the aim of obtaining intelligence information.

The main methods of maintaining intelligence information are the following:

## KGB LEXICON

- the use of agents, confidential contacts and operational devices;
- the acquisition of the necessary information by intelligence officers and agents unconsciously from those in possession of it;
- secret abstraction of material;
- covert acquisition on a one-time basis of documents and samples from their owners.

### **Metody operativnoy deyatelnosti – methods of operational activity**

Clandestine means and devices used by intelligence officers to set up and exploit the agent apparatus, other special assets and resources for solving intelligence tasks.

### **Metody provedeniya aktivnykh meropriyatiy – methods of conducting active measures**

Disinformation, exposure, discrediting, compromising, special positive action and other clandestine means used by Intelligence in order to exert influence on social processes in international relations or in a target country.

### **Mikrogramma – a microgram**

A miniature image (under 2 mm<sup>2</sup>) of secret material (letter, report, drawing, plan or other) obtained by means of micro-photography.

### **Mikrotaynopis – micro secret writing**

A device used in Intelligence to transfer secret writing text (reduced to 3–4 cm<sup>2</sup>) to a special photographic print; this is prepared by photographic means from typed materials which are to be transmitted clandestinely to their destination.

### **Mikrotochka – microdot**

A photographic film, paper or other material of minute proportions (up to 2 mm<sup>2</sup>) on which is imprinted a reduced photograph of secret material. For the sake of greater camouflage, the microdot image is sometimes made invisible by processing it with the appropriate reagents.

**Mikrofotografiya – microphotography**

Means and technical devices for obtaining photographic images which are relatively small and sometimes microscopic.

Microphotography is used in Intelligence to camouflage secret materials when they are being transmitted clandestinely through various channels (post, couriers, DLBs, handover points).

**Mobilizatsionnaya gotovnost rezidentury – mobilisation readiness of a residency**

The organisational and operational state of a residency which ensures that it can carry out active intelligence work and solve tasks set upon it in a crisis situation and when there is a sharp worsening of the agent-operational situation in the target country.

In order to ensure its mobilisation readiness, a residency carefully works out a mobilisation plan and carries out preparatory work.

**Mobilizatsionnyy plan rezidentury – a residency's mobilisation plan**

A plan which envisages the implementation of measures by the residency to ensure its readiness to carry out active intelligence work in a crisis situation and with a sharp worsening of the agent-operational situation in the target country: this entails giving agents appropriate tasks, organising reliable communication with agents, and preparing additional clandestine channels for sending to the Centre the intelligence information which is obtained.

**Momentalnaya vstrecha – brush meeting**

A pre-arranged momentary clandestine meeting in a suitable place between two individuals taking part in intelligence work who know each other (an intelligence officer and an agent, or illegals), in the course of which they instantly hand over operational or intelligence material, without letting it be seen that they are acquainted and without entering into conversation and without being noticed by those around them.

**Moralno-psikhologicheskaya osnova verbovki – the moral and psychological basis of recruitment**

The moral and psychological peculiarities of an individual (vanity, envy, jealousy, vindictiveness, fear of responsibility, suspicion, personal sympathies and antipathies, family feelings, passions and other) on which an intelligence officer may draw to incline the individual towards secret cooperation under genuine or false flag.

**Morskoy kanal – the sea channel**

The totality of possibilities offered by sea transport and the institutions serving it which Intelligence can use to carry out intelligence work in foreign countries.

**Motiv sekretnogo sotrudnichestva – the motives for secret cooperation**

Perceived incentives which determine an individual's voluntary or forced implementation of systematic intelligence tasks and the other conditions of secret cooperation.

**Myagkaya plyonka – soft film**

The photographic emulsion on a film with secret materials imprinted in it, separated from its backing by a special process, or the cellophane layer with photographic images or secret materials.

Soft film is used for the purpose of reducing the volume of materials to be camouflaged or in the course of clandestine transmission and storage.

**N**

**Nablyudatelnost razvedchika – an intelligence officer's power of observation**

An intelligence officer's personal quality which consists in being

able to note various aspects of objective reality, including inconspicuous ones, to determine their interconnection, and to draw logical conclusions from them.

**Nablyudeniye** – *See agenturnoye nablyudeniye*

**Navodka** – **a lead**

- a) Initial information containing background and profile particulars on an individual who is of recruitment interest to Intelligence.
- b) An individual of interest to Intelligence and about whom initial profile particulars have been obtained.

**Navodchik** – *See agent-navodchik*

**Navyki konspiratsii** – **habits of clandestinity**

The ability of intelligence officers and agents, acquired in the course of intelligence work or through training, to keep secret their membership of Intelligence, the nature and contents of tasks they carry out, and also discreetly to maintain the cover of agent-operational measures which are being carried out.

**Nadyozhnost konspirativnoy svyazi** – **the reliability of clandestine communication**

The uninterrupted functioning of clandestine communication in any situation while ensuring the security of the individuals engaged in maintaining it, and that of the materials to be transmitted or despatched.

**Napravleniye** – **direction**

A structural element of the services, directorates and departments of KGB external Intelligence.

**Napravleniye razvedyvatelnoy raboty** – **a direction of intelligence work**

A part of intelligence activity which is structurally distinct with regard to the similarity of intelligence tasks, targets of penetration, the information to be acquired and the active measures to be carried out.

**Napravleniya deyatelnosti vneshney razvedki KGB – directions of KGB external intelligence activity**

- Political intelligence.
- Scientific and technical intelligence.
- External counter-intelligence.

**Naruzhka – See naruzhnoye nablyudeniye**

**Naruzhnoye nablyudeniye – surveillance**

Visual surveillance (including surveillance with the use of technical devices) of an individual under cultivation for a pre-arranged period and the identification of actions by him which are of interest to Intelligence at the particular time.

Surveillance can be covert, overt, combined, or demonstrative.

**Nauchno-tekhnicheskaya razvedka – scientific and technical intelligence**

- a) The process of obtaining by intelligence means and methods secret information on the most important scientific and technical achievements and discoveries, the prospects of scientific and technical development in other states, and plans for using them to solve strategic, political, military-political, technical and economic tasks.
- b) One of the directions of KGB external Intelligence. [See **napravleniya deyatelnosti vneshney razvedki KGB.**]
- c) A division of the central apparatus of external intelligence whose function is to organise and conduct scientific and technical intelligence in foreign countries.

**Neglasnaya vvyemka – See sekretnaya vvyemka**

**Neglasnoye zaderzhaniye – covert detention**

The act of detaining an individual without drawing the attention of people around him and without the knowledge of members of his family, relatives, colleagues and acquaintances.

**Neglasnoye nablyudeniye – See agenturnoye nablyudeniye**

**Neglasnoye naruzhnoye nablyudeniye – covert surveillance**

Surveillance which is carried out without the knowledge of the individual under surveillance and of the people around him.

**Neglasnoye fotografirovaniye – covert photography**

The totality of means and devices for photographing individuals cultivated by Intelligence, industrial and other installations, without the knowledge of the people themselves, or representatives of the local authorities, of security staff and other citizens.

**Neglasnyy dosmotr – covert inspection**

The checking by the special services and customs authorities of freight, baggage and hand baggage of firms, organisations and individuals who are under cultivation or under surveillance, without the knowledge of the owners.

**Neglasnyy obysk – covert search**

The search of a residence or place of work, clothing or effects of an individual under cultivation by Intelligence, carried out in the latter's absence by the agencies and without the knowledge of other individuals, for the purpose of discovering materials of interest to Intelligence.

**Neglasnyy shtat (v razvedke) – the covert establishment (in intelligence)**

The cadre of officers whose membership of the intelligence agencies and whose work is camouflaged not only from civilian institutions and third parties, but also from other intelligence officers who are not directly involved in their official activity.

**Nezhelatelnyy inostranets – undesirable alien**

An individual whose ethnic background or citizenship inclines the authorities of the target country to apply restrictions on political, racial or other grounds, when deciding the question of admission to the country, taking up residence, seeking employment, enrolling for study or other reasons.



**Neytralnyye svyazi – neutral contacts**

Individuals with whom an intelligence officer keeps up an acquaintance in order to camouflage from the adversary's Counter-Intelligence his work with agents, confidential contacts, and legal contacts which he uses to solve intelligence tasks.

**Nelegal – an illegal**

A specially trained individual (an intelligence officer or agent) who lives under instructions from Intelligence, and with the help of Intelligence, in a specified country with identity documents containing new assumed identifying particulars, generally in order to conceal from the authorities and the people around him his national and state affiliation, his true surname, and biographic particulars, thereby creating the conditions for conducting intelligence from illegal positions.

**Nelegalnaya razvedka – illegal intelligence**

*See razvedka s nelegalnykh pozitsiy*

**Nelegalnaya rezidentura – an illegal residency**

An intelligence residency in a foreign country whose leadership and operational staff consists of illegal intelligence officers, illegal agents and special agents.

**Nelegalnaya rezidentura svyazi – an illegal communication residency**

An illegal residency whose main task is to prepare and maintain the operation of lines of clandestine communication with the Centre from a target country and third countries.

**Nelegalnoye polozheniye – illegal situation**

- a) The secret sojourn of an individual in specially prepared refuge premises for the purpose of evading pursuit by the local authorities.
- b) An individual's legal sojourn in a country while using altered identifying particulars and related identity documents, in order to hide from the local authorities the real facts about himself and in order to create favourable conditions for intelligence activity.

**Nelegalnyye perebroski – illegal cross-border deployments**

The complex of agent-operational measures taken by Intelligence to organise the illegal deployment of its officers, agents or other individuals, across the land, sea or air border of a particular country.

**Nelegalnyye pozitsii – illegal positions**

Positions to enable intelligence officers and agents to carry out intelligence work in their country of deployment, where they live on an illegal basis as local citizens, foreigners or stateless persons.

**Nelegalnyy apparat – the illegal apparatus**

The totality of illegal intelligence units, illegal intelligence officers and agents abroad and the agents which they use in the course of intelligence work.

**Neofitsialnaya informatsiya – unofficial information**

Information which comes from well-informed individuals, but which is not openly confirmed by the government, the administration or officials.

**Neofitsialnaya obstanovka – unofficial situation**

A situation in which it is not required to observe service etiquette, established rules and conventions.

**Neofitsialnaya svyaz – See osobaya neofitsialnaya svyaz**

**Nepreryvnost svyazi – uninterrupted communication**

The principle governing the organisation of clandestine communication in intelligence work in accordance with which communications function at any time, irrespective of complications in the agent-operational situation in the target country.

**Nositeli sekretnykh svedeniy – individuals in possession of secret information**

Individuals who are in possession of secret information by nature of their official work, or who obtain such information from close acquaintances.

**Nositel flaga – the flag provider**

A state agency, party, monopoly, company, scientific research institute, organisation, institution and so forth in whose name an intelligence officer or agent recruits someone as an agent or carries out some other agent-operational measure.

**O**

**Obezlichivaniye dokumentov – sanitising documents**

Removing from documents obtained by Intelligence and transmitted to information sections and government institutions particulars and remarks which make it possible to establish where, when, by whom and by what means they were acquired by Intelligence.

**Obezlichivaniye informatsii – sanitising information**

For the sake of clandestinity, removing from Intelligence information particulars through which it would be possible to establish where, when, by whom and by what means it was obtained by Intelligence.

**Obespecheniye bezopasnosti agenta – ensuring an agent's security**

The totality of measures taken by Intelligence for the ideologocial and political education of an agent, his operational training, inculcating in him habits of clandestinity and vigilance in intelligence work.

Detailed briefing on the carrying out of any task and on the security measures the observance of which gives an agent the greatest guarantee against failure.

**Obespecheniye bezopasnosti razvedyvatelnoy raboty – ensuring the security of intelligence work**

Means whereby intelligence officers observe the requirements of

clandestinity, display vigilance and take special measures designed to make it more difficult for the adversary's counter-intelligence to identify intelligence officers and agents, and the methods and contents of the intelligence work which they carry out.

**Obespecheniye bezopasnosti sovetskikh grazhdan za granitsej - ensuring the security of Soviet citizens abroad**

A complex of agent-operational measures designed to identify organisations and their agents conducting subversive work against Soviet citizens temporarily resident abroad and to disrupt the subversive actions and provocations which they are preparing.

**Obespecheniyye bezopasnosti sovetskikh uchrezhdeniy za granitsej - ensuring the security of Soviet institutions abroad**

A complex of agent-operational measures designed to protect Soviet institutions abroad and to identify organisations and their agents which are engaged in subversive work against them, and to disrupt subversive actions which are in preparation.

**Obzor razvedyvatelnykh svedeniy - review of intelligence reports**

A document prepared by an information unit of Intelligence which sets out in logical form the main contents of intelligence reports on a particular theme, without drawing conclusions or making any suggestions; this can be prepared at the Centre or in a residency.

**Obkatochnyye yezdki - test runs**

Journeys in foreign countries by officers of the Special Reserve before they are deployed to a target country, for the purpose of gaining experience of their legend, living in combat conditions on the basis of their legalisation particulars, becoming acquainted with the agent-operational situation, passing through frontier and customs controls, refining clandestine contact terms and solving other tasks.

**Oblava - a round-up**

The cordoning off of public places by police forces and the

verification of the identity documents of the citizens who happen to be there, with the object of detaining criminal elements and people on the wanted list.

**Obrabotka taynika – processing a hiding place [DLB]**

Clearing a DLB of materials which are to be transmitted clandestinely in the prescribed manner, and confirming that this operation has taken place by giving a pre-arranged signal.

**Obucheniye agenta – training an agent**

Imparting to an agent in the course of working with him, or through special exercises, the skills required for conducting intelligence work, exercising vigilance and observing clandestinity, and for using operational devices required for carrying out assignments.

**Obyekt – target**

An individual, organisation, party, state agency, enterprise, scientific research institute and other institutions which are being cultivated by Intelligence clandestinely for its purposes.

**Obyekt aktivnykh meropriyatiy – a target of active measures**

An individual, organisation, party, social circles, state agency, or government of a country on which Intelligence seeks to exert the required effect and influence by carrying out a pre-planned active measures.

**Obyekt verbovochnoy razrabotki – the target of a recruitment cultivation**

An individual whom Intelligence studies or prepares for drawing into secret cooperation as an agent.

**Obyekt naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – a target of surveillance**

An individual who is subjected to surveillance.

**Obyekt proniknoveniya – a penetration target**

A target cultivated by Intelligence among whose staff it plans to acquire agents or into which it seeks to infiltrate its agents or

technical operational means in order to solve operational tasks set by Intelligence.

**Obyektovyy printsip – targeting principle**

A principle of the organisation of intelligence work which consists of concentrating the attention of intelligence units, intelligence officers and agents on the agent-operational cultivation of specially selected targets, penetration of which would make it possible to solve the tasks facing Intelligence.

**Obyekty agenturnogo proniknoveniya – targets of agent penetration**

Targets against which Intelligence is taking measures designed to infiltrate its agents or to acquire agents among people working there.

**Obyekty vneshney razvedki KGB – targets of KGB external Intelligence**

- a) Broadly, the targets of Soviet Intelligence are the capitalist states, their military, political and economic blocks and international organisations.
- b) In a narrower sense, these are the government and other agencies, institutions, organisations and parties in foreign countries where Intelligence is seeking to achieve agent and technical operational penetration in order to carry out the tasks facing it.

**Obyekty operativno-tekhnicheskogo proniknoveniya – targets of technical-operational penetration**

Targets in which Intelligence carries out measures to plant clandestinely operational devices designed to acquire information of interest.

**Obysk – search**

The meticulous inspection by specially authorised officers of the police and of the judicial authorities of the personal effects, premises and of the person of someone suspected of illegal activity, or of someone under arrest, for the purpose of discovering material and other evidence.

**Obysk neglasnyy – See neglasnyy obysk**

**Ogranichitelnyy grif – restrictive marking**

Markings on official documents and materials which restrict the circle of people authorised to handle them, and also restrict the manner in which they are to be used and kept.

**Odnostoronnyaya radiosvyaz – one-way radio communication**

A form of radio communication in intelligence work; it consists of the transmission by the Centre of cipher radiograms at an appointed time and on pre-arranged frequencies, which are intended to be received by illegal residencies, individual illegals and agents.

**Odnostoronnyaya svyaz – one-way communication**

A form of clandestine communication in which particular Intelligence units organise communication with the Centre, with illegals or with agents, in only one direction.

**Okruzheniye obyekta – the entourage of a target**

All the relatives of an individual under cultivation, his close official and business contacts, his friends, neighbours and other people with whom he is in regular contact.

**Operativnaya versiya – operational version**

An interpretation of the course and results of an agent-operational measure, the reason why it was disrupted or failed, and of any events, facts or occurrences taking place in the course of intelligence work.

**Operativnaya gruppa – operational group**

A number of operational officers assigned to carry out a special task and organised as a group, one of whose members is appointed to head it.

**Operativnaya dezinformatsiya – operational disinformation**

One of the means of ensuring the security of intelligence activity by passing disinformation to the officers and agents of the adversary's

counter-intelligence agencies, with the object of distracting their attention from intelligence officers carrying out operational tasks, dissipating the assets and resources of counter-intelligence and diverting their efforts onto a false track.

**Operativnaya deyatel'nost' (v razvedke) – operational activity (in intelligence)**

The work of intelligence cadres to solve operational and intelligence tasks and to ensure the effective functioning of all intelligence units.

**Operativnaya igra – operational game**

Agent-operational measures using dangles, and hostile agents who have been turned, as well as technical-operational means to identify and disrupt the adversary's subversive activities. One form of operational game consists of a radio game.

**Operativnaya informatsiya – operational information**

All forms of information circulated within the intelligence apparatus relating to the organisation and implementation of agent-operational activity.

**Operativnaya kombinatsiya – See agenturno-operativnaya kombinatsiya**

**Operativnaya maskirovka – operational camouflage**

The use made by officers of legal residencies, when they go out to carry out operational tasks, of official (cover) and other legal pretexts to give the impression to the adversary's surveillance officers and agents that they are going out to carry out their official cover duties, or for some mundane purposes such as visiting shops, places of entertainment and so forth.

**Operativnaya podborka – operational collecting folder**

An ancillary (informal) file intended for the preliminary collection of materials on foreigners, stateless persons and Soviet citizens permanently living abroad who are being cultivated for recruitment purposes or other operational purposes by KGB sections.



The collection folders are maintained and registered as part of operational correspondence files [DOP] which are specially opened for this purpose.

**Operativnaya obstanovka** – *See* **agenturno-operativnaya obstanovka (AOO)**

**Operativnaya perepiska** – **operational correspondence**

Correspondence between the central apparatus and intelligence units on various aspects relating to the organisational, operational and intelligence activity.

**Operativnaya podgotovka (v razvedke)** – **operational training (in intelligence)**

The training of intelligence officers and agents in aspects of the organisation and conduct of intelligence work in countries abroad.

**Operativnaya psikhologiya** – **operational psychology**

- a) A special branch of psychology which studies the psychological processes of an individual in the framework of intelligence activity.
- b) A scientific discipline concerned with the study of the psychological processes and conduct of individuals involved in intelligence work.
- c) The psychological aspects of the agent-operational situation in target countries.
- d) The psychology of individuals, and of social and ethnic groups, who are the targets of active measures by Intelligence.

**Operativnaya rabota** – synonymous with **operativnaya deyatelnost (v razvedke)**

**Operativnaya radioobstanovka** – synonymous with **agenturnaya radioobstanovka**

**Operativnaya razvedka** – **operational intelligence**

An integral part of military Intelligence which seeks to obtain

information about an adversary which is essential to ensure the preparation and conduct of particular military operations.

**Operativnaya razrabotka** – *See agenturno-operativnaya razrabotka*

**Operativnaya svyaz** – **operational communication**

Rapid and reliable clandestine communication established in the course of intelligence or counter-intelligence work.

**Operativnaya tekhnika** – **operational equipment**

Technical means (special apparatus, devices, appliances, preparations and other) used by Intelligence and Counter-Intelligence in the course of agent-operational activity.

**Operativnaya ustanovka** – synonymous with **ustanovka**

**Operativnaya uchoba** – **operational study**

A system of exercises designed to raise the theoretical and operational level of the training of intelligence officers without their ceasing to carry out their functional duties.

**Operativnaya fotografiya** – **operational photography**

The totality of devices and means for making use of technical photographic resources in the agent-operational work of Intelligence.

**Operativnik** – synonymous with **operativnyy rabotnik**

**Operativnoye vospitaniye** – **operational upbringing**

The systematic and purposeful work of an intelligence officer with an agent for the purpose of inculcating in him habits of vigilance, clandestinity and effective implementation of the intelligence assignments which are entrusted to him.

**Operativnoye delo** – **operational file**

A file handled in the apparatus of KGB external Intelligence in accordance with operational registry instructions, in which are

gathered secret materials on some aspect of the agent-operational activity of Intelligence.

Depending on the nature of the materials collected in the files, they are given various identifying designations.

**Operativnoye izucheniye – operational assessment**

An integral part of agent-operational cultivation; the clandestine assessment of a target of interest to Intelligence by covert means and methods.

**Operativnoye iskusstvo (v razvedke) – operational art (in intelligence)**

The system of principles, forms, methods and means for organising and effectively conducting intelligence activity.

**Operativnoye masterstvo – operational mastery**

A firm knowledge of the operational art and the ability of an intelligence officer to organise successfully, and to carry out clandestinely and effectively agent-operational measures at all stages of intelligence activity.

**Operativnoye meropriyatiye – an operational measure**

Planned and concerted actions by one or more intelligence officers using where necessary agents, technical-operational and other resources and means, for the purpose of achieving swiftly the intended aim and effectively solving concrete intelligence tasks.

**Operativnoye modelirovaniye – operational modelling**

- a) The use of scientific modelling methods in the theory and practice of intelligence activity.
- b) A method of studying problems of intelligence activity by constructing models of operational and intelligence tasks with due regard to the conditions and circumstances in which they are being realised, with analysis of the models and conduct of intelligence experiments.

**Operativnoye pismo – operational letter**

A letter from the Centre or from a residency on operational and

organisational intelligence work, drawn up in accordance with current instructions relating to secret correspondence.

**Operativnoye soveshchaniye – operational consultation**

A consultation between the officers of an intelligence section on official matters.

**Operativnost (v razvedke) – operational efficiency (in intelligence)**

- a) The principle governing the organisation of intelligence activity.
- b) The swift, accurate and effective execution of intelligence assignments.
- c) The timely use of new forms and methods of intelligence work with regard to evolving tasks and the agent-operational situation in a target country.

**Operativnost svyazi – operational effectiveness of communications**

One of the requirements governing the organisation of communications in Intelligence, which covers the continuity and punctuality of clandestine communication between intelligence echelons at all stages of intelligence work.

**Operativno-tekhnicheskoye proniknoveniye – technical-operational penetration**

The acquisition by Intelligence of assets for the clandestine extraction of operational and intelligence information of interest to it from targets of cultivation by means of technical-operational devices through their clandestine infiltration into the target premises or by using technical-operational devices at a distance from the target.

**Operativnyye avtomashiny – operational motorcars**

Motorcars used clandestinely by Intelligence in countries abroad in the course of agent-operational activity.

**Operativnyye voprosy – operational questions**

Questions relating to agent-operational activity in intelligence.

**Operativnyye dokumenty – operational documents**

Documents prepared by intelligence officers and agents relating to agent-operational activity.

**Operativnyye zadachi – operational tasks**

Tasks which face the intelligence apparatus in the course of organising and carrying out intelligence work in countries abroad and relating to the recruitment of agents, the direction of their work, the organisation of communications, the acquisition and use of confidential contacts, the maintenance of clandestinity and security of intelligence activity and other organisational matters.

**Operativnyye kontakty – operational contacts**

Contacts, as a rule clandestine, on a personal or official basis between intelligence officers and individuals of interest to Intelligence.

**Operativnyye materialy (v razvedke) – operational materials (in intelligence)**

Documents and correspondence relating to the organisation and conduct of intelligence work.

**Operativnyye raskhody (v razvedke) – operational expenditure (in intelligence)**

Money spent by the intelligence apparatus to organise and carry out intelligence activity.

**Operativnyye svedeniya (informatsiya) – operational information**

Information collected clandestinely which is needed by Intelligence to organise intelligence work in countries abroad and to ensure its security.

**Operativnyye svyazi – operational contacts**

Individuals with whom intelligence officers, while concealing their membership of Intelligence, establish and maintain business or personal relations, with the aim of using them in the interest of intelligence work.

**Operativnyye soobrazheniya – operational considerations**

Considerations relating to the organisation and implementation of intelligence activity which help to raise its level and its effectiveness.

**Operativnyy – operational**

Related to the direct execution of assignments, the implementation of measures in intelligence work; effective, precise, and well suited for the correct and swift execution of particular tasks.

**Operativnyy garderob – operational wardrobe**

The totality of specially selected sets of women's and men's underwear, seasonal outerwear, head gear, toilet articles, travelling and other articles of foreign origin intended to kit out illegals who are deployed by Intelligence into countries abroad.

**Operativnyy navyk – operational skill**

The ability acquired by an intelligence officer through experience or practice to carry out work relating to the organisation and conduct of Intelligence.

**Operativnyy otdel (podrazdeleniye) – operational department (section)**

A section in the apparatus of KGB external intelligence which organises agent-operational activity in countries abroad and on the territory of the Soviet Union.

**Operativnyy rabotnik – operational officer**

An intelligence officer who is directly involved in organising intelligence activity, creating and using the agent apparatus, acquiring intelligence information and implementing agent-operational measures.

**Operativnyy risk – operational risk**

The execution of agent-operational measures in the course of intelligence work whose successful conclusion is not fully guaranteed and which entails possible undesirable consequences for the executants, for Intelligence and for the country, but which are justified by the interests of Intelligence and their careful preparation.

**Operativnyy sostav legalnoy rezidentury – the operational staff of a legal residency**

This comprises the resident, his deputy (or deputies), the resident's assistants, a security officer, and officers engaged in agent-operational work.

**Operativnyy sostav razvedki – the operational staff of intelligence**

The totality of operational officers in all sections of Intelligence.

**Operativnyy uchot – operational registration**

The selection, registration, collection, systematisation and classification within the intelligence apparatus and in accordance with standard rules, of information and materials related to the conduct of intelligence and counter-intelligence work.

**Operativnyy shofer – operational driver**

A driver on the establishment of a residency; the driver of an operational motorcar.

**Operativnyy eksperiment (v razvedke) – operational experiment (in intelligence)**

A method of scientific research in the field of intelligence activity which consists of checking the results and conclusions of theoretical studies in the conditions of practical agent-operational intelligence activity or in an appropriate artificially created setting.

**Operatsii po vnedreniyu – penetration operations**

A set of measures carried out by Intelligence with the aim of finding work for an agent or clandestinely infiltrating a technical-operational device into a target installation.

**Operatsiya (v razvedke) – operation (in intelligence)**

A set of agent-operational measures which are concerted and interrelated from the point of view of their purpose and timing and deployed by Intelligence in major and important cases.

The term ‘operation’ in intelligence practice is often synonymous with ‘operational measure’.

**Opoznavatel'naya vstrecha – identification meeting**

A clandestine meeting to enable an intelligence officer to identify on the basis of pre-arranged particulars an agent or illegal who is not known to him, and with whom he is to establish contact and carry out specified work.

**Opoznavatel'nyye priznaki – identifying particulars**

Pre-arranged natural or artificial particulars by which an intelligence officer clandestinely identifies at a pre-arranged place an individual (agent or illegal) who is not known to him, in order to establish personal contact with him in accordance with *yavka* encounter terms [*see yavka*].

**Opornaya agentura – support agents**

The totality of agents whose role is to ensure the efficacy, security and viability of intelligence and sabotage units on the territory of countries abroad.

**Organizatsiya – organisation**

Synonymous with *legendirovannaya organizatsiya*.

**Oriyentirovka – guidance**

An operational document drawn up by the central apparatus of Intelligence and distributed to outlying units, which analyses the working experience of the operational staff of one or more units in a particular area of agent-operational activity of interest, points to ways of raising the effectiveness of the work of the staff and makes appropriate recommendations.



**Osadnoye polozheniye – state of siege**

A state of emergency declared by the authorised agency of state authority on the whole territory of a country, or on a part of it, when there is an immediate threat that an enemy will overrun it, or in other exceptional circumstances, in order to preserve public order.

**Osvedomleniye – information seeking**

One of the methods for the clandestine collection of intelligence information whereby intelligence officers, illegals and agents hold cautious, leading and sometimes ‘cover’ conversations with individuals who may be in possession of information of interest.

**Osnova verbovki – basis for recruitment**

The material and spiritual requirements of an individual, his political views, moral stature, psychological and other personality traits by means of which the intelligence service draws an individual who has been targeted and assessed into secret cooperation as an agent.

**Osnovaniye informatsionnogo soobshcheniya (v razvedke) – the basis of an information report (in intelligence)**

The totality of intelligence documents and agent reports on the basis of which an information report is compiled.

**Osnova sekretnogo sotrudnichestva – the basis for secret cooperation**

The totality of circumstances, factors and motives which prompt an individual to carry out clandestine tasks on a regular basis and to observe the required discipline.

**Osnovnaya agentura – substantive agents**

The conventional term for all the agents who are involved in solving the main tasks of Intelligence.

Principal agents normally include the agents who acquire important, and preferably documentary, information on political, military and scientific technical themes; agents operating within the

intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies of the adversary; agents of influence; agent group leaders; agent recruiters; documentation agents; combat agents; and others.

**Osnovnaya vstrecha – substantive meeting**

A clandestine personal meeting between an intelligence officer and an agent (or illegal) which is intended to present him with assignments, obtain oral information or intelligence materials, conduct an educational conversation or resolve other matters.

**Osnovnoye vremya – substantive time**

The time set by an intelligence officer for conducting a substantive meeting with an agent.

**Osnovnoy obyekt – a substantive target**

A state agency, institution or other hostile target, the effective agent-operational cultivation of which makes it possible to solve the main tasks facing an intelligence section (or the intelligence service).

**Osnovnoy shifr – main cipher**

The cipher prescribed by the Centre for the permanent use of a residency, of illegals or of agents unless and until there is some reason to discontinue it.

**Osnovnyye dokumenty – main documents**

The personal documents of an illegal intelligence officer, or an illegal agent, on the basis of which they are legalised in their country of appointment.

**Osnovy doveritelnykh otnosheniy – the basis of confidential relations**

The spiritual and material requirements of an individual, his interests, his personality traits, which intelligence officers use to develop his motivation in favour of confidential relations.

**Osobaya neofitsialnaya svyaz – special unofficial contact**

Unofficial contacts by the KGB with the holders of senior state

posts, and the leaders of political parties in a target country, in the course of which the participants solve their own tasks with the help of the other side.

**Osobyie usloviya – special conditions**

Conditions in which intelligence officers and agents have to conduct intelligence work in countries abroad from illegal positions.

**Osobyy period – special period**

The eve of outbreak of war, when immediate steps are being taken to prepare a country, its armed forces and its state security agencies for war, in order to resist an armed attack by an adversary.

**Osobyy rezerv – the Special Reserve**

The contingent of KGB external intelligence officers engaged in, or being groomed for, intelligence activity in foreign countries from illegal positions.

**Osushchestvleniye podstav – effecting a plant**

The implementation of measures designed to infiltrate intelligence officers or agents into the agent network of an adversary's special services with the object of identifying their methods of subversive activity, its directions, or in order to carry out disinformation or other operations.

**Otzyv – response [to a password]**

A pre-arranged word, phrase or object which indicates to the individual giving a parole [password] that the person giving the response is truly the individual with whom the meeting prescribed by Intelligence is to take place and with whom the planned operation is to be carried out.

**Otkrytaya informatsiya – open information**

Synonymous with *otkrytye svedeniya*.

**Otkrytoye naruzhnoye nablyudeniye – overt surveillance**

Surveillance in the course of which the counter-intelligence officers

engaged in it do not disguise their activities from the target of surveillance.

**Otkrytyye materialy – open materials**

Materials concerning which the competent state agencies place no restriction with regard to their publication, acquisition or accessibility.

**Otkrytyye svedeniya – open data**

Data on various subjects published in the periodical press, in scientific and other publications, which are not regarded as secret in the target country.

**Otkrytyy proval – an open failure**

Failure in the work of an intelligence officer or agent, particulars of which are not concealed by the adversary's counter-intelligence agencies and about which counter-action is undertaken by them without any precaution.

**Otkrytyy tekst – plain text**

- a) The text of a letter which contains coded operational or intelligence information.
- b) The text of a letter which conceals information written in SW.

The text of a letter is compiled by an officer or agent with due regard for the means of transmission and for the legal addressee, in order not to draw attention to the letter from counter-intelligence officers engaged in prophylactic monitoring of the mail.

**Otstupnaya legenda – fallback legend**

Synonymous with **zashchitnaya legenda**.

**Otshot – account**

1. Final statistics produced by the central subdivision of the KGB First Chief Directorate on its activities and the activities of the residencies for which it is responsible over a calendar year.
2. Operational officer's written report on his activities over the duration of a long or short tour of duty in a KGB residency.

**Otshot o vstreche – account of a meeting**

An operational document compiled by an intelligence officer giving an analysis of the course of the meeting with an agent and its results, briefly outlining the contents of the conversation, drawing attention to oddities in the agent's behaviour, his current task, drawing conclusions and making proposals for further work with him.

**Ofitser besopasnosti KGB – KGB security officer**

An officer of a legal KGB residency appointed as assistant to the ambassador for security matters; his functions include devising and implementing measures to protect the premises of Soviet missions in the target country and their official activity, and also organising work to ensure the security of Soviet citizens posted abroad and members of their families.

In some cases, the security officer is given the task of maintaining official contact with the special services of the host country.

**Ofitsialnyye vozmozhnosti – official opportunities**

All the conditions in a target country, the specific nature of an intelligence officer's cover duties, his official and personal contacts, which may be used for intelligence purposes without infringing local legislation.

**Ofitsialnyye svedeniya (v razvedke) – official information (in intelligence)**

Information openly published by state agencies in the press, or broadcast by radio or television, which can be collected by the intelligence apparatus for intelligence purposes.

**Ofitsialnyye svyazi razvedchika – an intelligence officer's official contacts**

Contacts which an intelligence officer acquires in the course of carrying out his cover functions and with whom he maintains only legal official contacts.

**Otsenka razvedyvatelnoy informatsii (materialov) – assessment of intelligence information (materials)**

The process of determining the level of reliability, importance, value, secrecy, specific nature and topicality of intelligence information (materials).

## P

### **Parol – parole, password, recognition signal**

A prearranged phrase, series of phrases, key word (or an object of some kind) spoken (or produced) by an individual while observing the requirements of clandestinity to confirm that he is in fact authorised by the intelligence service to establish contact with another individual, who gives (or produces) the necessary response, and to carry out the assignments given to him by Intelligence.

A distinction can be made between an oral and a material parole.

### **Pasportnyy rezhim – passport regime**

- An integral part of the administrative and police regime in a target country.
- The regulations established by the authorities of a country for the issue, exchange, registration of internal and foreign passports, and their practical implementation.

### **Pervichnyy kontakt – initial contact**

Striking up an acquaintance under some pretext between an intelligence officer and an individual of interest to Intelligence.

### **Pervoistochnik razvedyvatelnoy informatsii – the original source of intelligence information**

- a) A state or private institution, enterprise, organisation or firm to which secret material or information acquired by Intelligence belong.
- b) An individual who was the original source of information acquired by Intelligence.

**Pereverbovka – turning (an agent)**

The recruitment of an identified adversary agent in order to use him against the service with which he cooperated.

**Perevod agenta na flag svoey strany – transferring an agent to the true national flag**

The process of exerting ideological and educational influence on an agent who has been recruited and used by Intelligence under false flag, his moral and psychological preparation for a disclosure of the true state of affairs and for drawing the agent into conscious intelligence work on behalf of the intelligence service which has drawn him into secret cooperation.

**Peredatochnyy punkt – handover point**

Premises specially selected by Intelligence which are used clandestinely to pass on various materials relating to intelligence activity to the proper destination.

**Peredacha agenta – handover of an agent**

Introducing a new intelligence officer to an agent at a clandestine meeting after the appropriate preparation in order to continue working with him, or informing an agent that work with him is to be discontinued for a certain time and giving him the **parol** and **otzyv** [recognition signal and response] which another intelligence officer is to use to re-establish contact.

**Peredacha svyazi – handover of a contact**

The introduction of a contact of intelligence interest by one intelligence officer to another on grounds of expediency in order to develop the contact further.

**Perepleteniye svyazi – intermingling of contacts [cross consciousness]**

A situation in which intelligence units, intelligence officers and agents (including illegals) maintain not only vertical contacts but also lateral contacts, that is to say agents know a number of intelligence officers or other agents and are aware of the nature of their work.

**Perepravochnyy punkt – transit point**

A locality on the land or sea frontier, where frontier-crossing means and an escort are available, which is used by Intelligence for illegal border crossings by its own illegals, agents or other persons into adjacent states.

**Perepravshchik – border crosser**

*See agent-perepravshchik*

**Perekhvat – interception**

A method of acquiring intelligence and operational information through agents or through technical interception of information from the adversary's identified secret channels of communication.

**Perekhvat na marshrute – interception on the route**

The action whereby an intelligence officer makes contact with an agent or another individual on a route which he is known to be taking, in order to re-establish contact, pass urgent information, cancel the meeting towards which he is heading, or in order to solve other operational tasks.

**Perlyustratsiya korrespondentsii (PK) – covert examination of mail**

The opening and examination (and sometimes the photographing) of mail without the knowledge of the sender and the addressee, ensuring that the original appearance of the package is restored.

In some cases, the examination of the contents is achieved with the help of special devices without opening the package.

**Perspektivnaya agentura – promising agents**

Agents whose particulars suggest that under the direction of the intelligence service they may acquire valuable intelligence possibilities and may be used effectively to acquire information, carry out active measures and solve other important intelligence tasks.

**Perspektivnoye planirovaniye (v razvedke) – forward planning (in intelligence)**



The planning of intelligence work for the next three to five years or more with the object of concentrating the main strengths and resources of Intelligence on solving its long-term tasks, with due regard for forecasts of the development of the international situation, the agent-operational situation in geographical areas and target countries, and also the activities of the adversary, the forms and methods of his work.

**Plan-zadaniye – the assignment plan**

The assignment given by the Centre to a residency for the collection of information of interest to the central apparatus of Intelligence, compiled as a plan of work for the residency in relation to each problem.

**Pogranichnyy pasportnyy rezhim – passport regime at the frontier**

An integral part of the administrative and police regime in a target country.

The procedure, nature, conditions and thoroughness of document checks at checkpoints where passengers enter or leave the target country on various forms of transport.

**Podborka materialov – a collecting folder for materials**

- a) An integral part of an operational correspondence file (DOP), in which are gathered materials on an individual who is being studied with a view to his possible exploitation for intelligence purposes.
- b) The systematic of accumulation of material on a particular question (problem or theme) in a single folder for the purpose of analysis and distillation.

**Podvizhnoye nablyudeniye – mobile surveillance**

Tailing of individuals under cultivation carried out by officers and agents clandestinely appointed by Intelligence on foot, in motorcars and in other forms of transport.

**Podvod agenta – introduction of an agent**

An operational measure designed to introduce an intelligence agent

on neutral ground to an individual that he is to cultivate in order to study him clandestinely or to obtain intelligence information from him unconsciously.

**Podkrepleniye legendy chuzhogo flaga – consolidation of a false flag legend**

Supplying an intelligence officer or agent who is operating under a false flag with various documents which provide proof of his citizenship or of his legal activity under the chosen flag, and also, when circumstances require it, the implementation by the intelligence service of agent-operational measures designed to confirm directly or indirectly the 'genuineness' of the chosen flag.

**Podpiska o nerazglashenii – a signed undertaking to observe secrecy**

A signed undertaking by an individual cooperating with Intelligence to keep secret any information about intelligence activity which may become known to him.

**Podpiska o sotrudnichestve – a signed undertaking to cooperate**

A written undertaking by an individual to carry out intelligence assignments on specified terms, to observe discipline and the requirements of clandestinity.

**Podrazdeleniye razvedki – intelligence section**

*See operativnyy otdel*

**Podrezidentura – sub-residency**

Part of a legal residency which the intelligence service treats as organisationally separate because of the nature of its intelligence tasks or in order to maintain clandestinity, and which is located in the same town or in another town of the target country and is headed by a deputy resident.

**Podryvnaya deyatelnost – subversive activity**

Activity conducted by the intelligence or other agencies of the adversary by clandestine means and methods, with the object of

causing political, economic, military, scientific and technical or moral damage to another state.

**Podslushivaniye – eavesdropping**

A method used by intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies for the clandestine acquisition of information of interest to them, through the covert recording of the conversations of individuals under cultivation with the help of agents and operational equipment.

**Podstava – dangle**

- a) One of the methods used by Intelligence (or Counter-Intelligence) to penetrate the adversary's agent network, consisting of dangling an intelligence officer or agent before an identified adversary officer with instructions to behave in a manner which would arouse the adversary's interest and lead the adversary to draw him into secret cooperation.
- b) An individual (an agent, or intelligence or counter-intelligence officer) who is dangled before the adversary with the object of penetrating his agent network.

**Podstava kanalov svyazi – dangling of channels of communication**

A complex of agent-operational measures designed to create favourable conditions to induce identified adversary intelligence officers and agents to use facilities controlled by Intelligence or Counter-Intelligence in order to set up channels of clandestine communication with their Centre, with the object of cultivating the adversary, identifying and cutting short his activities.

**Podstavnaya organizatsiya – a dangle organisation**

A political organisation, industrial or trading company, scientific research institute or some other kind of institution or enterprise which has been secretly set up by Intelligence (or Counter-Intelligence) in order to arouse the interest of individuals under cultivation and clandestinely solve intelligence (or counter-intelligence) tasks.

**Podstavnoy adres – an accommodation address**

The actual postal address of a private individual or institution which is used clandestinely by Intelligence as a return address, without the knowledge of the owner of the address, when setting up postal communications with illegals and agents.

**Podistochnik – subsource**

An individual not connected with Intelligence from whom an intelligence agent regularly and confidentially obtains information and materials of interest to Intelligence on the basis of close professional, family, friendly, intimate and other relations.

**Pozyvnoy (v razvedke) – callsign (in intelligence)**

A pre-arranged radio signal to enable a radio correspondent to identify an illegal radio transmission intended for him.

**Poimka s polichnym (v razvedke) – catching red-handed (in intelligence)**

The detention of an individual involved in intelligence work by the authorities of the target country at the time that he is carrying out an operational measure with incriminating materials.

**Poligraf – Polygraph**

*See lay-detektor*

**Politicheskaya razvedka – political intelligence**

- a) The main direction of KGB external intelligence activity.
- b) The acquisition by secret means and methods of information of interest to Intelligence and the implementation of active measures relating to political, military-political, economic, ideological and other questions.

**Politicheskaya razvedyvatelnaya informatsiya – political intelligence information**

- Secret information relating to political problems in international relations which are of interest to Intelligence.
- Aspects of the domestic and foreign policy of target states.

- The plans and activities of military-political blocks and organisations, and also other matters in the political field.

### **Politseyskiy rezhim – police regime**

- An element of the agent-operational situation.
- The totality of rules laid down by the police and the administration agencies governing the sojourn and movement of the local population and of foreigners in the target country, designed to maintain public order, protect important installations and impede the activity of foreign intelligence services.

### **Posrednik – intermediary**

An agent who systematically carries out intelligence assignments relating to the clandestine receipt of secret materials from some individuals (illegals or agents) and their transmission either to other individuals or to intelligence units in a pre-arranged manner (through a courier agent, a courier, the keeper of a handover point, or other).

### **Posrednicheskaya svyaz – contact through intermediaries**

A form of organising clandestine contact in intelligence work, in which contact between intelligence units, intelligence officers and agents is arranged with the help of third parties, who are known as intermediaries.

### **Post naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – surveillance post**

A specially selected and sometimes specially equipped location which may be camouflaged or overt, permanent or temporary, which is used by authorised officers or agents of Intelligence (or Counter-Intelligence) for clandestine surveillance of the behaviour and activities of targets of agent-operational cultivation.

### **Postoyannaya yavka – permanent visual encounter location**

Specially pre-arranged terms for a clandestine meeting between an illegal or agent and an unfamiliar intelligence officer, to be used in the event that contact with Intelligence is disrupted or lost, until such time as it can be re-established.

**Postoyannyye usloviya svyazi – permanent contact terms**

Permanent conditions to be observed by an unfamiliar intelligence officer when re-establishing contact with an agent; these would include a password and response [**parol** and **otzyv**], and sometimes recognition signs and other elements.

**Pochtovyy adres – See konspirativnyy adres**

**Pochtovaya svyaz (v razvedke) – postal communication (in intelligence)**

Clandestine communication in connection with intelligence work using international and internal postal channels, with the use of codes, SW and microphotography.

**Predvaritelnaya otsenka razvedyvatelnogo materiala – preliminary assessment of intelligence material**

A residency's assessment of material received by an agent when deciding how to transmit it to the Centre and how to exploit it.

**Predstavitelskaya kvartira – representational apartment**

An apartment rented in the target country as a charge on operational funds of Intelligence for an officer of a legal residency, in a manner consistent with his cover appointment, in which he lives with his family as an official of a Soviet establishment, and which with due precautions he uses for operational purposes.

**Privlechonnyye litsa – coopted individuals**

Soviet citizens who at the request of KGB Intelligence voluntarily participate in clandestine intelligence and counter-intelligence work in countries abroad and on the territory of the Soviet Union, systematically carrying out operational and intelligence assignments.

**Privlechonnyy – cooptee, synonymous with privlechonnoye litso**

**Priznaki vneshnosti (v razvedke) – particulars of external appearance**

Particulars of an individual's external appearance include the

following: build, shape of head, face, eyes, bearing, manner, gait, gestures and mimicry, peculiarities of his voice and manner of speaking, and also particular signs noted by intelligence officers in order to identify persons in intelligence work.

**Priznaki nazrevaniya krizisnoy situatsii – signs that a crisis situation is imminent**

Outward signs of changes of a social political, economic, military or other nature in a particular country, geographical area or in the international scene which provide indications of a possible sharp clash between opposing forces with the aim of changing the status quo in a particular country, region or on an international scale.

**Prikrytiye (v razvedke) – cover (in intelligence)**

- The official (legal) occupation of an intelligence officer, illegal, or illegal agent; his appointment.
- The establishment, enterprise, or organisation in which he works abroad, in order to conceal his membership of the intelligence service and camouflage his intelligence activity.

**Prikrytiya – See vedomstva prikrytiya**

**Printsipy raboty s agenturoy – principles of work with agents**

The basic rules for organising work with agents. In working with agents, KGB external Intelligence is guided by the following principles: adherence to ideology and principle, systematic assessment and verification, a sense of purpose, a concrete and planned approach, an individual approach, and clandestinity.

**Priobreteniyeye svyazey – acquisition of contacts**

The process whereby intelligence officers strike up acquaintances with citizens of the target country and with foreigners whom they can use for intelligence purposes or as camouflage for their intelligence work.

**Proval (v razvedke) – failure (in intelligence)**

The fact that the adversary's agencies acquire information which

exposes intelligence personnel, their agents and their activities, and the acquisition by the adversary of incriminating evidence which might be used in the adversary's interests or in order to prosecute intelligence officers and agents.

In intelligence work, a distinction is made between overt and covert failures.

**Proval agenta – failure of an agent**

The discovery by an adversary's agencies of the intelligence activity of an agent and their acquisition of information and incriminating evidence which they can use to prosecute the agent.

**Proval operativnogo meropriyatiya – failure of an operation**

Exposure of a planned or current operation to the adversary's officers and agents, or to third parties, in a manner which makes it impossible to complete it.

**Proval operativnogo rabotnika rezidentury – failure of a residency operational officer**

Acquisition by the adversary's agencies of undeniable particulars and incriminating evidence of the intelligence work of a residency operational officer.

**Proverka agenta – verification of an agent**

A complex of measures periodically carried out by Intelligence in order to check the agent's loyalty and his security.

**Proverka razvedyvatelnoy informatsii – checking of intelligence information**

The study and analysis of information, comparing it with existing information on the same subject, obtaining data from other sources, and taking the necessary steps to establish the degree of their reliability.

**Proverochnoye zadaniye – test assignment**

An assignment given to an individual (an agent, a confidential contact, the target of a recruitment cultivation) which Intelligence has devised



with a view to establishing the sincerity of the individual being tested, by seeing how the assignment was carried out and with what results.

**Proverochnoye meropriyatiye – a test operation**

An operation whose implementation is designed to establish the true state of affairs on a matter about which Intelligence is in some doubt.

**Proverochnyye konteynery – test containers**

Containers used in intelligence work which are fitted with various secret devices to detect whether they have been opened without permission by the individuals being checked.

**Proverochnyy marshrut – test itinerary**

A section of the route being taken to the place where an operation is to be carried out which an intelligence officer (or agent) has specially selected in order to establish whether he is under surveillance by the adversary.

**Provodnik (v razvedke) – guide (in intelligence)**

An intelligence agent living in a frontier district and who is well acquainted with the topography of the state frontier, and the system for protecting the frontier, and who on instructions from Intelligence assists intelligence officers, agents and other individuals to cross the frontier illegally.

**Provokator – provocateur**

An agent infiltrated by the adversary's special services, or an intelligence agent who has been turned, who betrays the interest of Intelligence and clandestinely carries out assignments involving provocations against the intelligence service.

**Provokatsiya (v razvedke) – provocation (in intelligence)**

- a) Creating circumstances and incriminating evidence which compromise targeted individuals.
- b) Secretly instigating targeted individuals to commit compromising transgressions and using the circumstances to detain them and achieve the set purposes.

**Prognozirovaniye (v razvedke) – forecasting (in intelligence)**

Identifying the nature of changes in the tasks which will face Intelligence (in a predetermined period) in various spheres of activity, and changes in the conditions for solving these tasks, on the basis of a scientific analysis of our state's foreign and domestic policy and the main factors governing the development of social and political processes in international life and in the target countries.

**Prodvizheniye agenta – promoting an agent**

Measures taken by Intelligence to promote an agent in the establishment where he works, or to find him a job in another place in order to extend his intelligence possibilities.

**Provezhutochnaya strana – intermediate country**

A country in which an illegal or agent stays with the aim of carrying out particular operations related to his legalisation and the development of conditions for his deployment to the target country.

**Provezhutochnyy obyekt – intermediate target**

A target whose functional or occasional business contacts with the main target of intelligence penetration are used by Intelligence for the agent-operational cultivation of the main target.

**Promyshlennyy shpionazh – industrial espionage**

The secret acquisition by industrial firms in capitalist states of production and scientific technical secrets from their competitors by means of bribery and the use of clandestine means and methods.

**Proniknoveniye v obyekty – penetration into targets**

Penetration into targets of cultivation with the help of agent and technical-operational means.

**Protivnik – adversary**

A collective concept in intelligence work which includes military-political blocks, economic associations of states, individual countries and their intelligence, counter-intelligence and other special agencies, political organisations, against all of which

Intelligence is conducting its work or whose opposition it overcomes in the course of its activities.

**Professiogramma razvedchika – an intelligence officer's professional profile**

The system of specific knowledge, abilities and skills, and also the totality of personal and professional qualities which an individual needs for the successful performance of intelligence activity.

**Professionalnaya podgotovka nelegala – professional training of an illegal**

The complex of theoretical and practical exercises designed to inculcate in an intelligence officer or illegal agent the professional or specialised skills which he is to use as cover for his intelligence activity abroad.

**Psevdonim (v razvedke) – pseudonym (in intelligence)**

The conventional surnames, names, titles and designations which the intelligence service gives for the sake of clandestinity to its intelligence officers, agents, cooptees, confidential contacts, and also to postal addresses, hiding places and to agent-operational cultivation measures.

**Psikhologicheskaya podgotovka razvedchika – psychological training of an intelligence officer**

The system for training an intelligence officer's mind which is directed at developing in him a general psychological readiness for operational work and for acquiring the knowledge, skills and habits on the psychological plane.

**Psikhologicheskoye vozdeystviye (v razvedke) – psychological influence (in intelligence)**

The act of exerting influence on an individual by the methods of persuasion, suggestion and coercion, with the aim of altering his world outlook and steering him in the direction required by Intelligence.

**R****Rabocheye delo – working file**

An operational registry file in KGB Intelligence agencies in which are collected original reports and certain other materials received from an agent.

**Radiatsionnaya razvedka – radiation intelligence**

A form of intelligence consisting of the collection of data on the nature and degree of radioactive contamination in districts of interest to Intelligence, with the object of identifying atomic industry installations in peacetime, and also in order to take timely measures for the protection of troops in wartime.

**Radioigry – radio games**

Agent-operational measures of an intelligence and counter-intelligence nature consisting of maintaining radio communications with an adversary in the name of illegals and radio operator agents who have been captured and turned, in order to discover the adversary's plans and intentions, to intercept the channels that he uses to infiltrate his agents, to pass on disinformation and to solve other tasks.

**Radiokvartira – radio premises**

Clandestine premises used by illegals or agents to maintain radio contact with the Centre.

**Radiokontrrazvedka – radio counter-intelligence**

- a) A section of counter-intelligence which conducts counter-intelligence work in the field of radio communications;
- b) The complex of agent-operational radio technical measures designed to identify, track down and study illegal radio stations, cut short the hostile propaganda activity of the adversary's radio stations, and also to monitor radio transmissions in the country with the object of preventing leaks of secret information.

**Radiolokatsionnaya razvedka – radio-location intelligence**

A form of intelligence using radio electronic means to identify targets of interest, defining the nature of the locality, its bearings, and also to acquire secret information about the adversary.

**Radioobstanovka – the radio situation**

The totality of conditions in a target country which influence the organisation and maintenance of agent radio communication.

**Radioperekhvat – radio interception**

The reception, by means of ordinary radio receivers or special radio apparatus, and recording, of adversary radio transmissions of interest to Intelligence.

**Radiopodgotovka – radio training**

Special training, at the required level, of intelligence officers, illegals or agents, in the use of radio apparatus in order to maintain one-way or two-way clandestine radio communications with the Centre, with a residency or with a specific correspondent.

**Radorazvedka – radio intelligence**

A form of intelligence consisting of the acquisition of data about the adversary with the help of radio apparatus suitable for direction finding, interception and analysis of radiation from his radio technical devices.

**Radiosvyaz – radio communication**

A form of impersonal clandestine radio communication in intelligence activity; encompassing close-range, long-range, one-way and two-way radio communication.

**Radioseans – a radio session**

Clandestine work with a radio transmitter or with receiving apparatus at an appointed time for a pre-arranged period or a period indicated by pre-arranged signals.

**Radioset – radio network**

The totality of agent radio stations and radio receivers and transmitters available to Intelligence in operation or ready to operate in target countries and in third countries.

**Radiosignalizatsiya – radio signalling**

One-way or two-way transmission and reception of pre-arranged voice, sound, tactile (vibrational etc.) or other signals with the help of special radio apparatus.

**Radiostantsiya agenturnaya – agent radio station**

A portable radio station used for clandestine communication between an agent or illegal and legal residencies and the Centre.

**Radist – radio operator**

An agent who is specially trained and used by Intelligence for clandestine communication between an illegal residency and the Centre or between individual illegals or agents and the Centre.

**Razvedka – Intelligence**

- a) A secret form of political struggle which makes use of clandestine means and methods for acquiring secret information of interest and for carrying out active measures to exert influence on the adversary and to weaken his political, economic, scientific and technical and military positions.
- b) A state agency (or system of agencies) authorised to organise and carry out intelligence activity designed to create favourable conditions for the execution of external and internal state functions.

**Razvedka agenturnaya – agent intelligence**

A form of intelligence covering intelligence activity with the use of agents.

**Razvedka s legalnykh pozitsiy – intelligence from legal positions**

A form of organised intelligence activity in foreign countries, in which intelligence officers and agents of the same nationality do not

disguise their state affiliation through their work in their country's official missions or other legal activities.

**Razvedka s nelegalnykh pozitsiy – intelligence from illegal positions**

- a) A form of organised intelligence activity in which intelligence officers and agents conduct intelligence work while in a target country on an illegal basis.
- b) Synonymous with the term **nelegalnaya razvedka**.

**Razvedchik – intelligence officer**

- a) A cadre officer of the intelligence agencies who is engaged in organising and carrying out intelligence activity.
- b) An individual whose basic profession consists of intelligence activity.

**Razvedchik-nelegal – illegal intelligence officer**

A cadre intelligence officer who conducts intelligence work from illegal positions.

**Razvedyvayemaya strana – target country**

A state which is the target of intelligence activity.

**Razvedyvayemyy obyekт – target establishment**

An adversary establishment with regard to which Intelligence takes measures designed to achieve agent penetration, acquire intelligence information or influence the target's activity in a manner advantageous to the country of the intelligence service.

**Razvedyvatelnaya aktsiya – intelligence operation**

A complex of concerted agent-operational measures designed to solve some major intelligence task.

**Razvedyvatelnaya deyatelnost – intelligence activity**

A secret form of political struggle carried out by clandestine means and methods and consisting of the acquisition of secret information of interest, or of the exertion of influence on the political, economic,

scientific-technical and military positions of an adversary and weakening them.

**Razvedyvatelnaya informatsiya – intelligence information**

Secret information relating to the adversary's activity on political, economic, military, scientific technical and other matters, or revealing his secret plans and intentions.

KGB external Intelligence collects secret information of a political, military, economic, scientific and technical nature about the adversary in order to ensure the State security of the Soviet Union and of the whole socialist Commonwealth, to increase the might of the Soviet Union and to support its foreign policy activity.

**Razvedyvatelnaya operatsiya – intelligence operation**

Synonymous with the term *razvedyvatelnoye meropriyatiye*.

**Razvedyvatelnaya problema – intelligence problem**

A complicated question relating to the organisation and implementation of intelligence activity which requires to be studied.

**Razvedyvatelnoye zadaniye – intelligence assignment**

An assignment which requires the executant (an intelligence section, an intelligence officer, an illegal or an agent) to solve a specific intelligence task by an appointed time.

**Razvedyvatelnoye iskusstvo – the art of intelligence**

An integral part of the theory of intelligence activity, covering its rules, its organisation principles, and also the staffing, resources, forms and methods for conducting intelligence.

**Razvedyvatelnoye masterstvo – intelligence mastery**

A profound understanding by intelligence officers of the art of intelligence and the bold, creative and effective use of resources and methods of intelligence activity in the light of the current situation.

**Razvedyvatelnoye meropriyatiye – an intelligence operation**

The totality of concerted actions taken by Intelligence, including in



appropriate cases the involvement of agents and the use of operational equipment, to solve a specific intelligence task.

**Razvedyvatelnoye proniknoveniye – intelligence penetration**

Agent or technical operation penetration of a target establishment in order to achieve specified intelligence objectives.

**Razvedyvatelnoye sotrudnichestvo – intelligence cooperation**

Secret cooperation in the course of intelligence activity.

**Razvedyvatelnyye vozmozhnosti – intelligence possibilities**

The availability of operational staff and resources, as well as objective conditions, which make it possible to solve intelligence tasks successfully.

The intelligence possibilities may be those of the intelligence service as a whole, of its elements, or those of individual intelligence officers or agents.

**Razvedyvatelnyye vozmozhnosti agenta – the intelligence possibilities of an agent**

An agent's aptitude and opportunities (because of his work, social position, employment and contacts) to carry out intelligence assignments.

**Razvedyvatelnyye zadachi – intelligence tasks**

The tasks which the intelligence service (or its sections, or individual intelligence officers) must solve in the course of their intelligence activity in accordance with the directives of the highest authorities [the *instantsii*] and of its own leadership.

**Razvedyvatelnyye kontakty – intelligence contacts**

Clandestine relations between intelligence officers or agents and individuals whom they use unconsciously in order to solve intelligence tasks.

**Razvedyvatelnyye materialy – intelligence materials**

Various forms of original secret documents or copies of these,

samples of secret production and equipment, agent reports, materials compiled on the basis of the application of operational devices and visual observation, and also documents drafted by operational officers which contain intelligence information.

**Razvedyvatelnyye otdely (otdeleniya, punkty) – intelligence departments (sections, points)**

Units of the Central Apparatus of KGB external Intelligence operating under cover within Ministries, departments, educational establishments and certain public organisations of the USSR which maintain economic, scientific and technical, cultural or other relations with foreign countries.

**Razvedyvatelnyye otnosheniya – intelligence relations**

Relations between the intelligence service (or intelligence officers) and individuals who are used covertly on various grounds and conditions in order to conduct intelligence activity under true flag or under false flag.

**Razvedyvatelnyye podrazdeleniya – intelligence units**

- a) Elements of the intelligence service, with cadre officers and agents, which are set up to conduct intelligence work.
- b) Units of the Central Apparatus of KGB external Intelligence, intelligence departments, sections and points, legal and illegal residencies, and agent-operational groups in target countries.

**Razvedyvatelnyy sputnik – intelligence satellite**

An artificial earth satellite which has been put into the required orbit and which is equipped with special devices and is designed to collect intelligence information by photographic and radio means.

**Razlozheniye antisovetskikh organizatsiy – disruption of anti-Soviet organisations**

The process of compromising the political programme of anti-Soviet organisations, and their leaders, disorganising their activity, intensifying the hostility between opposition groups, exerting aggressive influence on rank and file members by means of appropriate agent-operational measures.

**Razoblacheniye – exposure**

- a) A method used by KGB external Intelligence to disclose to world public opinion or that of particular countries, the secret designs, plans, intentions, misdeeds, deceit and other actions of this kind by the adversary's military and political groupings, their state agencies, parties and political leaders.
- b) A form of active measures.

**Razovyy taynik – one-time hiding place [DLB]**

A hiding place [DLB] intended to be used only once.

**Razrabatyvayemoye litso – an individual under cultivation**

An individual against whom the intelligence service is taking agent-operational measures in order to study him and achieve specific aims (recruitment, disruption of hostile activity, compromise and other).

**Razrabatyvayemyy obyekt – a target of cultivation**

A target (including an individual) against which an intelligence service is conducting agent-operational measures in order to solve its tasks.

**Razrabotka verbovochnaya – a recruitment cultivation**

Agent-operational actions taken by an intelligence service against an individual with a view to establishing a possible basis and method of recruitment, influencing him and inclining him towards secret cooperation as an agent.

**Razrabotka legendy – building up a legend**

The special clandestine collection, depending on the purpose of the legend, of official and fictitious documents, facts, imaginary data and their logical combination with a view to ensuring the solution of a specific operational task or facilitating its implementation.

**Razrabotka litsa – cultivation of an individual**

The implementation of agent-operational measures against an individual specified by Intelligence which make it possible to study him and to achieve the objectives set by Intelligence (recruitment,

the establishment of confidential relations, exposure, inspiration and so forth).

**Razrabotka obyektu – cultivation of a target**

The implementation of agent-operational measures against a target institution, organisation or group of people, which makes it possible to solve the tasks set by Intelligence (penetration, obtaining intelligence information, exerting influence on their activity, disinformation and so forth).

**Report – submission (formal request/report)**

An officer's oral or written account to a superior concerning the execution of an instruction, an incident which has taken place, or requesting a decision on personal matters.

**Raskonspiratsiya agenta (v razvedke) – an agent's loss of cover (in intelligence)**

The disclosure by an agent to people close to him or to other individuals, as a result of a breach of the requirements of clandestinity in secret cooperation or through some other reason, of information relating to his clandestine contact with a representative of another state and his performance of confidential assignments.

**Raskonspiratsiya sotrudnika razvedki – an intelligence officer's loss of cover**

The disclosure by an intelligence officer (or by others 'in the know') to colleagues in his cover organisation, to people with whom he is in daily contact, or to third parties, of information relating to his membership of intelligence cadres and his performance of intelligence work, as a result of a breach in the requirements of clandestinity in his conduct and when engaged in intelligence measures.

**Rasshifrovka agenta razvedki – exposure of an intelligence agent**

The acquisition by adversary agencies of information about an intelligence agent which gives them grounds to suspect him of espionage on behalf of a foreign state.

**Rasshifrovka sotrudnika razvedki – exposure of an intelligence officer**

The acquisition by adversary agencies of information on an intelligence officer which gives them grounds to suspect him of belonging to a foreign intelligence service and of conducting intelligence work.

**Realizatsiya agenturno-operativnoy razrabotki – exploitation of an agent-operational cultivation**

Taking steps relating to an agent-operational cultivation which lead it to its logical conclusion and make it possible for the intelligence service to exploit its results for the intended purpose.

**Realizatsiya obraztsov – exploitation of samples**

Transfer by the intelligence service of scientific technical, manufacturing and other samples to the appropriate ministries and departments for use in the national economy.

**Realizatsiya razvedyvatelnoy informatsii – exploitation of intelligence information**

The compilation of information documents on the basis of information acquired by Intelligence and their transmission by the central apparatus to the appropriate higher authorities and departments for guidance, for necessary action, or for use in the scientific and manufacturing spheres.

**Region (v razvedke) – region (in intelligence)**

A number of states in a single geographical area which are grouped together conventionally by reason of the common tasks and problems which face Intelligence in these countries, the similarity of the agent-operational situation, and of the forms and methods used to organise intelligence activity in them.

**Regionalnaya krizisnaya situatsiya – regional crisis situation**

A crisis situation in a particular region.

**Regionalnyy otdel – regional department**

The lead section in KGB external Intelligence for the purpose of:

- a) Organising and conducting intelligence work in one or several countries along the political intelligence line.
- b) Directing the intelligence activity of client residencies.

**Rezhim vyezda v stranu i vyvezda iz neyo – a country's entry and exit regime**

The rules established by the competent state agencies, or derived from agreements between countries, which regulate the manner in which documents are processed when citizens of the country and foreigners enter the country and when they leave it, and the practical way in which these rules are applied.

**Rezhim dlya inostrantsev – regime governing foreigners**

The totality of rights and obligations defined by state agencies for foreigners on the territory of a country.

**Rezhimnaya zona – regulated zone**

A district in which the competent state agencies have prescribed various restrictions affecting citizens of the country and foreigners – including visiting the district, living in it, and taking up work in it.

**Rezhimnyy gorod – regulated city**

A city in which the authorities have put restrictions which apply to the local population and foreigners with regard to visits, setting up residence, taking up work or other matters.

**Rezhimnyy obyekt – regulated installation**

An institution, enterprise, firm, research centre or other installation of importance to the state or linked with development, production, testing or use of secret output, which is subject to a special regime of work and protection, for the purpose of preserving state secrets.

**Rezhim sekretnosti – the secrecy regime**

The totality of measures prescribed by state authorities and

directorates which are designed to preserve state secrets, which include rules for working access to closed enterprises and establishments, the handling of secret materials, their storage and use, and also the conduct of individuals who handle secrets.

**Rezervnaya agenturnaya set – fallback agent network**

The totality of intelligence agents who are ‘on ice’ and which Intelligence proposes to use when certain circumstances arise.

**Rezervnyye dokumenty – fallback documents**

Personal identity documents prepared by the intelligence service for an illegal using new identification particulars, to which he is to switch if emergency circumstances arise.

**Rezervnyy taynik – fallback hiding place [DLB]**

A DLB the use of which is only envisaged in the event that it is impossible for any reason to use the DLB specified for the transmission of material.

**Rezident – Resident**

An intelligence officer who is appointed to head a residency by decree of the central apparatus.

**Rezidentura – residency**

An intelligence unit under deep cover in a target country, where it conducts intelligence work from legal or illegal positions.

**Rekomendatelnoye pismo – a letter of recommendation**

A letter written by a specially selected individual on instructions from, or at the request of, a representative of the intelligence service containing recommendations to the addressee which will help to solve a particular intelligence task.

**Rechevyye agenturnyye soobshcheniya – oral agent reports**

Information from an agent which is recorded on a mini tape-recorder and transmitted clandestinely with the help of portable radio transmitters or other means of clandestine communication.

**Rukovodstvo agentom – handling of an agent**

Giving an agent assignments, briefing him on their execution, assessing the results of assignments which have been carried out, educating an agent ideologically and politically, inculcating in him habits of clandestinity, vigilance and skill in organising clandestine communication.

**Ruchnoy shifr – hand cipher**

A cipher which a cipher officer uses without the help of machines.

**S**

**Samoproverka – self checking**

Steps which an intelligence officer or agent takes personally to detect possible surveillance against him, or a secret search by the adversary of his belongings and of the place where he is staying.

**Sanitarnaya razvedka – sanitary intelligence**

A form of intelligence which involves the collection by the Army medical service of information about the state of water supplies, the presence of infectious diseases among the population and other sanitary conditions in a district of interest.

**Sanktsiya na verbovku – authority to recruit**

Permission given by an authorised senior official of Intelligence for drawing a selected and assessed individual into secret cooperation as an agent.

**Svedeniya iz legalnykh istochnikov – data drawn from legal sources**

Data of interest to Intelligence extracted by intelligence officers or agents from periodicals, works of reference and other open sources of information.



**Svedeniya iz ofitsialnykh istochnikov – data from official sources**

Data of interest to Intelligence extracted by intelligence officers and agents from official information, or obtained by them legally in state agencies of the target country.

**Svodka naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – surveillance log**

An operational document in which surveillance teams record chronologically the daily results of the surveillance on the individual assigned to them, with indication of times.

**Svodka radioperekhvata rezidentury – a residency's radio interception log**

The daily record made by a residency of the translation and deciphering of information acquired by technical-operational means from the adversary's channels of radio communication (relay, government, special service, surveillance teams and others).

**Svoy flag – own flag**

Agent-operational measures carried out by intelligence officers and agents on behalf of and in the name of their own intelligence service.

**Svyazi (v razvedke) – contacts (in intelligence)**

Individuals with whom intelligence officers (or agents) systematically maintain contact on various pretexts and for various reasons.

**Svyazi agenta – agent contacts**

Individuals with whom agents maintain regular contacts on various pretexts and for various reasons (through work, family and friendly relations, public activity, interests and other).

**Svyaznik – See agent-svyaznik, agent-kuryer**

**Svyaz (v razvedke) – contact (in intelligence)**

The establishment and maintenance of reliable clandestine contact between intelligence units, between intelligence officers and agents, between intelligence officers and certain confidential contacts, with

the help of special methods and technical operational devices.

In form, the contact may be personal, impersonal and by means of intermediaries.

**Svyaz kuryerskaya – courier contact**

Clandestine contact between intelligence units which takes place with the help of couriers, who may be intelligence officers, illegals, or reliable agents.

**Svyaz s agentom – contact with an agent**

The systematic maintenance of reliable and clandestine contacts with an agent, with the object of directing their intelligence activity.

**Svyaz s pomoshchyu signalizatsii – contact with the help of signalling devices**

The clandestine use of objects, signs, technical radio devices and other means of signalling, to transmit secretly short pre-arranged messages without personal contact between the intelligence officers and agents who are making the contact.

**Sekretnaya vyyemka – secret abstraction**

An agent-operational measure designed to abstract secretly objects, materials or documents from official premises, storage places and safes, and also from the apartments, luggage, briefcases and clothing of targeted individuals and installations of interest to Intelligence.

**Sekretnaya informatsiya (svedeniya) – secret information (data)**

- a) Information and data whose open publication and discussion is forbidden by the authorities and which constitute state secrets.
- b) Information contained in official documents and in scientific and training materials which bears a secrecy classification.

**Sekretnoye deloproizvodstvo – secret document handling**

The prescribed procedure for preparing, printing, registering, duplicating, using and keeping secret documents, with the object of guarding the documents themselves and the information which they contain which constitutes a state secret.

**Sekretnoye sotrudnichestvo – secret cooperation**

The systematic and clandestine performance by one individual (or individuals) of secret assignments given by another individual, organisation or institution, on the basis of agreed conditions.

**Sekretnost – secrecy**

- a) A substantial characteristic of a piece of information, which determines the degree of protection which the adversary gives it to prevent disclosure.
- b) An important criterion for assessing intelligence information.

**Sekretnyye materialy – secret materials**

Documents from state agencies, technical documentation, research and other materials which have been given a secrecy classification.

**Sekretnyy (neglasnyy) arest – secret (unpublicised) arrest**

- a) A criminal procedure measure frequently used by the special agencies of capitalist states against the activity of foreign intelligence services.
- b) The detention or locking up of an individual under guard without the knowledge of his relatives, acquaintances, the administration at his place of work and his official contacts, in order to interrogate him on matters of interest, recruiting him or for other purposes.

**Set agenturnaya – agent network**

The totality of the agents of the intelligence service as a whole, or of some section of it.

**Signal (v razvedke) – a signal (in intelligence)**

A pre-arranged object, sign, action, or radio signal, which is given a particular meaning for the clandestine transmission of secret information.

**Signal vyzova na vstrechu – an RV callout signal**

A particular sign or object clandestinely placed at a pre-arranged location which indicates a callout to a meeting on pre-arranged terms.

**Signalizatory (v razvedke) – signal devices (in intelligence)**

Apparatus designed to transmit pre-arranged signals clandestinely at a distance.

**Signalizatsiya (v razvedke) – signalling (in intelligence)**

The use by Intelligence of special signals as ancillary devices when making personal or impersonal contact, or as an independent means of communication for the clandestine transmission of short messages.

**Signal nevykhoda na vstrechu – signal indicating non-appearance at an RV**

A sign or object placed at a prearranged location which, under the contact terms, indicates that it is impossible for an intelligence officer or agent to go to a pre-arranged clandestine RV.

**Signal ob izyatii vlozheniya – signal that a package has been removed**

- a) An element of a DLB operation.
- b) A signal indicating that material has been successfully and safely removed from a pre-arranged hiding place.

**Signal o zakladke vlozheniya – signal that a package has been put in position**

- a) An element of a DLB operation.
- b) A signal indicating that material has been successfully placed in a pre-arranged hiding place and needs to be taken out of it.

**Signal opasnosti – danger signal**

A pre-arranged clandestine signal warning an intelligence officer or an agent that a danger has arisen or that the situation is unfavourable for carrying out a planned operational measure, or advising that pre-arranged security measures must be taken.

**Signal otmeny vstrechi – signal to cancel an RV**

A pre-arranged clandestine signal between an intelligence officer and an agent given by means of a signalling device which indicates that the RV is being switched to the next appointed time.

**Sily razvedki – intelligence manpower**

Cadre intelligence officers and the cooptees and proxies which they use to solve intelligence tasks.

**Simpaticheskiye chernila – sympathetic inks**

Various liquids and solutions used for applying an invisible text.

**Sinkhronizatsiya vlozheniya i izyatiya – synchronisation of DLB filling and clearing**

Establishing the minimal permissible interval compatible with the requirements of clandestinity between placing materials in a DLB and clearing them from the DLB, with a view to ensuring the protection of the materials.

**Skrytyy proval – hidden failure**

A failure in intelligence work of which the intelligence service is still unaware and continues to use for intelligence work an intelligence officer, illegal or agent who is under the adversary's control.

**Slezhka – tailing**

- a) Clandestine surveillance for a specified time of a target under cultivation using agents and technical devices.
- b) The process of surveillance of a target of cultivation.

**Slovesnyy parol – a verbal recognition signal (parole)**

A pre-arranged phrase or keyword which when spoken with other words indicates that the individual is acting under intelligence instructions.

**Slovesnyy portret – word portrait**

A description in standard form of the external particulars of an individual of interest to Intelligence (or Counter-Intelligence): his height, build, shape of head, face, eyes, and also his gait, demeanour, gestures, voice, manner of speaking and peculiarities.

**Sluzhba naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – the surveillance service**

A special apparatus of the agencies with undeclared staff which on

instructions from intelligence sections carries out periodic clandestine surveillance of the behaviour and activities of individuals under cultivation, by visual means and with the use of technical devices.

**Sluzhebnaya zapiska – official minute**

A written statement by a member of the intelligence service establishment giving his opinion on a service matter and putting forward a proposal to resolve the matter.

**Sluchaynyy kontakt – chance contact**

An unplanned encounter between an intelligence officer and some individual in a public place.

**Sovetskaya koloniya – Soviet colony**

The totality of Soviet citizens in a foreign country who are posted there for temporary work, and members of their families.

**Sovetskiy flag (v razvedke) – Soviet flag (in intelligence)**

The Soviet state, its agencies, institutions and organisations, in whose name and for whose benefit the intelligence service recruits agents and carries out other operations.

**Soderzhatel konspirativnoy kvartiry – keeper of clandestine premises**

An agent whose premises are used by the intelligence service for meetings with agents and for other agent-operational purposes.

**Soderzhatel peredatochnogo punkta – keeper of a handover point**

An agent used by Intelligence to provide cover for and make use of a handover point.

**Soderzhatel pochtoovogo adresa – keeper of a postal address**

An agent whose address is used by Intelligence for clandestine postal communication with particular illegals and agents.

**Soderzhatel prikrytiya – keeper of a cover establishment**

An agent posing on intelligence instructions and with the help of Intelligence as the owner, or the actual owner, of a firm or enterprise to which Intelligence clandestinely sends an illegal for legalisation.

**Sozdaniye osnovy verbovki – creating a basis for recruitment**

A complex of agent-operational measures as a result of which the target of a recruitment cultivation develops motives for cooperating secretly in intelligence activity.

**Sosedi – neighbours**

The conventional designation in KGB operational correspondence for residencies of the GRU of the General Staff of the USSR armed forces.

**Sosedi blizhniye – near neighbours**

The conventional designation in KGB operational correspondence for the USSR MFA, its missions and its officials.

**Sosedi dalniye – distant neighbours**

The conventional designation in KGB operational correspondence for the GRU, its units and its offices.

**Sotrudnik osobogo rezerva – special reserve officer**

A KGB external intelligence officer who is enrolled in the special establishment of the agencies and who is intended for intelligence work in foreign countries from illegal positions.

**Sotrudnichestvo doveritelnoye – confidential cooperation**

A form of participation in intelligence work; confidential relations between intelligence officers and individuals who, while not bound in any way to the intelligence service, for certain motives from time to time confidentially carry out requests and suggestions from intelligence officers which are of an intelligence nature.

**Spetsagent vneshney razvedki KGB – special agent of KGB external Intelligence**

A reliable agent of foreign nationality who has undertaken to devote himself to intelligence work, has been given special operational training and carries out intelligence assignments in his own country or another country, while living there with his own identity documents.

**Spetskomnata – special room**

A room in an establishment abroad which is equipped with special protective devices which make it impossible for the adversary to eavesdrop on conversations within the room by means of special apparatus or to observe it visually.

**Spetsializatsiya agenta – specialisation of an agent**

The long-term assignment to an agent of intelligence tasks of a particular nature and giving him the necessary operational training for this.

**Spetsializatsiya operativnogo sostava razvedki – specialisation of intelligence operational staff**

Long-term assignment to operational intelligence officers of functional duties relating to particular target countries, forms and directions of intelligence activity, or intelligence tasks of a particular nature, and giving them the necessary special training for the purpose.

**Spetsialnyye distsipliny (v razvedke) – special disciplines (in intelligence)**

Training topics embracing various aspects of theoretical and practical knowledge relating to intelligence activity.

**Spetsialnyye operatsii – special operations**

Intelligence measures the contents and purpose of which are kept under strict cover and which constitute a particular state secret.



**Spetsialnyye sluzby protivnika – the adversary's special services**

- a) The state agencies, departments and establishments of the adversary, and their sub-units, which are directly or indirectly concerned with the organisation and conduct of intelligence and counter-intelligence work on the territory of their own country and abroad (intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies, the police and gendarmerie, the immigration and customs services, frontier guards, the active measures and disinformation service, the organisation for ideological sabotage and psychological warfare).
- b) The intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies of the adversary (in a narrow sense).

**Spetssoobshcheniye – special report**

- a) The most common form in which intelligence information is set out by the information and analytical service.
- b) A logical presentation of the most valuable and important data contained in intelligence materials.

**Spravka – memorandum**

A form of operational information report; it is compiled by Intelligence on the basis of secret and open information relating to state and political figures or particular problems for the use of the highest authorities or for internal use.

**Spravka-zamestitel – substitution memorandum**

A memorandum set out in the form prescribed by KGB external intelligence official registry procedures which is inserted into a file in place of materials extracted from the file, indicating the title of the document abstracted, its number, summary, the number of pages, and its new location.

**Sredstva maskirovki svyazi (v razvedke) – means of disguising a contact (in intelligence)**

- a) The selection of a place which satisfies the requirements of clandestinity.
- b) The natural behaviour of individuals involved in the contact.
- c) SW, ciphers, codes and containers used for concealing the information and materials which are to be transmitted.

**Sredstva provedeniya aktivnykh meropriyatiy – means of conducting active measures**

Agents, confidential and official contacts, operational devices and money.

**Sredstva razvedki – intelligence resources**

Agents, confidential contacts, operational devices, finance, transport and other material means used in the course of intelligence activity.

**Sredstva svyazi (v razvedke) – means of communication (in intelligence)**

Special technical radio apparatus, ciphers, hiding places, containers, chemical reagents for SW, microphotography and signalling devices.

**Sryv verbovki – disruption of recruitment**

The refusal by an individual being recruited to cooperate secretly with Intelligence for his own reasons or the abandonment by the intelligence service of further recruitment cultivation of the target in view of his identification by the adversary.

**Stadii verbovochnoy razrabotki – the stages of a recruitment cultivation**

- Clandestine study of the proposed target of cultivation.
- Check of the data collected.
- Identification (or creation) of a basis of recruitment (or identification of the need to strengthen the basis).
- Establishment of confidential relations.
- Gradual involvement in intelligence cooperation or, after assessment and checking, bringing a recruiter into the cultivation and conducting a recruitment conversation (a direct recruitment proposal).

**Stazhirovka razvedchika – an intelligence officer's training attachment**

The training of a KGB external intelligence officer in accordance with an individual plan in operational sections of the Centre and of his cover establishment before going out to work in a legal residency.

An intelligence officer's training attachment may also take place in a country abroad.

**Statsionarnoye naruzhnoye nablyudeniye – static surveillance**

A method of conducting visual tailing of a target of cultivation from clandestine static (fixed) posts which are set up close to the target's residence, or on the route taken by the individual under surveillance.

**Statsionarnyy post naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – static surveillance post**

An individual (or a group of people) who for a specified period and under instructions from Intelligence (or Counter-Intelligence) conduct clandestine surveillance of a target of cultivation from a specially equipped overt or a covert location.

**Strana naznacheniya – country of appointment**

The country to which the intelligence service sends an officer (or illegal) to conduct intelligence work.

**Strategicheskaya razvedka – strategic intelligence**

- A direction of military intelligence.
- The acquisition by clandestine methods and means of data relating to the military plans, intentions and operations of foreign states.

**Subyekty aktivnykh meropriyatiy – the initiators of active measures**

The intelligence service and its units which are engaged in carrying out active measures, or an intelligence officer or agent acting as their representative.

**T**

**Tayna voyennaya – military secret**

*See voennaya tayna*

**Taynik – hiding place/DLB/cache**

- a) One of the means of effecting impersonal clandestine contact in intelligence work.
- b) A specially selected and equipped hiding place within a building or outside it, in which is placed material to be held clandestinely for a certain period or with the object of handing it over as required at a pre-arranged time.

**Taynikovaya operatsiya – DLB operation**

The totality of clandestine actions taken by an intelligence officer and an agent relating to the use of a DLB for secret transmission of operational or intelligence materials.

**Taynikovaya svyaz – DLB contact**

A form of impersonal contact in intelligence work which is effected with the use of a DLB.

**Taynopisnaya kopirovalnaya bumaga – SW carbon paper**

Special paper processed with chemical reagents which is used as a carbon for imprinting an invisible text.

**Taynopisnoye pismo – SW letter**

A letter with secret contents which is written in SW camouflaged with plain text designed to distract individuals engaged in postal censorship.

**Taynopisnyy text – SW text**

A secret text written with chemical substances which render it invisible.

**Taynopis – secret writing [SW]**

- a) All the various means of producing invisible manuscript and typed texts which can only be read after special processing.
- b) The process of imprinting texts with special chemical substances which render them invisible.

**Takticheskaya razvedka – tactical intelligence**

- A direction of military intelligence.
- The acquisition of intelligence data about an adversary, the locality and area of impending military operations, by means of visual observation, interrogation of prisoners and defectors, questioning local inhabitants and carrying out other measures.

**Tamozhennyy rezhim – the customs regime**

- a) A totality of laws and regulations established by the authorities to regulate the import, export or transit across state boundaries of all kinds of objects, currency and valuables.
- b) The system used by the customs agencies to monitor the observance of customs laws and regulations by legal entities and individuals.

**Telegrafnyye informatsionnyye materialy – telegraphic information materials**

Urgent intelligence information which is transmitted to the Centre by intelligence units by means of cipher telegrams.

**Tematicheskiy uchet – thematic indexing**

A form of operational registration which entails the registration and keeping of operational and intelligence information contained in archival operational files, in conformity with prescribed categories and themes.

**Tekhnika slukhovogo kontrolya – sound-monitoring equipment**

Portable devices and apparatus at a monitoring point (receivers, amplifiers, tape-recorders and other equipment) which are designed for secret eavesdropping on intelligence conversations in target installations.

**Tekhnicheskiiy personal rezidentury – technical personnel of a residency**

Cadre members and agents of the intelligence service who carry out the functions of cipher clerk, radio operator, operational driver, secretary and typist in a residency.

**Topograficheskaya razvedka – topographical intelligence**

A form of intelligence; the study of an adversary location by means of aerial photographs, inspection of the ground, interrogation of prisoners and questioning of local inhabitants in order to clarify topographical maps, compiling military topographical descriptions of the locality and other purposes.

**Totalnyy shpionazh – total espionage**

Espionage which embraces all aspects of life and activity in a target country.

**Trebovaniya konspiratsii (v razvedke) – requirements of clandestinity (in intelligence)**

Rules governing personal conduct and the performance of intelligence work which ensure the secrecy of its content and the security of its executants which must be observed by intelligence officers and agents and other individuals used by Intelligence to solve intelligence tasks.

**Trener-nelegal – illegal trainer**

An illegal intelligence officer experienced in intelligence work in countries abroad who on instructions from intelligence conducts the operational training of special reserve officers for illegal intelligence work abroad.

**Tretya strana/tretyi strany (v razvedke) – third country/third countries (in intelligence)**

- A country abroad from the territory of which the intelligence service organises its work against one or more other foreign states.
- All countries apart from the country conducting the intelligence and the target country.

## U

**Ubezhishche – refuge**

Clandestine intelligence premises in a target country or a third country which is intended as a temporary hiding place for an illegal or agent pursued by the judicial or counter-intelligence agencies of a target country.

**Ugroza razoblacheniya ili komprometatsii – threat of exposure or compromise**

One of the methods used by Intelligence to exert pressure on individuals in order to induce them to engage in secret cooperation, and also to stimulate the work of agents who have been recruited on the basis of compromising materials, by threatening to publicise materials in the possession of Intelligence which compromise them or to bring these materials to the notice of the appropriate organisations, institutions or private individuals.

**Umeniye razvedchika – an intelligence officer's skill**

The ability of an intelligence officer correctly to select and apply the resources and methods of intelligence in relation to the intelligence task which is to be solved and the agent-operational situation.

**Usloviya vosstanovleniya svyazi – terms for re-establishing contact**

The password and response agreed with every agent when he is put 'on ice', or against the possibility that contact might be lost for unforeseen reasons, and sometimes the place, time of meeting and the identifying particulars, designed to re-establish contact with him.

**Usloviya vstrechi – RV terms**

The place and time of a clandestine meeting, the cover story for the meeting and means of signalling between people involved in the meeting in the event of some danger arising.

**Usloviya svyazi – contact terms**

The totality of agreed measures, places and timings for setting up communications, ensuring continuity, clandestinity, reliability and effectiveness of communication between intelligence units, intelligence officers and agents.

**Usloviya yavki – personal encounter terms**

The pre-arranged time and place for a clandestine meeting between an intelligence officer and an agent whom he does not know; identifying particulars, password and response, and the danger signal.

**Uslovnaya metka – secret mark**

- a) A means of detecting a secret search of premises, belongings and clothes of intelligence officers and agents carried out by an adversary.
- b) The special arrangement of selected objects and minor items in a manner which will ensure that individuals carrying out a secret search would unconsciously move them, thereby unwittingly alerting the owner about the search which has taken place.

**Uslovnny adres – synonymous with konspirativnyy adres**

**Uslovnny znak – identical with uslovnny signal**

**Uslovnny signal – pre-arranged signal**

- a) A means of transmitting short enciphered messages between people involved in an intelligence operation without entering into personal contact.
- b) A specially selected object, article, gesture, graphic or other sign, which is given a specific meaning when it is placed (or made) at an appointed time at a certain place.

**Ustanovka – background check**

- a) A one-off agent-operational measure carried out in order to obtain discreetly biographic and identifying particulars on individuals of interest to Intelligence at the place where they are living and working.



- b) Identifying the address of industrial, military, scientific and technical installations in a target country and that of individuals of interest to Intelligence.

**Ustanovochnyye dannyye – identifying particulars**

Surname, name, patronymic, year and place of birth, education, profession, place of work, marital status, members of the family and residence address.

**Ustanovshchik – background checker**

An intelligence officer or agent who carries out background checks on individuals of interest to Intelligence or on other targets.

**Ustnaya razvedyvatelnaya informatsiya – oral intelligence information**

Intelligence information conveyed by a source (an illegal, an agent, a confidential contact or other) to a representative of the intelligence service orally and written down by an intelligence officer as an information report.

**Ukhod ot naruzhnogo nablyudeniya (otryv) – eluding surveillance (breaking away)**

The totality of devices used by an intelligence officer or agent to exploit the peculiarities of a locality, the lay-out of streets, and the actual situation in order to pass unnoticed, and when necessary escape from surveillance even without disguise.

**Uchotnaya gruppa – registry group**

Members of an intelligence section engaged in systematically handling and keeping intelligence materials.

**Uchotnaya kartochka – index card**

A card laid out in accordance with its particular purpose, for registering incoming and outgoing secret materials in an intelligence unit.

**Uchotnoye podrazdeleniye – registry unit**

The operational registry department of Intelligence which deals with the registration, systematic handling, monitoring, and keeping of agent-operational files.

**Uchrezhdeniye prikrytiya**

*See vedomstva prikrytiya*

**F**

**Falshivka – forgery**

A report or false documents specially prepared on the basis of particulars known to be false, which are disseminated with the help of mass propaganda media in order to compromise politically the external or internal policy of another state, the activity of its agencies, political organisations or of individuals.

**Fiktivnyye dannyye – fictitious particulars**

Particulars which do not accord with reality and which are specially selected to achieve a particular aim.

**Fiktivnyye dokumenty – false documents**

[Identity] documents prepared by Intelligence on the pattern of genuine documents, which are not registered in the issuing establishment.

**Flag verbovki – recruitment flag**

The country, state agency, or real institution, and sometimes also a legendary firm or organisation in whose name the intelligence service recruits agents.

**Flag inostrannoy razvedki – a foreign intelligence flag**

The intelligence service of another state, in whose name and

supposedly for whom the intelligence service carries out an agent-operational measure for its own purposes.

**Flag svojego gosudarstva – flag of one's own state**

Intelligence work carried out by intelligence officers and agents under cover and for the benefit of agencies, establishments and organisations of their own state.

**Flag firmy verbovshchika – flag of the recruiter's firm**

A false flag variant when recruiting agents; declaring to an individual drawn into secret cooperation that he would be working for the benefit of the recruiter's firm.

**Flag tserkvi – church flag**

The use by the intelligence service of the religious beliefs of an individual and of other grounds to draw him into carrying out assignments under the guise of intelligence work on behalf of the Church (Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox, Judaic, Moslem or other).

**Formy verbovki agentury – forms of agent recruitment**

In KGB external Intelligence a distinction is made between two forms of recruitment:

- a) The gradual involvement of a specially selected and studied individual into the systematic performance of intelligence assignments.
- b) A direct proposal to cooperate secretly, after careful analysis of objective profile data on the target of recruitment cultivation, obtained as a result of comprehensive clandestine assessment and checking of the individual.

**Formy lichnoy svyazi – forms of personal contact**

- A clandestine meeting between an intelligence officer and an agent who know each other.
- A clandestine meeting between an intelligence officer and an agent, on **yavka** [secret rendezvous] terms, when they are not acquainted. [See **yavka**.]

**Formy organizatsii aktivnykh meropriyatiy (osnovnyye) – ways of organising active measures (basic)**

Conversations of influence, inspiring public speeches, press conferences, the publication of articles in newspapers and periodicals, the publication of books, the preparation and dissemination of leaflets, the passing of slanted information and disinformation to circles of interest to Intelligence, the organisation of public meetings and demonstrations.

**Formy organizatsii razvedyvatelnoy deyatel'nosti (osnovnyye) – ways of organising intelligence activity (basic)**

- a) Intelligence from Illegal positions.
- b) Intelligence from Legal positions.

**Funktsionalnyy otdel (podrazdeleniye) – functional department (section)**

A department (or section) of the intelligence apparatus which is responsible for a particular sphere of intelligence activity (active measures, information and analytical work, radio communications, cipher communications, research and development of technical devices).

**Kh**

**Kharakterizuyushchiye dannyye – identifying particulars**

- a) Data relating to an individual's political beliefs, party affiliation, social activity, moral make-up, behaviour within the family, mode of life, work, tendencies, position at work, close contacts and other particulars which make it possible to acquire a full picture of an individual of interest.
- b) Particulars which answer the questions: when, by whom, in what circumstances, was the intelligence information acquired, or by

whom and for what purpose was an information document compiled.

**Khimicheskaya razvedka – chemical intelligence**

The acquisition by means of covert devices and methods of information on chemical means of attack at the disposal of an adversary, on the preparation and first use of these substances, and also information about the areas contaminated by poisonous substances.

**Ts**

**Tsenny agent – valuable agent**

An intelligence agent who holds a high official or social position in the target country and who communicates to Intelligence very important intelligence information or who carries out responsible assignments on its behalf.

**Tsentr – the Centre**

The conventional term to describe the central apparatus of intelligence.

**Tsirkulyarnaya telegramma – circular telegram**

A telegram from the central apparatus of intelligence which contains a circular assignment and is sent to all residencies or to a number of residencies.

**Tsirkulyarnoye zadaniye – a circular assignment**

An assignment from the central apparatus of intelligence to residencies in countries abroad which contains a list of questions on a problem of interest which calls for comprehensive and reliable consideration by a number of residencies.

## Ch

### **Chornyye spiski – blacklists**

Lists compiled by state agencies of capitalist countries showing individuals, firms, and various organisations which for various reasons are regarded by them as unreliable or wanted for questioning.

### **Chrezvychaynaya obstanovka – emergency situation**

A sharp worsening of the agent-operational situation in a target country, paralysing the normal activity of Intelligence.

### **Chrezvychaynoye polozheniye – state of emergency**

A special legal state introduced in a country or in some part of it for a certain period and involving a strengthening of the powers of the authorities and government agencies, restriction of the activity of political organisations, and of the population's civic liberties, and higher penalties for individuals responsible for breaches of state and public order.

### **Chuzhoy flag – false flag**

Agencies, departments, scientific centres, organisations, firms and other establishments of the target country and of other foreign states in whose name, but without whose knowledge the intelligence service recruits agents, uses them for its own purposes and takes agent-operational measures to solve particular intelligence tasks.

## Sh

### **Shablon (v razvedyvatelnoy rabote) – fixed pattern (in intelligence work)**

The repeated use of the same means, methods, tactics, devices of operational activity without regard to changes in the agent-

operational situation in which the intelligence work is being carried out.

**Shifr – cipher**

A system of pre-arranged letters, figures or other signs, with the help of which a text which constitutes a state secret is transposed into a series of figures, letters or other signs for the purpose of concealing its contents from an adversary and from third parties while it is being transmitted by post, telegraph, radio or other channels.

**Shifrbloknot – cipher pad**

Reciphering tables, bound for convenient use into special pads.

**Shifrvstavki – selective encipherment**

Particulars of an operational letter which are of particular importance and enciphered, and which are often sent to the addressee through another channel of communication (usually by radio).

**Shifrovalnaya apparatura – cipher apparatus**

The totality of mechanical devices, typing machines and electronic devices which are used to ease and speed up the work of enciphering secret documents.

**Shifrovka – cipher communication**

An operational or intelligence communication sent by radio or telegraph in enciphered form.

**Shifrperepiska – cipher traffic**

Traffic between the central apparatus of intelligence and its units and subordinate elements dealing with important and urgent operational questions which is carried in enciphered form by radio.

**Shifrsvyaz (v razvedke) – cipher communication (in intelligence)**

Clandestine communication between intelligence units which is effected with the protection of cipher.

**Shpionazh – espionage**

The transmission, theft or collection of data constituting state or military secrets for the purpose of transmission to a foreign state, organisation or their agents, and also the collection on instructions of a foreign intelligence service of other data intended to be used by an adversary to the detriment of the interests to the state.

**Shpionazh tekhnicheskii – technical espionage, synonymous with promyshlennyy shpionazh**

**Shpionomaniya – spy mania**

Extreme prejudice whipped up and kept up among a population by state agencies by means of mass propaganda media and agitation suggesting that foreign intelligence services (or a particular intelligence service) are engaged in extensive spying activity against the country.

**Shpionskaya deyatel'nost' – spying activity**

The term used in the Criminal Code for the adversary's intelligence activity.

**E**

**Ekonomicheskaya razvedka – economic intelligence**

A direction of intelligence activity which consists of the clandestine acquisition of data about the economic situation of target countries, and about the state of the most important elements of their economic potential.

**Ekstrennaya vstrecha – emergency meeting**

A meeting between an intelligence officer and an agent which takes place in response to a callout by one of the parties through a pre-arranged signal, in order to solve urgent questions which have arisen unexpectedly.



**Elementy agenturno-operativnoy obstanovki v razveduyemoy strane – elements of the agent-operational situation in a target country**

- The state system, the political life of the country.
- The economic situation and the level of development of science and technology.
- Aspects of the population, its culture and customs which are important in the operational context.
- The administrative and police regime for local citizens and for foreigners.
- The documentary situation.
- The intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies of the country and their activity.
- The conditions for conducting intelligence work in the capital and in the main towns.

**Emotsionalno-volevaya ustoychivost razvedchika – an intelligence officer's firmness of willpower and emotion**

An intelligence officer's personality trait which is reflected in his ability to control his emotions, thereby ensuring the success of operational activity in difficult circumstances.

**Ya**

**Yavka – secret rendezvous**

A clandestine meeting on pre-arranged terms between two individuals involved in intelligence work who do not know each other.

**Yavochnaya kvartira – secret rendezvous premises**

Clandestine premises used by Intelligence to hold **yavki** [secret rendezvous between individuals who are not acquainted with each other].

**COUNTER-INTELLIGENCE LEXICON**  
**Chekist Terminology**

## A

### **Agent-boyevik – combat agent**

State security service agent trained to carry out special tasks involving the use of arms.

Combat agents are normally recruited from among patriotic Soviet citizens of strong ideological conviction and suitable character who are willing to put their lives at risk in carrying out their duties. Other candidates for combat agents are members of enemy sabotage and intelligence-gathering teams and nationalist gangs who have been captured and recruited by the KGB.

In western Ukraine and the Baltic region in the 1940s and 1950s Combat Agents were usually recruited from members of the nationalist underground.

When appropriate, numbers of combat agents are brought together to form combat agent teams [**agenturno-boyevaya grupp**].

Combat agents provide a reserve to do battle with enemy sabotage and intelligence-gathering teams and nationalist gangs on the eve of war and in wartime.

### **Agent-verbovshchik – recruiting agent**

State security service agent specialising in agent recruitment or assisting in individual recruitment operations, particularly in the final stage.

### **Agent-vnutrikamernyy – in-cell agent**

State security service agent brought by investigator into a cell to cultivate a person in custody. In-cell agents may be recruited from convicts or they may be agents of operational sections of the security agencies who are placed temporarily in the solitary-confinement interrogation cell.

In exceptional cases operational officers may, with the permission of the KGB leadership, be used for in-cell cultivation.

### **Agent-dvoynik – double agent**

Agent working simultaneously for two or more intelligence services.

The nature of the relationship between the double agent and the intelligence services may vary. The double agent may be working genuinely for only one service, hoodwinking the other by concealing his links with the first service and giving the appearance of collaborating genuinely with the second. Alternatively, he may not conceal his links with other intelligence services, while providing them with valuable information.

**Agent-dvurushnik – double-dealing agent**

Agent who pretends to be loyal to the counter-intelligence agencies while actually working for the enemy. Permission may be given for KGB agencies to use such agents, drawn from foreigners and from members of anti-Soviet groups and organisations, for purposes of disinformation.

**Agent zakordonnyy – overseas agent**

State security service agent who carries out security service tasks outside the country.

**Agent zafrontovoy – behind front line agent**

State security service agent who carries out intelligence-gathering, counter-intelligence, sabotage and other tasks behind the front line in enemy-occupied territory. Behind front line agents were first used by the Cheka in 1919 behind the lines of the White Guards.

**Agent marshrutnyy – route agent**

State security service agent who carries out one particular line of Chekist work while travelling on specified routes.

Route agents are used mainly to search for particularly dangerous perpetrators of state crimes and to expose illegal anti-Soviet nationalist or sectarian groups.

**Agent-navodchik – talent-spotting agent**

Intelligence service agent used to identify individuals in a target country who may be of interest as potential candidates for recruitment, to carry out an initial assessment and to create suitable conditions for an intelligence officer to make contact with them.

Talent-spotting agents are recruited from people whose job or social position gives them the opportunity to have contact with the kinds of people in whom the intelligence service is interested.

**Agent-nelegal – illegal agent**

*See nelegal razvedki kapitalisticheskogo gosudarstva*

**Agent-opoznavatel – identification agent**

State security service agent who is personally familiar with individuals who are the subject of manhunts and takes part in the hunt for them or identification of them.

The identification agent takes part in a manhunt by conducting surveillance in crowded public places (stations, markets, restaurants, theatres etc.) and by looking through photographs at militia passport offices and the personnel sections of various enterprises and establishments. In wartime, identification agents were used in prisoner-of-war camps and filtration-tracing camps. Identification agents are sometimes known informally as hunter agents.

**Agent organov gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti SSSR – Soviet state security service agent**

Person who agrees voluntarily (or under pressure) to carry out secret KGB assignments in the interests of the Soviet state and who undertakes not to divulge to anybody the fact that he is working with the security services or details of the assignments which he is carrying out.

KGB counter-intelligence agencies acquire and use agents to carry out the following tasks: exposing, preventing and suppressing acts of espionage, terrorism, sabotage and other hostile acts carried out within the USSR by the intelligence services and subversive ideological centres of capitalist states and foreign anti-Soviet organisations and similar acts against Soviet establishments and Soviet citizens abroad; exposing, preventing and suppressing the subversive activity of anti-Soviet elements within the country; safeguarding the security of state secrets and military secrets in the Soviet Armed Forces, key industrial installations, transport, communications, scientific research institutes, design offices etc.;

exposing, preventing and suppressing violations of the USSR state frontier; conducting counter-intelligence operations and measures on the eve of war and in wartime; taking pre-emptive measures against politically immature and misguided individuals; acquiring intelligence information on political, military, economic, scientific and technical matters when agents travel abroad or work within the USSR with foreigners from capitalist countries; various other tasks relating to safeguarding the security of the Soviet Union.

The KGB recruits as agents Soviet citizens (except officials of the Party, state or Komsomol\* organisations), stateless people and the citizens of capitalist and developing countries (but not members of Communist Parties).

Operational officers normally work with agents on behalf of the KGB, observing the requirements of strict clandestinity. They ensure that the agents have all they require to carry out their tasks. The relationship between operational officers and agents (*see agenturnyye otnosheniya*) is governed by KGB decrees and directives.

### **Agent-perepravshchik – frontier-crossing agent**

1. Agent of a capitalist intelligence service drawn from the population of border regions of a country contiguous with the USSR, with good local knowledge of a certain sector of the state frontier and the way it is protected by Soviet border guards, who works for an enemy intelligence service or foreign anti-Soviet organisation by taking their agents (emissaries) illegally across the frontier.
2. Agent of KGB Border Troops recruited from trustworthy, reliable, physically fit Soviet citizens with good knowledge of certain sectors of the border regions of a country contiguous with the USSR to take agents and couriers across the frontier where it runs through rivers, lakes or the sea.

### **Agent-provokator – agent provocateur**

Agent of the special services of capitalist states who, acting on the instructions of those services, incites revolutionary and other

\* This is an abbreviation. The full title of this organisation is the Vsesoyuznyy Leninskiy Kommunisticheskiy Soyuz Molodyozhi – All-Union Lenin Communist Union of Youth.

progressive organisations and groups and members of such groups to commit actions which will undermine or destroy the organisations (groups), compromise their members or lead to their arrest etc. To achieve their ends, agents provocateurs resort to blackmail, bribery, extortion etc.

### **Agent-radist – radio operator agent**

Intelligence service agent specially trained and used to maintain radio communications between the intelligence centre and other parts of its structure (the illegal residency or the agent group of which the radio operator is part). Radio operator agents sometimes operate on a detached basis, working independently to gather and pass on intelligence.

Radio operator agents may be sent into target countries from abroad or they may be acquired in these countries from among the local population.

### **Agent razvedki kapitalisticheskogo gosudarstva – intelligence agent of a capitalist state**

Person who agrees voluntarily (or under pressure) to carry out secret assignments of the intelligence services of a capitalist state and who undertakes not to divulge to anybody the fact that he is cooperating or the nature of the tasks which he is carrying out. Intelligence agents of a capitalist state are normally intended to penetrate for intelligence purposes another country, an opposing camp or circles opposed to imperialism. They are used primarily for penetrating socialist countries, in particular the Soviet Union, and the ranks of the international communist, working-class and national liberation movements in order to undermine the forces of anti-imperialism from within. They are also used to carry out intelligence operations by some capitalist states against others.

The adversary acquires intelligence agents of a capitalist state from among the citizens of capitalist, socialist and developing countries and from among émigrés and traitors to the Motherland who have fled abroad. The greatest threat to the USSR is posed by intelligence agents of a capitalist state who have been recruited from Soviet citizens who are permanently resident in the USSR and have embarked on a course

of treason against the Motherland because they are opposed to socialism, are politically naïve or morally degenerate. Exposing, preventing and suppressing the subversive intelligence activities of such agents is one of the main tasks of KGB agencies.

**Agent-svyaznik – contact agent**

Agent used by the counter-intelligence or intelligence service as a go-between to maintain personal contact with other agents. When making personal contact with an agent a contact agent uses a verbal or physical authentication signal and response and adheres strictly to his instructions.

A contact agent is used for counter-intelligence purposes when it is impossible for an operational officer and an agent to meet in person. In the past contact agents were used to make contact with agents who had been infiltrated into nationalist gangs, anti-Soviet religious sects etc.

**Agent spetsialnyy – special agent (*see spetsialnyy agent*)**

**Agenturnaya zapiska – agent meeting report**

Obsolete term (*see spravka o vstreche s agentom*)

**Agenturnaya kombinatsiya – agent combination**

Obsolete term (*see kombinatsiya operativnaya*)

**Agenturnaya pozitsiya – agent position**

Position occupied by a state security service agent in the intelligence, counter-intelligence and other special services of capitalist states, in anti-Soviet organisations and groups, in nationalist, anti-Soviet religious and sectarian circles, in defence and other particularly important installations, which gives him the opportunity to carry out tasks for the state security agencies.

**Agenturnaya proverka – agent check (*see proverka agenturnaya*)**

**Agenturnaya rabota – agent work**

Most important part of operational activity [*operativnaya*]



**deyatelnost]** consisting of setting up an intelligence and counter-intelligence agent apparatus and using it to carry out their allotted tasks.

The process of setting up an agent apparatus for counter-intelligence comprises: selecting candidates for recruitment; assessing and recruiting them; assigning agents to specific sectors and lines of intelligence or counter-intelligence work; preparing agents to carry out tasks (teaching and training); checking on agents etc.

In counter-intelligence an agent apparatus is used: to set agents to work cultivating organisations and individuals who are involved in espionage or other subversive activity; to identify people who are of operational interest; to assess foreigners arriving in the USSR from capitalist countries in order to recruit them or manipulate them ideologically; to conduct operational games using agents who have penetrated the enemy agent network; to conduct operational combinations, experiments, measures to break up anti-Soviet groups, manhunts etc.

**Agenturnaya radioperedacha – agent radio transmission**

Transmission of secret information by agents or intelligence centres using radio communications equipment.

**Agenturnaya radiosvyaz – agent radio communications**

Communication with agents using radio communications equipment. Agent radio communication can be one-way or two-way; it can be conducted using either normal or high-speed radios [**bystrodeystvuyushchaya radioapparatura**] operating on short wave, ultrashort wave or other frequency bands.

**Agenturnaya radioset – agent radio network**

Secret radio network consisting of the radio sets at the intelligence centre and two or more agents' radio sets.

**Agenturnaya radiostantsiya – agent radio set**

Special radio set with which the agent is provided or which he acquires locally to maintain radio communications with the intelligence centre, a resident or a contact agent. The agent radio set

may consist of a receiver and a transmitter (for two-way radio communications), a transmitter alone or a receiver alone (for one-way communications).

**Agenturnaya razvedka – agent intelligence**

*See razvedka agenturnaya*

**Agenturnaya razrabotka – agent cultivation**

Obsolete term (*see razrabotka operativnaya*)

**Agenturnaya set – agent network**

A number of agents, residents and keepers of clandestine communications posts. The term agent network is used in connection with enemy intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies. The KGB's agent network is referred to as the agent apparatus [*agenturnyy apparat*].

**Agenturnaya ustanovka – agent background checks**

Obsolete term (*see ustanovka operativnaya*)

**Agenturnaya shifrsvyaz – agent cipher communications**

Communications between agent or intelligence officer and the centre by transmitting or sending information by means of an agent cipher [*agenturnyy shifr*].

**Agenturno-boyevaya gruppa – agent combat team**

Group of operational officers and combat agents set up by KGB agencies to operate as elements of the special forces of capitalist states, armed gangs or other anti-Soviet groups with the aim of combating the agents, and the sabotage and the intelligence-gathering formations of capitalist states and nationalist gangs.

The agent combat team may, acting independently, capture or liquidate the sabotage and intelligence-gathering formations and gangs, and may also let other KGB forces and resources deal with them.

Use of an agent combat team is an extreme measure employed when there is an urgent need to neutralise sabotage and intelligence-

gathering teams and armed gangs, disrupt contact between them and hostile elements among the local population, intercept channels of communication between these groups and their control centres or generate a sense of uncertainty in the enemy.

**Agenturnoye delo – agent file**

Type of operational record, introduced by OGPU [Combined State Political Directorate] decree in 1931. An agent file was opened on an espionage residency, anti-Soviet group or organisation and also on an individual who acted as a focus for anti-Soviet elements.

The term agent file was replaced in 1959 by KGB decree by the term 'agent cultivation file', replaced in turn in 1964 by the term 'group operational cultivation file' [**delo gruppovoy operativnoy razrabotki**].

**Agenturnoye izucheniye – agent assessment**

Assessment with the help of agents of an operational situation, events, facts and individuals of interest to the state security agencies.

**Agenturnoye prikrytiye – agent cover**

Operational protection, using KGB agents, for installations targeted by the enemy; agent surveillance of routes most likely to be used for the illegal infiltration into the USSR of enemy intelligence officers and agents and for the exfiltration abroad of hostile agents and anti-Soviet elements.

**Agenturnoye proniknoveniye – agent penetration**

Operational technique employed by counter-intelligence sections involving the acquisition of agent positions [**agenturnaya pozitsiya**] in intelligence, counter-intelligence and other special services of capitalist states, in their agent apparatus, in foreign anti-Soviet organisations and in anti-Soviet groups in the USSR which can be used to obtain information on enemy subversive activity, to influence the decisions they take and to prevent and suppress particular subversive operations.

Agent penetration of enemy intelligence and also special services and other targets of interest to counter-intelligence involves the state

security agencies in a range of agent operational measures designed to identify ways of approaching officers and agents of enemy special services and members of anti-Soviet organisations and discover their personal characteristics, proclivities and habits, weaknesses and modus operandi. They are also used to assess the groups from which the enemy recruits its staff, discover the terms and conditions on which new members of staff are employed, identify the principles and methods used to recruit agents etc. The counter-intelligence apparatus of the state security agencies can then decide which particular methods to use to achieve strong agent positions in the enemy camp.

In counter-intelligence practice, agent penetration is achieved by two means: either by recruiting members and agents of enemy intelligence and other special services, members of anti-Soviet organisations etc. (*see* agent recruitment [**verbovka agenta**]) or by Infiltrating State Security Service Agents [**vnedreniye agentov organov gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti**] into the enemy camp from outside.

### **Agenturnoye soobshcheniye – agent report**

Operational document [**operativnyy dokument**] compiled personally by an agent (resident) and containing information about the conduct and outcome of a task which he has carried out, or about facts and people which the agent (resident) has discovered on his own initiative.

The agent report is written in such a way as to conceal from the reader the identity of the agent and is signed with an alias. It is forbidden to edit a report written by an agent because the sense may be distorted, leading to misconstruction of the facts stated in the report.

The following must be given on the original agent report or on a separate, attached sheet: post, rank and surname of the operational officer who received the report; place where the report was received; number of copies taken of report; serial number of the operational registration files to which the report is consigned; brief details about people referred to in the report; note of action to be taken in connection with the report; tasks given to the agent.

An agent report made orally may be recorded on tape, with a written document subsequently produced from that tape (*see spravka o besede s agentom*).

**Agenturno-nablyudatelnoye delo – agent surveillance file**

File opened by operational departments of the Second Chief Directorate and Fifth Directorate of the KGB to gather together surveillance reports received on foreigners who come to the USSR as members of delegations or the crew of foreign ships, as tourists or businessmen from capitalist states. The files are registered in the Tenth Department of the KGB. At the end of each calendar year they are transferred, in accordance with rulings confirmed by the leadership of the operational department, to the Central Operational Archive of the KGB. There they are stored individually in the operational registration file stacks. Agent surveillance files are handled in accordance with rules laid down under the Operational Registration Instruction in the First Chief Directorate of the KGB.

**Agenturno-operativnaya deyatelnost**

*See* **operativnaya deyatelnost**

**Agenturno-operativnoye meropriyatiye**

*See* **meropriyatiye kontrrazvedyvatelnoye (razvedyvatelnoye)**

**Agenturno-operativnoye obespecheniye**

*See* **kontrrazvedyvatelnoye obespecheniye**

**Agenturno-operativnyye vozmozhnosti – agent-operational possibilities**

Operational manpower, resources and conditions available to state security agencies to conduct counter-intelligence on a particular target, line or direction.

**Agenturnyye vozmozhnosti – agent possibilities**

Availability in a particular counter-intelligence sector or direction of agents with the appropriate objective characteristics (position and contacts) and subjective characteristics (personal qualities) to play a

part in carrying out intelligence and counter-intelligence tasks.

**Agenturnyye dannyye – agent data**

Information about events or people of interest to state security agencies which has been obtained from agents.

**Agenturnyye otnosheniya – agent relations**

Working relationship between state security agencies and their agents while the latter are being used to carry out specific counter-intelligence or intelligence tasks.

There are two parties in agent relations: operational officers as representatives of the state security agencies and agents as private individuals who have agreed (voluntarily or under pressure) to provide the KGB with clandestine assistance in carrying out their tasks.

Agent relations are governed by a set of legal regulations. All the basic, most fundamental aspects of the work of operational officers with agents are governed by the relevant KGB decrees and instructions.

Agent relations are instituted from the moment the individual being recruited agrees to cooperate secretly with the KGB. They end once contact with the agent has ceased.

**Agenturnyy apparat organov KGB – KGB agent apparatus**

Agents, residents, keepers of clandestine or secret rendezvous premises, keepers of post boxes or clandestine telephones.

The most important point about an agent apparatus is that it should be covert. Its covert nature is maintained by keeping secret all information about it, camouflaging its secret members and their activities.

The people who form the agent apparatus normally work in enterprises or establishments or serve in military units and the people around them do not know of their link with the KGB, thus facilitating clandestine use of the apparatus.

The characteristics required of the agents, residents etc. vary according to their assignments but the general requirements are that they should be reliable, able to keep secrets and have opportunities

to carry out assignments from the state security agencies.

**Agenturnyy zaslon – agent shield**

Group of agents, not normally conscious of each other, deployed in a certain order on the basis of where they live and work, in order to conduct covert surveillance of the routes most likely to be taken by enemy sabotage and intelligence-gathering formations or individual agents of enemy intelligence services, members of nationalist organisations and gangs or perpetrators of state crimes on the wanted list. KGB cooptees may also be used for this purpose.

**Agenturnyy podkhod – agent approach**

Opportunity for state security agencies to acquire information on people of interest to them through their agents or to influence their actions for the benefit of the state security of the USSR or to carry out other operational tasks.

**Agenturnyy radiotsentr – agent radio centre**

Static intelligence service radio set maintaining radio communications with agents operating in countries being targeted by that service for subversive purposes. An agent radio centre may be located in the service's home country or in another country and may maintain a one-way [odnostoronnyaya radiosvyaz] or a two-way radio link [dvustoronnyaya radiosvyaz].

**Agenturnyy shifr – agent cipher**

Cipher (shifr) designed for secret communication with an agent.

**Agent-ustanovshchik – background checking agent**

A state security service agent [agent organov gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti] (from the background checking service) who assists in collecting information during the operational background checking process [ustanovka operativnaya]. Background checking agents are recruited from people who are constantly mixing with the population (housing office staff, insurance agents, postal workers, doctors etc.). Potential background checking agents are selected by

covert members of the background checking service in their own areas and they are then recruited by members of the overt service (normally senior members). It is forbidden to recruit background checking agents using compromising material. Apart from their use for background checks, background checking agents may also be used in exposing enemy illegal agents, people who have suspicious contacts with foreigners, who hold weapons illegally or who disclose state secrets etc.

**Administrativnaya deyatelnost organov gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti – administrative activity of state security agencies**

The executive and management functions of the KGB.

The principal legal aspects of administrative activity consist of issuing management rulings (general or particular) and performing legally significant actions, mainly by means of persuasion and coercion. The state security agencies conduct their administrative activity both inside and outside the KGB system.

Internal administrative activity consists of: setting up and refining the structure of the apparatus; establishing an operating procedure; allocating manpower; planning; day-to-day management of the lower levels of the apparatus and those who work in them; monitoring and checking their performance; awarding incentives and applying disciplinary sanctions etc.

External administrative activity consists of: issuing legal documents within the competence of the KGB which are binding on other organisations, institutions and citizens; monitoring compliance with the universally binding rules laid down by administrative law in defence of state security; taking administrative measures to suppress and prevent violations of the law; checking identity documents, summoning individuals to explain their conduct, administrative detention [**administrativnoye zaderzhaniye**], carrying out body searches of detainees etc.

**Administrativnaya ssylka – administrative exile**

*See ssylka administrativnaya*

**Administrativnoye zaderzhaniye – administrative detention**



Administrative procedural measure of coercion consisting of the short-term restriction of the personal liberty of an individual who has committed an administrative offence. It is defined by legal norms [which no-one ever observes].

**Administrativnoye prinuzhdeniye – administrative coercion**

One of the forms of state coercion. Administrative coercion is used against individuals (organisations or institutions) over whom (which) the body exercising administrative authority does not have seniority in the departmental (service) hierarchy and thus does not have any disciplinary powers.

**Administrativnoye rassledovaniye – official investigation**

*See rassledovaniye sluzhebnoye (administrativnoye)*

**Administrativnyy nadzor v SSSR – administrative supervision in the USSR**

Activity undertaken by agencies of state control to monitor the strict and consistent implementation of the special rules and requirements for various areas of state and public life which are laid down in laws, government decrees, departmental documents and instructions issued by the agencies of state control.

The activity of ministries, government departments, enterprises and institutions, public organisations and individual citizens is liable to be monitored.

The state security agencies supervise the conduct of secret clerical work and the production of secret material, the operation of official radio stations etc.

The militia is responsible for the administrative supervision of individuals released from places of detention. These individuals may be subject to the following restrictions: banned from leaving their homes at certain times; banned from certain locations in a district (or town); banned from leaving a district (or town) on private business or allowed to do so only at certain times; required to report to the militia between one and four times a month.

Administrative supervision is imposed for a term of between six and 12 months. This can be extended each time for another six

months, but not for longer than the period specified by law for the expiry or lifting of the conviction for a given offence.

**Administrativnyy prostupok – administrative misdemeanour**

Culpable deed (of action or inaction) which violates rules subject to the protection of administrative measures. It differs from a crime in that it presents a lower degree of risk to society.

**Adres konspirativnyy – clandestine address**

Clandestine handover point [**konspirativnyy peredatochnyy punkt**] to which an intelligence or counter-intelligence agent sends information by post. The clandestine address keeper operates as an intermediary by promptly sending on to an operational officer any post received from agents. An operational officer may also use a clandestine address to pass his instructions and operational material to the agent. The agent and operational officer may communicate using ciphers, pre-arranged signals, secret writing or microphotography.

**Adres fiktivnyy – false address**

Fictitious or real address in the USSR given as the return address on the envelope of a letter relating to espionage sent by an agent of a capitalist intelligence service [**agent razvedki kapitalisticheskogo gosudarstva**] to his intelligence service headquarters. Agents of imperialist intelligence services use false addresses to conceal their genuine identity and real location in the USSR. The false address may be taken from advertisements, telephone directories etc.

**Aktivnyye meropriyatiya – active measures**

*See meropriyatiya aktivnyye*

**Akt o nezakonnykh deystviyakh diplomaticheskikh sotrudnikov – statement about illegal actions by diplomats**

Document which substantiates a claim that individuals enjoying diplomatic privileges and immunities [**diplomaticheskiye privilegii i immunitety**] have been involved in illegal activity.

The statement is drawn up in arbitrary form, but it is not

acceptable for such documents to use the words 'detention', 'detained' or 'under detention'. These terms could form the basis of a protest by the diplomatic missions concerned. A statement about violations of the law by foreign diplomats should not be drawn up on militia premises because diplomats regard a summons to such premises as an arrest or detention and, again, this may also be used as grounds for lodging protests.

**Akt proizvodstva lichnogo dosmotra (v tamozhne i kontrolno-propusknom punkte (KPP)) – personal search statement (at customs post and border checkpoint)**

Standard form of document recording the results of a personal search on a person suspected of or charged with carrying banned materials across the border (weapons, explosives, poisons, anti-Soviet literature and contraband goods).

The personal search statement is prepared in duplicate with one copy being sent to the Chief Customs Directorate and the second remaining on the files of the customs post. It is not handed to the person on whom the search was carried out.

**Alibi – alibi**

Plea of not guilty based on the fact that at the time the crime was committed the accused was somewhere else and thus could not have been involved in the crime with which he is charged. An alibi extends only to the suspected perpetrators of a crime. An alibi offered by an organiser, instigator or accomplice to a crime does not normally prove anything because such people do not necessarily have to be present at the scene of the crime when it is committed.

**Alfavitno-spravochnaya kartoteka personalnogo uchota inostrantsev i lits bez grazhdanstva – alphabetical card index of personal records of foreigners and stateless persons**

Set of cards arranged in alphabetical order containing basic personal details on foreigners and stateless persons permanently resident in or previously resident in the USSR, or who visit the USSR for more than 3 months.

An alphabetical index card contains basic personal details and

information on the time and place (border crossing point) at which the individual entered the USSR, the purpose of the visit, details of his national passport, residence documents issued for his stay in the USSR, trips within the country, most recent place of residence, changes in citizenship and departure from the USSR.

The alphabetical card index is one form of personal record on foreigners and stateless persons.

A central alphabetical card index is held in the Militia Chief Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and alphabetical card indexes are held in the Militia Directorates of the Internal Affairs Ministries of the Union Republics, the Autonomous Republics, and the Internal Affairs Directorates of the Kray and Oblast executive committees of the Soviets of Workers' Deputies.

### **Analiticheskaya rabota – analytical work**

1. Ancillary form of counter-intelligence activity [**vid kontrrazvedyvatelnoy deyatelnosti**] carried out by state security agencies and designed to resolve the most important current and complex counter-intelligence problems related to establishing the exact nature of individual facts, events and phenomena as well as subversive enemy activity in general and the battle against it, the reasons behind them and the trends they illustrate. The bulk of analytical work consists of evaluating and investigating information.
2. The logical processing of counter-intelligence information as part of the activity of any operational officer.

### **Anonim – anonymous author**

1. Author of a book, pamphlet, letter, leaflet, drawing, inscription, declaration etc. who conceals his name;
2. Author of anonymous anti-Soviet document [**anonimnyy antisovetskiy dokument**].

**Anonimnyy antisovetskiy dokument – anonymous anti-Soviet document**

Letter, pamphlet, leaflet or other document with an anti-Soviet content drawn up by a person or group of people who conceal their authorship in an attempt to avoid being called to account for it.

The authorship of anonymous anti-Soviet documents is concealed either by omitting any signature at all or by using the name of a third party (a particular person or organisation).

Writing and distributing such anonymous anti-Soviet documents is one way of conducting anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda [**antisovetskaya agitatsiya i propaganda**], the recourse of anti-Soviet elements within the USSR and of capitalist intelligence services and anti-Soviet organisations abroad.

**Antiobshchestvennyye elementy – antisocial elements**

People who shun socially useful work and live as parasites off their friends and relations, off unearned income and also people involved in petty speculation, vagrants and beggars. Antisocial elements are typically oblivious of the interests of society, have a private property psychology, are greedy and rapacious, and are carriers of the bourgeois ideology. As a result, they may be used by hostile intelligence services to engage in subversive activity against the USSR.

The struggle against antisocial elements is conducted through the application of judicial and administrative sanctions.

**Antiobshchestvennyy postupok – antisocial behaviour**

Action which does not constitute a criminal offence but does contravene social norms, perpetrated by an individual who is antagonistic to the interests of socialist society and to the collective. Antisocial behaviour is a vestige of the bourgeois mentality and the product of unsocialist views and attitudes. As a result, it often affects the interests of state security and may escalate into crimes against the state. Antisocial behaviour of this kind justifies taking preventive measures [**profilaktika**].

**Antisovetskaya agitatsiya i propaganda – anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda**

One form of subversive enemy activity, consisting of using any means to spread anti-Soviet ideas and views. It may also take the form of incitement to commit serious crimes against the state or spreading slanderous fabrications which bring the Soviet social and state system into disrepute. Actions involving the dissemination, production or holding of hostile literature may also constitute anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda and be subject to legal sanctions.

The act of sending letters, documents, literature and other materials to the international organisations of foreign powers or officials working for such organisations or to newspapers, radio or television systems in foreign states is defined by law as a criminal offence.

**Antisovetskaya gruppa – anti-Soviet group**

A group of two or more people who participate jointly in perpetrating crimes against the state.

An anti-Soviet group differs from an anti-Soviet organisation [antisovetskaya organizatsiya] in that it is neither solidly united nor stable.

**Antisovetskaya literatura – anti-Soviet literature**

Books, pamphlets, leaflets, diaries and other written or illustrated material containing anti-Soviet ideas and views.

Soviet criminal law establishes as a crime the dissemination, production or holding of anti-Soviet literature. Dissemination is taken to mean any method of acquainting other people with the literature. Production is defined as creating a literary product which contains anti-Soviet ideas, or editing or duplicating anti-Soviet material. Holding is defined as keeping written or graphical material which the individual knows to be anti-Soviet for purposes of further dissemination.

**Antisovetskaya organizatsiya – anti-Soviet organisation**

Stable group of two or more people, set up in advance in order to commit one or more extremely serious crimes against the state.

The pre-planning element of such an organisation takes the form of drawing up plans of action, allocating functions and roles to members of the organisation etc. The permanent nature of the anti-Soviet organisation is demonstrated by the fact that it is normally set up to commit a series of crimes. If it commits one extremely serious crime against the state, an indication of the permanent nature of the anti-Soviet organisation may be the special care and long-term preparation devoted to the crime.

The anti-Soviet organisation is the most dangerous form of criminal association. The danger posed by such organisations lies in the fact that their activities are directed at the economic and political foundations of the state.

Effective measures must be taken to prevent this form of criminal activity and severe punitive sanctions must be enforced against members of anti-Soviet organisations.

### **Antisovetskiye radiostantsii – anti-Soviet radio stations**

Broadcasting stations used by imperialist states, émigré and other anti-Soviet organisations abroad to conduct propaganda and to commit acts of ideological sabotage [*ideologicheskaya diversiya*] against the population of socialist countries.

Anti-Soviet radio stations can be sub-divided into official stations broadcasting in the name of official government institutions (Voice of America, BBC, Deutsche Welle, Vatican Radio etc.), which specialise in transmitting 'white' propaganda [*propaganda 'belaya'*], and unofficial stations, transmitting in the name of émigré or other anti-Soviet organisations (Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty). These stations specialise in transmitting 'grey' or 'black' propaganda [*propaganda 'seraya' or propaganda 'chornaya'*].

Anti-Soviet radio stations are also widely used by capitalist intelligence services to transmit encoded instructions and orders to their agents in socialist countries.

### **Antisovetskiye emigrantskiye organizatsii – anti-Soviet émigré organisations**

Organisations abroad made up of people who have left the USSR and are hostile to the Soviet Union. Many of them originated from

White Russian anti-Soviet émigré organisations.

The organisations most active in subversive activity against the USSR are the **Narodno-Trudovoy Soyuz** [People's Labour Union] and nationalist organisations.

The anti-Soviet émigré organisations are headed by agents of the American, British and other capitalist intelligence services.

Their role is: to provide these services with agents; to set up sabotage and terrorism units, punitive units, protection units and other formations for the eventuality of war against the USSR; to collect secret and other information about the USSR; to commit acts designed to undermine the USSR morally and politically (ideological sabotage, anti-Soviet propaganda, attempts to set up a Soviet underground); to organise hostile acts abroad intended to undermine the Soviet Union's international authority and provocations against Soviet citizens and Soviet institutions abroad; to assist imperialist intelligence services in recruiting Soviet citizens and persuading them to betray the Motherland; to exert anti-Soviet influence on émigrés; and to act as cover for capitalist intelligence services.

### **Antisovetskiy element – anti-Soviet element**

A person who in the past has engaged in activity hostile to the existing state and social system in the USSR and who has not been ideologically disarmed, or one who engages in such activity at the present time.

### **Apparatura shifrovaniya – ciphering equipment**

Equipment for enciphering [**zashifrovaniye**] outgoing information and deciphering [**rasshifrovaniye**] incoming information. It can be sub-divided into pre-ciphering equipment and on-line ciphering equipment.



**B****Baza operativnaya – operational base**

1. Place where the KGB concentrates the operational forces and resources it uses to carry out counter-intelligence operations and measures. The operational base is set up for the purposes of managing such operations and measures and of coordinating the activities of members of the various operational sections involved (surveillance service, technical operations services etc.).
2. Presence of anti-Soviet or other elements of interest to KGB agencies at an installation or in an area where counter-intelligence work is being carried out.

**Baza ukrytiya razvedchikov – intelligence officer shelter base**

Specially selected premises housing intelligence officers on surveillance [**naruzhnoye nablyudeniye**] assignments. Intelligence officer shelter bases are set up in places frequented by surveillance targets, e.g. near the place of work or residence of members of the diplomatic missions of capitalist states in the USSR, hotels where foreigners stay etc.

An intelligence officer shelter base must provide clandestine accommodation for members of the surveillance service and the facility to pick up surveillance promptly on the target. It is equipped with the necessary communications, signalling and television facilities and normally operates under cover of a civilian institution.

**Banda – gang**

Armed, stable group of two or more people working together to carry out attacks on state or public institutions, enterprises or particular individuals.

A gang which sets itself an anti-Soviet aim becomes an anti-Soviet organisation [**antisoetskaya organizatsiya**], sometimes referred to in practice as a political gang.

**Banderovets – Banderist**

Member of a Ukrainian nationalist organisation led until 1956 by Stepan Bandera. The organisation is known abroad as the ZCh OUN (Overseas Units of the Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists).

**Banditizm – gangsterism**

Organising armed gangs [**banda**] for the purpose of carrying out attacks on state or public institutions or enterprises or on particular individuals and involvement in such gangs and the attacks carried out by them.

Organising a gang means any activity carried out with the aim of setting up a gang (recruiting members, acquiring arms etc.). The term also covers actions by people who are not members of the gang but take part in gangster raids.

**Banditsko-povstancheskaya deyatelnost – gangster insurrectionist activity**

Political gangsterism. A form of subversive activity undertaken by capitalist intelligence services and bourgeois-nationalist elements, designed to disrupt the normal operation of the socio-political institutions of foreign states through the covert or overt commission of various hostile acts and direct armed combat. Gangster insurrectionist activity involves organising armed gangs and using them to undermine and overthrow the existing regime. It takes the form of a covertly prepared attack on state or public institutions involving acts of terrorism and sabotage, intimidating and demoralising the population and provoking them into hostile demonstrations against the authorities etc. Imperialist circles assign a most important role to gangster insurrectionist activity, which they refer to as a 'partisan war', during a period of emergency [**osobyi period**].

**Bandposobnik – gang accomplice**

Person who, voluntarily or under pressure, assists a gang with anti-Soviet aims in finding and fitting out a place for the gang to shelter, gathering intelligence, supplying the gang with food etc.

**Bditelnost – vigilance**

Political alertness, ability to recognise a class enemy and render him harmless.

The political vigilance of the Soviet people is represented by their unfailing mindfulness of possible dangers threatening the country. It involves the timely identification of hostile attempts being mounted covertly, strict discipline, good organisational skills, and the ability to protect secrets.

Vigilance is the most important principle of state security agency activity, together with assertiveness [*nastupatelnost*] and clandestinity [*konspiratsiya*].

**Begstvo za granitsu – fleeing abroad**

*See izmena rodine – betraying the motherland*

**Belaya propaganda – ‘White’ propaganda**

*See propaganda ‘belaya’*

**Beloemigrantskiye antisovetskiye organizatsii – White Russian émigré anti-Soviet organisations**

Overseas groups of political opponents of the Soviet regime who fled abroad in 1918–22.

Altogether there were about 2,500,000 White Russian émigrés abroad, including the following: ROVS – *Russkiy Obshchevoinskiy Soyuz* [Russian Military Union], *Bratstvo russkoy pravdy* [Brotherhood of Russian Truth], *Natsionalno-trudovoy soyuz novogo pokoleniya* [National Labour Union of the New Generation], *Partiya mladorossov* [Party of Young Russians], *Byuro no delam rossiyskikh emigrantov v Manchzhurii* [Bureau of Russian Émigrés in Manchuria], *Zagrandelegatsiya eserov* [Foreign Delegation of SRists\*] headed by KERENSKIY, CHERNOV and others, the *SRist Trudovaya Krestyanskaya Partiya* [Working Peasants’ Party] headed by MASLOV, the *Narodnyy soyuz zashchity rodiny i svobody* [Popular Union for

\* SRists – supporters of Socialist Revolutionary Party.

the Defence of the Motherland and Freedom] led by SAVINKOV etc.

### **Beseda verbovochnaya – recruitment interview**

Final stage in recruitment of an agent, when an operational officer or recruiting agent openly tells the person who is to be recruited that it is essential for him to collaborate secretly with the state security agencies of the USSR (if the recruitment is being made 'under false flag' this interview is supposedly conducted by the intelligence or counter-intelligence service of another state or by the special services of monopolies or bourgeois parties), and the terms under which the recruit will undertake such collaboration.

The recruitment interview is based on the recruiter using words to influence directly the mind of the person being recruited.

### **Beseda s agentom – agent briefing**

Part of the ideological and political education of an agent by a KGB intelligence officer, designed to inculcate in the agent a profound conviction that it is both necessary and desirable for him to cooperate with the KGB on a clandestine basis, as a fulfilment of his patriotic duty to defend the first socialist state in the world. It is also designed to build up a total resistance to bourgeois ideology and to encourage the agent to display initiative and resourcefulness in furtherance of KGB aims. The agent is asked to talk about everyday matters, his family and himself. He gives an account of his performance in carrying out the tasks given to him and the officer assesses the outcome and, depending on what the agent has achieved, the officer expresses his appreciation. The officer then sets a new assignment or task, reviewing ways and means by which the agent might carry it out.

### **Blizhnyaya radiosvyaz – short-range radio communications**

Radio communications over short distances (from a few metres to several kilometres) using low-power radio equipment.

Short-range radio communications are used by intelligence officers to exchange radio telegrams and pre-arranged signals with agents, and sometimes with each other while they are conducting

intelligence operations. They also use them to obtain information using radio eavesdropping devices.

In order to disguise short-range radio communications, the ultrashort wave band is normally used, together with high-speed radio equipment designed to transmit in extremely short bursts [**sverkhkratkovremennyye peredachi**].

### **Blokirovaniye – blockade**

1. Form of action taken by operational troop units to seal off a region (location) where they are likely to find frontier violators, foreign agents, enemy sabotage and intelligence-gathering groups and formations, members of gangs and other hostile elements. The aim of the blockade is to prevent these groups from leaving the area, limit the search zone and ensure that the members of the groups are detained.

Maximum coverage is maintained on routes which the people being sought are likely to take, routes leading to wooded areas, routes to regions with broken terrain and routes to areas where the said people may have accomplices.

2. Action taken by operational officers to isolate a location (place) where a covert search [**neglasnyy obysk**] or covert examination [**neglasnyy osmotr**] is being carried out, for example a place where a foreign intelligence service has set up a dead letter box [**taynik**].

### **Bloknot klyuchevoy – key pad**

Notepad consisting of tables containing the components of a cipher key [**klyuch shifra**]. The tables are stitched together and packaged in such a way as to make it impossible to examine them covertly.

### **Bloknot pereshifrovalnyy – reciphering pad**

Notepad consisting of tables containing a numerical or letter code series [**gamma**]. It takes the form of a key pad [**bloknot klyuchevoy**] and is normally used to encipher text which has been pre-enciphered with a simple cipher.

**Bloknot razovyykh klyuchey – one-time key pad**

Notepad containing components of one-time cipher keys [klyuch shifra].

**Bloknot sutochnykh klyuchey – one-day key pads**

Notepad containing components of cipher keys [klyuch shifra] which are valid for only one 24-hour period.

**Boyevaya natsionalisticheskaya gruppa – nationalist combat group**

Combat section of anti-Soviet nationalist formation, set up to carry out assignments from their leaders.

Nationalist combat groups were set up by leaders of the armed anti-Soviet nationalist underground in western Ukraine and Belorussia and the Baltic states to commit acts of terrorism, to carry out attacks on Soviet institutions, military sub-units and collective farms and enterprises; and to protect the nationalist leaders and their clandestine lines of communication.

The nationalist combat groups used to be concealed in bunkers [bunker] specially built and equipped in woods or in centres of population by local inhabitants.

**Boyevik – combatant**

Member of nationalist combat group [boyevaya natsionalisticheskaya gruppa].

**Boyovka – boyovka**

Abbreviation of nationalist combat group [boyevaya natsionalisticheskaya gruppa].

**Bunker – bunker**

Camouflaged hiding place for one or more people, or for weapons, equipment, foodstuffs etc. Bunkers may be built in centres of population (in house basements, cellars, mine shafts, wells etc.) and in woodland.

**Bystrodeystvuyushchaya avtomaticheskaya radioapparatura – high-speed automatic radio set**

Special automatic radio set which allows the user to transmit or receive information at high speeds (up to several thousand Morse code letters a minute). The high-speed radio set allows agents to achieve an extremely short burst send [*sverkhkratkovremennaya peredacha*] in a few seconds.

**V**

**Valyutnyye prestupleniya – currency crimes**

Action by anyone other than the USSR Gosbank [the State Bank of the USSR], or any institution authorised by it, to conduct operations within the USSR involving the purchase, sale, exchange, production of, acceptance of payment in, or transfer across the national borders of the USSR of any of the following: foreign currency; payment documents denominated in a foreign currency; foreign stocks; gold, silver, platinum or platinoids in the form of coin, ingot, scrap or ore. The term also covers making deals abroad with Soviet currency (buying and selling, exchanging etc.).

**Vvod agenta – agent introduction**

Variety of agent infiltration [*vnedreniye agenta*] in which an agent acting on the instructions of an operational officer takes the initiative in establishing confidential relations with a person under cultivation or being checked and other people of interest to the state security agencies.

Agent introduction is essentially the gradual process of building up relations on the basis of trust and confidence between the person being cultivated and the agent. The agent introduction phase may be considered complete when relations between the agent and the targets offer genuine prospects for the agent to identify subversive

and other activities which they are concealing.

There are two ways of introducing an agent: directly or through intermediaries.

When the introduction is direct, the agent puts himself personally in touch with the person being cultivated, with the help of the state security agencies but without using any intermediaries. He then establishes an appropriate relationship which will allow him to achieve his operational objectives.

When introduction takes place through intermediaries, the agent first gets in contact with an intermediary and then, through him, with the persons being cultivated. The intermediary will not only introduce the agent to these individuals but will help to establish close relations between the two parties.

KGB agents and cooptees, or contacts of the people in whom the state security agencies have had an interest, can be used as intermediaries.

### **Vedomstvennaya razvedka – departmental intelligence**

*See razvedka vedomstvennaya*

### **Verbovka agenta – agent recruitment**

System of agent-operational measures designed to draw somebody who could be of assistance to the state security agencies in fulfilling their intelligence or counter-intelligence tasks into secret collaboration with them.

Agent recruitment involves two stages: preparation for recruitment and the recruitment process.

Studying a candidate for recruitment serves to determine whether or not the person selected is suitable for agent work, in the light of his personal and professional characteristics. The study also determines the basis and conditions of recruitment.

The study is carried out using agents, cooptees and official sources and using surveillance and technical operations facilities. Personal contact with the candidate for recruitment is known in practice as an operational contact [**operativnyy kontakt**].

The operational tasks given to Soviet citizens being considered for recruitment must meet the following requirements:



- they must have a specific purpose, i.e. they must be selected in order to reveal certain personal qualities in the candidate; the tasks should prompt the candidate to take certain specific actions because that is the only way he will reveal his potential;
- no important operational data or individuals of interest to the state security agencies should be disclosed to a candidate for recruitment;
- the tasks should take account of the candidate's possibilities, and be achievable.

An essential part of the recruitment process is the psychological influence exerted by the operational officer or recruiting agent [**agent-verbovshchik**] on the person being recruited in order to prompt him to agree to help the agencies. Each agent recruitment must be consolidated.

If the person being recruited does not agree to cooperate with the agencies, the recruitment is deemed to have been broken off.

Recruiting members and agents of the intelligence and other special services of capitalist states and members of anti-Soviet organisations represents one of the methods of agent penetration [**agenturnoye proniknoveniye**] into the enemy's intelligence agencies and agent network.

### **Verbovochnaya operatsiya – recruitment operation**

*See operatsiya verbovochnaya*

### **Versiya operativnaya – operational version**

One of a number of possible hypotheses about the nature, causes and circumstances of events and probable actions, plans and aspirations of individuals or organisations who are the target of counter-intelligence operations [**kontrrazvedyvatelnaya operatsiya**] or counter-intelligence measures [**kontrrazvedyvatelnoye meropriyatiye**].

### **Veshchestvennyye dokazatelstva – material evidence**

Objects used as implements in the commission of a crime or which retain on them traces of the crime.

**Vid kontrrazvedyvatelnoy deyatelnosti** – type of operational activity

One part of counter-intelligence activity [**deyatelnost kontrrazvedyvatelnaya**], comprising: exposing enemy subversive activity [**vyjavleniye podryvnoy deyatelnosti protivnika**]; preventing and suppressing enemy subversive activity [**preduprezhdeniye i presecheniye podryvnoy deyatelnosti protivnika**]; and also information work [**informatsionnaya rabota**] and analytical work [**analiticheskaya rabota**].

**‘Vilka’** – ‘fork’

Surveillance technique [**priyom naruzhnogo nablyudeniya**] in which surveillance on a target is conducted from several directions at once. The technique makes it possible to monitor the activities of a target in crowded places and other circumstances which make surveillance difficult. During the surveillance the intelligence officers change places in order to maintain clandestinity.

**Vnedreniye agenta** – agent infiltration

Method of agent penetration [**agenturnoye proniknoveniye**] into enemy intelligence and other special services, their agent network, anti-Soviet organisations abroad and anti-Soviet groups in the USSR, and the circles in which individuals under cultivation operate.

In essence, an agent acting on KGB instructions becomes a member or agent of an enemy intelligence service, joins a foreign anti-Soviet organisation or an anti-Soviet group within the country or becomes a close contact of a person under cultivation. This is done by the KGB and the agent working together to create the right conditions to allow him to come into contact with members (or agents) of a capitalist intelligence service, members of an anti-Soviet organisation etc., either directly or through their contacts. The agent then wins the trust of the enemy and establishes a position in the enemy camp which provides him with access to secret sources of information, and enables him to discover enemy plans and projects, and to exert useful influence.

Infiltration of an agent is made easier through the enemy's desire to expand his own intelligence-gathering, bring new people into his

circle of activity and acquire agents to work against the USSR, as well as the desire of anti-Soviet organisations to swell their numbers by recruiting new members.

It is essential to know where the enemy draws recruits to the special services, the principles which govern the selection of officers and the recruitment of agents and the circles targeted by anti-Soviet organisations.

Two types of agent infiltration are agent introduction [*vvod agenta*] and agent dangling [*podstava agenta*].

**Vnedreniye zakladochnogo ustroystva – planting a listening device**

Covert installation of radio and recording equipment in locations used by people undergoing operational cultivation or checks.

**Vneocherednoy seans radiosvyazi – unscheduled radio transmission**

Communication by agents with the intelligence centre at times and on frequencies not specified in the daily schedule. Such communications are normally initiated by a radio operator agent [*agent-radist*] when it is essential to send an important message.

**Vneshnepoliticheskaya razvedka – foreign political intelligence**

*See razvedka vneshnepoliticheskaya*

**Vneshnyaya razvedka – foreign intelligence**

*See razvedka vneshnyaya*

**Vneshtatnyy operativnyy sotrudnik – freelance operational officer**

Individual motivated by a sense of civic duty to assist the state security agencies in their counter-intelligence work in special-regime industrial and transport establishments and Ministry of Defence establishments. The freelance operational officer works with agents, acquires and works with cooptees and assists in safeguarding state secrets, investigating losses of secret documents and materials, preventing flagrant hostile incidents, checking warning signals, carrying out preventive measures.

Freelance operational officers are acquired from among reserve

## KGB LEXICON

KGB and Army officers, earmarked to work in state security agencies in an emergency. They are issued with identification cards and a personal file is opened on each of them in the local operational sub-units.

**Vnutrikamernaya razrabotka – cultivation within cell**

*See razrabotka vnutrikamernaya*

**Vnutripoliticheskaya razvedka – internal political intelligence**

*See razvedka vnutripoliticheskaya*

**Voyennaya razvedka – military intelligence**

*See razvedka voyennaya*

**Voyennaya tayna – military secret**

*See tayna voyennaya*

**Vozdushno – kosmicheskaya razvedka – aerospace intelligence**

*See razvedka vozdushno-kosmicheskaya*

**Vospitaniye agenta – agent education**

Focused and systematic efforts to develop in an agent the qualities required for collaboration with the state security agencies.

The aim is to give the agent an accurate understanding of the role, functions and tasks of the state security agencies and of the importance of his secret collaboration and to develop in him the necessary political, moral and other qualities (loyalty to the Soviet state, honesty, initiative, decisiveness etc.).

**Vreditelstvo – wrecking**

One form of subversive activity carried out by capitalist intelligence services and agents and by anti-Soviet elements within the country, to weaken the Soviet state by undermining industry, transport, agriculture, the monetary system and trade and hindering the normal activity of state or public organisations and establishments.

Wrecking differs from sabotage [*diversiya*], which attacks the economic infrastructure of the USSR, by attacking the economy,

state agencies and public bodies not only in the economic field, but also in that of science, education and the law. It may take the form of action or failure to act.

Wrecking may be committed on the orders of a foreign intelligence service or on the perpetrator's own initiative. In the first case, the actions of the perpetrator must be classified as wrecking and treason.

**Vserossiyskaya chrezvychaynaya komissiya po borbe s kontrrevolyutsiyey i sabotazhem (VChK) – all-Russia emergency commission to combat counter-revolution and sabotage (Cheka)**

Agency of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the struggle against external and internal counter-revolution, established on 7 (20) December 1917.

Its structure comprised a Collegium and Praesidium of the Cheka, an Information Department, an Organisational (later Other Town) Department and a Combat Department.

The Special Departments of the Cheka were established on 19 December 1918 and the Railway Cheka units on 7 August 1918. The protection of the state border was transferred to the care of the Cheka on 24 November 1920. The Foreign Department [**Inostrannyi otdel**] was created on 20 December 1920 and the Secret Operational Directorate, which encompassed all the operational departments, on 14 January 1921. The Economic Directorate [**Ekonomicheskoye upravleniye**] was set up on 25 January 1921. By the end of 1921 the Cheka central structure comprised five directorates and five independent departments.

Initially the Cheka's principal method of operation was open suppression of counter-revolution by means of arrests, searches, round-ups and ambushes. Later it began to use agents [**agenty**], surveillance [**naruzhnoye nablyudeniye**], postal censorship [**perlyustratsiya korrespondentsii – PK**] and technical operations resources [**operativno-tekhnicheskiye sredstva**].

The rights of the Cheka were governed by the general principles of the penal policy of the Soviet state. The Cheka had the right of immediate reprisal, including shooting, for membership of counter-

revolutionary organisations or involvement in conspiracies, high treason, espionage, gangsterism or speculation.

On 6 February 1922 the Cheka was abolished and the State Political Directorate [*Gosudarstvennoye politicheskoye upravleniye* – GPU] was set up under the People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs (NKVD) of the RSFSR.

Before the Cheka was set up, the battle against counter-revolutionary incidents, sabotage by officials, speculators, marauders and thugs was conducted by Military Revolutionary Committees (VRK).

### **Vsesoyuznyy rozysk – all-Union search**

*See rozysk vsesoyuznyy*

### **Vstrecha momentalnaya – brush contact**

Clandestine personal contact between representative of intelligence agency and agent during which they exchange intelligence information, equipment for subversive work etc. in a pre-arranged place very rapidly in such a way that those around them do not notice. Brush contacts are usually made in crowded public places (at rush hour in the Metro, in shops, public toilets, theatres etc.).

They are normally conducted in 'dead zones', areas where members of surveillance [*naruzhnoye nablyudeniye*] teams are unsighted at the point of contact.

### **Vyvedyvaniye – pumping**

Method of extracting information in conversation between an agent (cooptee or operational officer) and an individual who is being cultivated or with his contacts.

### **Vyvod agenta za granitsu – deployment of agent abroad**

Sending a state security service agent into another state through legal or illegal channels in order to carry out an operational assignment.

### **Vyvod agenta iz razrabotki – withdrawal of agent from a cultivation**

Creation of conditions under which an agent can break off relations

with an individual under cultivation without arousing his suspicions and state security agencies ensure that the agent does not take any further part in the cultivation. This occurs when an agent has exhausted his possibilities or there is a chance that his cover may be blown by the person under cultivation or the cultivation has come to an end.

If necessary, when an agent is withdrawn from a cultivation steps are taken to exclude the possibility that he will be charged with complicity or failure to inform the authorities.

### **Vyyezdnoye delo – exit file**

Collection of documents relating to a Soviet citizen preparing to travel abroad. Questionnaires and character references of the person who is leaving the country are put on file together with information about close relatives, documents explaining the necessity for the trip abroad, photographs, the outcome of consideration of the application etc.

KGB operational sections or 10th Departments (Sections) open a special check file on the person leaving the country, run a special check [*spetsialnaya proverka*] on him, draw up a substantiated assessment. Their views on whether the person should be allowed to leave the country are communicated to the foreign travel commissions of the city and oblast committees of the CPSU, the Central Committee of the Communist Parties of the Union Republics and the Central Committee of the CPSU in the case of individuals being sent abroad on official business, and to the Interior Ministry agencies in the case of individuals going abroad on private business. Special check files are not attached to the exit file but are held by the KGB.

### **Vyyemka korrespondentsii kontrolnaya – controlled removal of correspondence**

Clandestine removal of correspondence from letter boxes with the aim of finding mail from individuals under cultivation. The procedure is employed when targets under surveillance are close to letter boxes at times when their actions are not being monitored.

**Vyyemka operativnaya – operational removal**

Covert temporary or permanent removal (substitution) of implements involved in a crime or objects (or documents) which carry traces of hostile activity or contain other information of interest to the KGB when it is impossible to gain overt access to them.

**Vyzov v organy KGB – summons to KGB**

Official notification that somebody must report to the premises of the state security agencies to provide an explanation about a breach of the regulations in places and establishments under the protection of the state security agencies.

**Vyzov neglasnyy – clandestine summons**

Invitation from member of state security agencies to a particular individual to come to a certain place (establishment, organisation, educational establishment, clandestine premises etc.) for a chat with the KGB or some other organisation, without telling any of his friends or family about it. The purpose is to obtain information, make a recruitment, induce the individual to carry out a specific task etc.

**Vysylka administrativnaya – administrative banishment**

Form of administrative sanction which sends somebody who has broken the law relating to passports away from his home and may ban him from settling in certain locations.

Administrative banishment was prescribed in a series of legislative acts issued mainly in the 1920s and 1930s.

**Vyyavleniye podryvnoy deyatelnosti protivnika – exposure of enemy subversive activity**

Form of counter-intelligence activity [*kontrrazvedyvatelnaya deyatelnost*] by state security agencies consisting of collecting and obtaining factual information about subversive activity by the intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies of capitalist states, ideological and propaganda centres, foreign-based anti-Soviet organisations and their agents, and anti-Soviet elements within the country.



**Vyezdnoye delo – entry file**

Collection of documents relating to someone who applies to come to the USSR. The file is opened by Ministry of Internal Affairs agencies. It contains the application form, photographs of the applicant, particulars of close relatives in the USSR and abroad, documents in support of the application to enter the USSR, and conclusions on the application. The Ministry of Internal Affairs sends the file to the KGB, which carries out a special check [**spetsialnaya proverka**] on the person coming into the country, his relations and the people whom he is planning to visit. When returning the entry file to the Ministry of Internal Affairs agencies, the KGB gives its opinion on whether the individual should be given an entry visa. The material acquired during the special check is attached to the special check file, which remains with the KGB.

## G

**Gamma – code series**

Series of symbols in a pre-arranged alphabet consisting of letters or figures or telegraphic code combinations or other symbols, designed for cryptographic purposes.

**Gamma knizhnaya – book code series**

A series compiled using the text of a pre-arranged book.

**Garderob operativnyy – operational wardrobe**

Collection of material and technical resources used to disguise intelligence officers and agents when they are carrying out operational assignments. It consists of items for personal disguise designed to alter the user's appearance (clothing and footwear, accessories, sports equipment, make up etc.) and items for group disguise (a variety of tools and appliances) which will allow officers

to appear to be working for a range of different enterprises, establishments or special services.

**Glavnyy protivnik – the main adversary**

*See protivnik glavnyy*

**Glasnaya forma profilaktiki – public form of preventive measures**

Overt educational measures against an individual or group of individuals who engage in politically harmful misbehaviour [*politicheski vrednyye prostupki*] which affects the interests of Soviet state security. The work may be undertaken by state and public organisations at the behest of and with the assistance of the KGB or by the KGB acting alone when no attempt is made to conceal from the individual or those around him that preventive measures are being taken. Public forms of preventive measures include: discussing the individual's misbehaviour at Party, Komsomol or trade union meetings; arranging for an intelligence officer to talk on behalf of the state security agencies to the individual on KGB premises or elsewhere, sometimes in the presence of representatives of other state agencies and institutions, civic organisations, teachers, parents etc.; or using the press, radio and television.

The case for preventive measures by the community is strongest when politically harmful misbehaviour or statements have received widespread coverage and there is a need to put across a correct political interpretation or when preventive measures have to be used to educate other unreliable people.

**Glasnost v rabote organov KGB – transparency in the work of KGB agencies**

Overt use of KGB material to resolve certain problems which fall within the agencies' remit (combating acts of ideological sabotage, tracking down perpetrators of crimes against the state etc.). Transparency in the work of the KGB is based on drawing on a broad spectrum of society, active members of the Party, Soviet and public organisations and individual citizens as well as the press.

Creating transparency in the work of the KGB must not lead to any disclosure of operational methods.

**Gorod rezhimnyy – special regime town**

A town in which access and residence are specially regulated by the authorities. Residents are subject to certain restrictions on their movement, on the taking of still or cine photographs and on the use of radio transmitters.

Such towns contain enterprises, establishments and organisations involved in the development, manufacture and testing of particularly important military equipment and other defence-related items. The following are forbidden to live in these towns: foreign citizens and stateless people, people who have been sentenced in the past for particularly serious crimes against the state, repeat offenders etc. In certain cases foreigners who are in the USSR to carry out assembly work or on a scientific or technical exchange may be allowed by the KGB to live in certain restricted-access towns on a temporary basis.

Certain special-regime towns, where particularly important installations are located, are declared forbidden areas [*zapretnyy rayon*].

**Gosudarstvennaya bezopasnost – state security**

Condition of strength, stability and indestructibility of social and state structures of the USSR; ability of the Soviet state to withstand the subversive activity of external and internal enemies.

The concept of the protection of state security [*okhrana gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti*] embraces measures aimed directly at combating enemy subversive activity.

**Gosudarstvennaya granitsa SSSR – USSR state frontier**

Demarcation line denoting the boundaries of the land and sea area of the Soviet state. The vertical plane along this line is the limit of the state's air space and mineral resources.

The USSR state frontier demarcates the limit of the territorial sovereignty of the USSR, signifying the area over which the Soviet state enjoys exclusive dominion and in which it is unacceptable for any other state to exert the authority of law.

**Gosudarstvennoye politicheskoye upravleniye (GPU) pri NKVD RSFSR** – state political directorate attached to the people's commissariat for internal affairs of the Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic

State security agency set up on 6 February 1922. The GPU was chaired by the People's Commissar for Internal Affairs or a deputy appointed by the Council of People's Commissars (SNK) of the RSFSR. A GPU Collegium was formed under the chairman and its members were approved by the SNK.

The GPU Statute defined its tasks: preventing and suppressing flagrant counter-revolutionary incidents; suppressing armed uprisings; exposing counter-revolutionary organisations; protecting state secrets and combating espionage; protecting railways and waterways; providing political protection for the frontiers; and carrying out special assignments for the All-Russian Central Executive Committee (VTsIK) and the SNK.

Unlike the Cheka, the GPU did not exercise the right of extrajudicial punishment.

On 2 November 1923, the GPU was split off from the NKVD and turned into the OGPU. All the legal provisions regulating the operation of the GPU and its local agencies remained in force after the establishment of the OGPU.

**Gosudarstvennaya tayna** – state secret

*See tayna gosudarstvennaya*

**Gosudarstvennyye sekrety** – state secrets

Information which constitutes a state, military or official secret and other information relating to political, military, economic, scientific and technical or other matters which is specially protected by the state in order to prevent an enemy from damaging the security of the USSR.

**GPU**

*See Gosudarstvennoye politicheskoye upravleniye*

**Grif sekretnosti – secrecy markings**

Indication of the degree of secrecy of documents, publications, special products and projects. The degree of secrecy is denoted by the markings: 'osoboy vazhnosti' (of special importance); 'sovershenno sekretno' (top secret); 'sekretno' (secret); 'dlya sluzhebnoy polzovaniya' (for official use).

The markings 'of special importance' and 'top secret' are applied to documents, publications, special products and projects containing information which constitutes a state secret. 'Secret' is used for documents, publications, special products and projects which contain information which does not constitute a state secret but falls into the category of secret under the departmental lists of confidential information. 'For official use' is applied to documents, publications and projects and various types of instructions, orders etc. containing information which is not secret but which is listed in the schedule of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee on the Press, banning publication in the open press, on radio or television, or which could harm the Soviet state if published.

**Gruppa zakhvata – snatch squad**

Group of state security agency operational officers whose function is to seize people who have committed crimes against the state (enemy intelligence officers and agents, and enemy sabotage and intelligence-gathering groups etc.). The group may also include servicemen, representatives of the militia and members of voluntary people's militias.

**Gruppa operativnaya – operational group**

Group of state security agency operational officers who carry out special intelligence-gathering or counter-intelligence tasks on a permanent or intermittent basis.

**Gruppa operativno-voyskovaya – operational army group**

Group of KGB operational officers, Soviet Army servicemen, border troops or Interior Ministry troops set up to take part in the pursuit and detention of people who have committed or are planning to commit a particularly serious crime against the state.

In peace time such groups are most frequently used to protect the state frontier.

**Gruppa operativno-rozysknaya – operational tracking group**

Group of operational officers, soldiers and officers belonging to the KGB troops set up to track down enemy sabotage and intelligence-gathering groups or agents and other people of interest to the state security agencies. When necessary, an operational tracking group may include members of the radio counter-intelligence service, the Interior Ministry, a dog handler with a trained dog, agents and cooptees who know the person being sought or the local area where the tracking operation is being conducted. In Cheka publications the operational tracking group is sometimes referred to as an operational search group [**operativno-poiskovaya gruppa**].

**Gruppa operativno-sledstvennaya – operational investigation group**

Group of state security agency operational officers and investigators set up to investigate extraordinary events.

**Gruppa razvedyvatelno-poiskovaya (RPG) – Intelligence-gathering search group**

Detachment [**naryad**] sent out to pursue, search for and detain violators of the state frontier, members of enemy sabotage and intelligence-gathering groups and other criminals. The intelligence-gathering search group may travel on foot, on horseback, by car, by aero-sleigh or by helicopter.

**D**

**Dvustoronnyaya radiosvyaz – two-way radio communications**

Form of agent radio communications [**agenturnaya radiosvyaz**] in which agent and radio centre transmit and receive either in turn or

simultaneously. Two-way radio communications may be used if the agent has a radio set consisting of a receiver and a transmitter.

**Dezhurnyy diapazon chastot – duty frequency band**

Frequency band used by radio counter-intelligence service post [post radiokontrrazvedyvatelnoy sluzhby] for radio surveillance.

**Dezinformatsionnyye svedeniya (dezinformatsiya) – disinformation**

Specially prepared items of information used to give the enemy a false picture of events, which he might use as the basis for decisions; such decisions would then be favourable to the side disseminating the disinformation.

The use of disinformation is not restricted to disinformation operations per se. It is also used in operations employing other methods in order to conceal the state security agencies' operational procedures, forces and resources. It may be used as an additional device (in operational experiments which involve giving the enemy access to 'secret' material, in operational combinations or in deflecting enemy effort towards a worthless target etc.).

**Dezinformatsiya operativnaya – operational disinformation**

1. Operational procedure consisting of providing the enemy with specific specially prepared information which will give a false picture of activity being undertaken by the counter-intelligence service (plans, forces, resources etc.) and may encourage the enemy to take decisions which are advantageous to the counter-intelligence service.
2. Disinformation of an operational character [dezinformatsionnyye svedeniya].

**Dezinformirovaniye – dissemination of disinformation**

Form of operational activity involving feeding disinformation to the enemy or to third parties in order to confuse them.

### **Delo operativnogo rozyska – operational search file**

File opened by the KGB on the facts behind the loss of documents containing state secrets and of objects knowledge of which constitutes a state secret or on the facts behind the leaking of important secret information to the enemy. Such a file is opened if there are grounds for suspecting that the information might have been obtained through an agent or if it has proved impossible to establish how the enemy came to have the information. The operational search file must contain a special commission's assessment of the degree of secrecy of the documents or information which have fallen into the hands of foreign intelligence services.

### **Delo operativnogo uchota – operational record file**

File opened in order to accumulate, record, store and organise agent operational and other documents which reflect the organisation and results of counter-intelligence activity in its various forms or which relate to counter-intelligence support lines and objects [**obyekt kontrrazvedyvatelnogo obespecheniya**].

Counter-intelligence sections handle the following forms of operational record file: Group operational cultivation files; Operational cultivation files; Search files; Operational surveillance files; Operational check files and Letter-coded files.

**Group operational cultivation files:** Opened in order to identify, prevent and suppress hostile activity by a group of people consisting of:

- a) Soviet citizens, foreigners or stateless persons living permanently in the USSR, following reliable reports of their collective spying or other hostile activities;
- b) foreigners and Soviet citizens living permanently in capitalist countries who visit the USSR for brief periods, when there are grounds to suspect that they are working together to carry out spying or other hostile activity.

**Operational cultivation files:** Opened in order to identify, prevent and suppress hostile activity by:

- a) Individual Soviet citizens, foreigners and stateless persons living permanently in the USSR following reliable reports of criminal activity by them;



- b) foreigners and Soviet citizens living permanently in capitalist countries who visit the USSR for brief periods when there are grounds to suspect that they are engaged in hostile activity.

**Search files:** Opened on terrorists, saboteurs, agents of capitalist intelligence services and emissaries of anti-Soviet organisations abroad, traitors to the Motherland, members of punishment squads and other perpetrators of crimes against the state who are eluding prosecution by Soviet authorities.

**Operational surveillance files:** Opened on particularly dangerous perpetrators of crimes against the state who have served their sentences and on people who may represent a threat to the Soviet state, in view of past hostile activities.

**Operational check files:** Opened on an individual or a group of Soviet citizens, foreigners or stateless persons living permanently in the USSR when there are grounds to suspect that they are engaged in activities hostile to the Soviet Union but the evidence needs to be checked with the help of agent-operational procedures.

**Letter-coded files:** Opened for particular lines and directions of counter-intelligence work (on combating American Intelligence, combating Ukrainian nationalists, combating anti-Soviet elements in religious sects).

They are also opened on particular targets (departments of state, scientific research institutes, rail and water transport services and premises, military and other establishments which are or might be of interest to foreign intelligence services).

Letter-coded files are invariably opened on foreign embassies, missions, consulates and other offices of capitalist countries in the USSR.

### **Delo spetsialnoy proverki – special check file**

1. File which gathers together all the material on the checks made by the records and archives and operational sections of the KGB and the Special First Departments of the Interior Ministry as well as other documents with information about a person leaving the USSR for a capitalist country, or about a foreigner visiting the USSR, on private business.
2. A general file, usually consisting of several volumes, which

collects in chronological order all the material on the checks made by the records and archives and operational sections of the KGB and the Special First Departments of the Interior Ministry about all persons leaving the USSR for socialist countries, or visiting the USSR from socialist countries, on private business; about individuals posted abroad to work and serve in units of the Soviet Army and Navy or in special forces, and about people enlisted to carry out 'secret', 'top secret' and 'specially important' work in defence and military establishments.

### **Delo ugovnoye – criminal file**

Unlike an operational record file [**delo operativnogo ucheta**], which gives operational sections of the KGB the right to carry out covert agent-operational procedures, the criminal file authorises the investigation agency, the investigator and the prosecutor to conduct investigations to establish the circumstances of a crime and those guilty of committing it, and authorises the court to administer the law.

It is forbidden to attach to a criminal file documents and materials which reveal the KGB's working methods or organisational structures.

### **Delo filtratsionnoye – filtration file**

File which was opened at the time on people who underwent checks during and immediately after the war in filtration camps [**filtratsionnyy lager**] including repatriates [**repatriant**]. These files brought together all the tracing material obtained by agent operational work, investigations and technical operations.

Filtration files are held in local KGB Directorates or Departments as follows: those relating to former Soviet Army personnel in German captivity are held where they lived before their call-up or at their place of birth (if their residence before call-up is unknown); those relating to civilians are held where they lived before they went to Germany.

### **Delo-formulyar – record card file**

Name for operational record file [**delo operativnogo uchota**] opened on an individual in connection with information received

about him which gave ground for suspicion that he was engaged in carrying out subversive activity against the USSR. The term was abolished in 1954.

**Deloproizvodstvo sekretnoye – secret document handling**

Special branch of the administrative (or management) activity of government departments, establishments, organisations and enterprises, consisting of compiling (drawing up), registering, storing, forwarding documents of varying degrees of secrecy as well as using them in accordance with set procedure and destroying them.

Secret document handling is subject to special rules drawn up by the KGB. The sections (or secretariats) engaged in, and monitoring, secret document handling have the following tasks:

- studying all aspects of the activity of departments, establishments and enterprises in order to identify and cut off possible routes for leaking state secrets [*gosudarstvennaya tayna*] and other secret information;
- developing measures which will safeguard secrecy when working with classified documents;
- monitoring work with secret documents and compliance with regulations governing secret document handling;
- monitoring the process of drawing up, reproducing, recording, storing and using official identity documents (*passes*) and blank forms.

**Demaskiruyushchiye priznaki – telltale indicators**

1. Outward signs of enemy (*protivnik*) subversive activity, normally manifested when he fails to abide by the rules of clandestinity and camouflage.
2. Outward signs and characteristics of industrial, scientific and technical, military and other targets which allow the enemy to detect them and identify their function and the nature of their operation, thus making it easier for the enemy to obtain information about the targets.

**Detektor lzhi (poligraf) – lie detector (polygraph)**

Piece of equipment which records physiological changes (blood

pressure, respiration rate, heart rate, sweating etc.) which take place in the body of a person being questioned.

**Deshifrant – deciphering device**

Way of devising a cipher [**shifr**] which is convenient for deciphering messages.

**Deshifrovaniye – deciphering**

Process of using analysis to extract enciphered information without knowledge of the cipher [**shifr**] which has been used.

**Deshifrovaniye fotosnimkov – photograph interpretation**

Recognition and identification of the quantitative and qualitative characteristics of targets (locations) on long-range photographs taken from aircraft, spacecraft or the ground. Photographs are interpreted from the targets' telltale indicators [**demaskiruyushchiye priznaki**].

**Deyatelnost antisotsialisticheskaya – anti-socialist activity**

Activity directed against the state and social order of socialist countries, expressed in attempts to overthrow, subvert, compromise or weaken them.

Anti-socialist activity includes subversive activity by the special services of capitalist and other foreign states, reactionary, anti-Soviet émigré organisations and bourgeois nationalist, revisionist individuals within socialist countries which are hostile to the socialist order.

**Deyatelnost kontrrazvedyvatelnaya – counter-intelligence activity**

Activity conducted by special state agencies against foreign intelligence services and organisations and individuals being used by them.

Capitalist states conduct counter-intelligence against all foreign states (including friendly countries) but they attach particular importance to the fight against the intelligence service of the USSR. Their counter-intelligence activity (combined with political investigation [**politicheskiiy sysk**]) is used to suppress class enemies within their own countries and to target communist and workers'

parties and other progressive organisations. Counter-intelligence activity in capitalist states is characterised by extreme reactionary attitudes, whipping up spy mania, extensive use of blackmail, bribery, provocations and other disreputable practices. Counter-intelligence activity in capitalist countries is not limited to agencies of the state. The special services of monopolies, bourgeois parties etc. are also involved in counter-intelligence.

In socialist states, counter-intelligence is the fight against the subversive activity of capitalist intelligence services, the organisations and individuals which they use and hostile elements within the country. The counter-intelligence work of Soviet state security agencies embraces a system of operational, administrative, criminal-procedural and political-educational measures designed to identify, prevent and suppress espionage, sabotage, acts of terrorism and wrecking, ideological sabotage and other subversive activity undertaken by the enemy [*protivnik*]. The most important of these are the operational measures.

Counter-intelligence activity by Soviet state security agencies is an important part of the overall system for the protection of the USSR's state security [*okhrana gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti SSSR*]. It is characterised by active measures designed to take the offensive against the enemy and to obtain information about his secret plans, intentions and aspirations. This makes it possible to take steps in advance to forestall enemy subversive actions.

### **Deyatelnost nelegalnaya – illegal activity**

Underground activity undertaken by an individual, group or organisation with the aim of subverting or weakening the state.

### **Deyatelnost podryvnaya – subversive activity**

Form of political warfare conducted by capitalist states, their intelligence and other special services, bourgeois parties, subversive propaganda centres, anti-Soviet organisations abroad and hostile elements within the country. Its aim is to subvert or weaken the firm foundations underlying the Soviet Union and other socialist states, communist and workers' parties and the national liberation movement by organising and undertaking covert political,

ideological, economic, military, intelligence and other subversive operations.

The main target of imperialist states struggling against socialism is the political, military, economic, moral, scientific and technical potential of the USSR and the unity of the socialist states.

### **Deyatel'nost' razvedyvatelnaya – intelligence-gathering activity**

1. In the broad sense, activity of state intelligence agencies and of other state and private organisations and individuals involving the collection of intelligence information about the enemy and the direct subversion of his forces primarily through secret, clandestine means and methods. It is a specific form of political struggle used by the intelligence agencies of a state to help it to fulfil its internal and external functions.

A capitalist state conducts intelligence-gathering activity against all other states, concentrating its efforts on the struggle with the USSR and the countries of the socialist community and on the national and international forces of the communist, workers', national liberation and democratic movement. The main imperialist states carry out intelligence-gathering activity throughout the world; it acquires a global, total nature. The ruling circles of imperialist states expand their intelligence-gathering activity in their struggle with the progressive forces of peace, democracy and socialism. Their activity is characterised by extreme reaction, adventurism, deviousness and disregard for the norms of law, ethics and morality, combined with the use of the latest scientific and technological devices and sophisticated methods and approaches.

In capitalist countries, besides state agencies, monopolies, bourgeois parties, organisations etc. are also involved in intelligence gathering activity.

Intelligence-gathering by socialist states is aimed at the timely acquisition of reliable, documentary intelligence about the aggressive intentions of international imperialism, especially those of the ruling circles of the USA, and at the acquisition of information about the current political, economic, military, scientific and technical problems of the capitalist countries and

about the subversive aspirations of the imperialist intelligence services as well as the organisations and individuals which they use. At the same time they carry out operations to undermine imperialist positions and strengthen those of the socialist state and of all countries of the socialist community in the international arena. The main form of intelligence-gathering activity is operational activity, but intelligence is also obtained by other means: analysing the open press and other sources, surveys etc.

2. In the narrow sense, intelligence-gathering activity is the collection of intelligence information about another state, party etc.

### **Diversant – saboteur**

Person who is preparing an act of sabotage [**diversiya**], is attempting to carry one out or has committed an act of sabotage.

### **Diversionno-razvedyvatelnaya gruppa (DRG) – sabotage and reconnaissance group**

Group of 5–15 men drawn from enemy sabotage and reconnaissance formations [**diversionno-razvedyvatelnyye formirovaniya protivnika**] or agents of intelligence agencies, whose task is to carry out intelligence operations, acts of sabotage, acts of terrorism, set up gangster formations and carry out other subversive activities in troop combat zones and behind enemy lines in socialist countries.

During the Great Patriotic War [Second World War] the Soviet Armed Forces and state security agencies deployed sabotage and reconnaissance groups behind German lines.

### **Diversionno-razvedyvatelnyye formirovaniya protivnika – enemy sabotage and reconnaissance formations**

Military and para-military sub-units and operational groups set up by military high command and Intelligence in order to carry out acts of sabotage and terrorism, organise insurgencies and gather intelligence on enemy territory. Sabotage and reconnaissance formations are intended for use in wartime or in a crisis. In wartime they are also used to provide direct combat support for regular troops (drawing enemy forces onto themselves, wearing down the

enemy through partisan operations etc.) and to obstruct enemy troops in combat (disrupting lines of communication, seizing installations and holding them until the troops arrive, arranging for prisoners of war to escape from camps etc.).

### **Diversiya – sabotage**

An extreme form of subversive activity by capitalist intelligence services, their agents and anti-Soviet elements, designed to weaken the economic and military strength of the USSR.

Sabotage consists of the destruction or damage by explosion, arson or other means, of enterprises, buildings, means of transportation or communications facilities or any other state or public property. It may also involve carrying out mass poisonings or spreading human and animal epidemics in order to undermine and weaken the Soviet state.

This form of struggle has always represented an important part of the subversive effort of imperialist states (especially in wartime) and continues to do so now. It normally involves human casualties and may have an adverse effect on the morale of the local population.

### **Diversiya ideologicheskaya – ideological sabotage**

One of the basic forms of subversive activity carried out by the intelligence and other special services of imperialist states and their ideological and propaganda centres. It takes the form of measures and operations involving agitation and propaganda or intelligence-gathering and organisation, carried out by special forces and special facilities with the aim of inspiring, stimulating and exploiting anti-socialist tendencies, processes and forces in order to undermine or weaken the state and public order in each individual socialist country as well as the unity and harmony of the socialist countries as a whole. Ideological sabotage is targeted most strongly against the Soviet Union as the main, key force standing in the way of the plundering aspirations of imperialism. As practised by the anti-Communist centres and intelligence agencies of the imperialist states it may take the form of using subversive propaganda to exert a hostile ideological and political influence on the citizens of socialist countries



(subversive propaganda). It may also involve establishing illegal opposition groups and organisations within a socialist society, establishing and enhancing organisational links and cooperation with them and trying to persuade them to carry out subversive activity against the socialist order and providing them with the means to do so (intelligence-gathering and organisational anti-Soviet activity).

The ultimate aim of ideological sabotage is to destroy the social and state order of socialist countries or to weaken them so much that they are incapable of withstanding the armed aggression of imperialism.

Ideological sabotage encroaches on all areas of public life in socialist countries – ideology, politics, the economy, morality, law, culture, science. However, the efforts of enemy special services to inspire and stimulate anti-socialist tendencies in all these areas are secondary to the political aim of subverting and weakening the socialist state. It is therefore vital to identify the political subversive aims in every act of ideological sabotage. The strongest and most dangerous acts of ideological sabotage may be classified as anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda [*antisovetskaya agitatsiya i propaganda*].

Acts of ideological sabotage and ideological sabotage operations are carried out in close cooperation with political intelligence work (espionage) and are built on material which has been acquired and inspired by political intelligence. The political intelligence service provides the intelligence and information required for ideological sabotage.

### **Diplomaticheskoye prikrytiye – diplomatic cover**

*See prikrytiye diplomaticheskoye*

### **Dobrovolnaya narodnaya druzhina – voluntary people's militia**

Non-professional public organisation of Soviet citizens set up to involve the population in the protection of public order. The people's militias were launched in 1959 by decree of the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR dated 2 March 1959.

The activities of the voluntary people's militia in a district (city) are coordinated and directed by a staff headed by the secretary of the

district (city) committee of the Communist Party. The militias contribute to the protection of the state frontier. In accordance with decisions of the local Party authorities, the militias themselves, or groups of militia volunteers specially trained by the KGB, contribute to carrying out other tasks related to the protection of the state security of the USSR (preventing contacts between foreigners and Soviet citizens, patrolling the perimeter of particularly important military and other installations, forestalling attempts by foreigners to penetrate into these targets, or to photograph them etc.).

### **Doverennoye litso - cooptee**

Soviet citizen who, at the request of the KGB, tells the agencies about people and events in which they are interested and also carries out specific assignments for them, helping the KGB when specific facts and individuals are being checked.

The nature of the relations between an operational officer and the cooptee, and of the counter-intelligence assignments which the cooptee carries out, are kept secret.

### **Doznaniye - inquiry**

Investigation into criminal cases. Within the KGB, inquiries into cases involving crimes against the state are handled by the operational sections responsible for agent operations, while inquiries into cases involving violation of the state frontier are handled by operational (intelligence) sections of the border forces.

### **Dozor - patrol**

1. A detachment [**naryad**] tasked with protecting the state frontier in a certain direction or with protecting certain stretches of terrain and installations while combating enemy sabotage and reconnaissance formations [**diversionno-razvedyvatelnyye formirovaniya protivnika**] and nationalist gangs. A patrol may be used to: inspect the terrain and the monitoring facilities; check that border signs are in good condition and that detachments are carrying out their duties; inspect barriers; escort trains; and monitor compliance with the rules of the frontier regime

[pogranichnyy rezhim].

2. Naval patrol – type of service carried out by coastguard vessels to maintain surveillance in a given sea area or along a given border, in order to detect and detain violators of the frontier and of the frontier regime in good time.

### **Dokazatelstva operativnyye – operational evidence**

Factual information obtained by the use of operational forces, resources and methods. Operational evidence may not be used as evidence in the criminal process.

### **Doktrina razvedki (kontrrazvedki) – intelligence (counter-intelligence) doctrine**

A set of views on the essential nature of intelligence (counter-intelligence) activity, the ways in which such activity is conducted and its role in tackling the problems facing a state. These views have either been formally adopted within the state or have evolved in practice. The doctrine also covers the impact of these views on the way the intelligence (and counter-intelligence) agencies have to operate.

There are two aspects of intelligence (counter-intelligence) doctrine: the political and the professional. The most important is the first aspect, which determines the main aims and tasks of Intelligence (Counter-Intelligence) for a given period. The second aspect refers to the practicalities of running intelligence (counter-intelligence) agencies, the way they are structured and the use of operational forces and resources in certain parts of their operations.

### **Dokument fiktivnyy – false document**

Document which is not authentic, forged document.

Such documents fall into two categories:

- a) intellectual forgeries, meaning that they have been drawn up by a person who is authorised to do so using correct procedures, but knowingly incorporating false data;
- b) physical forgeries, meaning that they are completely fabricated documents, or a genuine document has been partially altered by the erasure or addition of words or by doctoring in order to create a forgery.

False documents which are physical forgeries can be identified when tested in forensic laboratories. Identification of an intellectual forgery must be done through investigation and operational measures.

One indication that a document may be a forgery, would be discrepancy in the security devices built into the document, or the complete absence of such security devices.

### **Dokumenty kodirovannoy svyazi (DKS) – encoded communications document**

Hand-written ciphers [**shifry**] used for encoded communications [**kodirovannaya svyaz**]. Encoded communications documents may take the form of code tables, signal-code tables, tables of standard pre-arranged message codes, signal tables and other tables or systems for encoding topographical maps.

### **Dokumenty operativnogo prikrytiya – operational cover documents**

Documents prepared and produced by the technical operations service or obtained clandestinely from scientific or other establishments and organisations, designed to disguise the identity of people taking part in agent-operational measures.

### **Dokumenty operativnyye – operational documents**

Documents which record information about the activities of state security agencies aimed at exposing, preventing and suppressing enemy subversive activities or which set out standard legal organisational regulations governing operational activity. The former include agent reports [**agenturnoye soobshcheniye**], postal censorship [**perlyustratsiya korrespondentsii – PK**], surveillance logs [**svodka naruzhnogo nablyudeniya**], technical operations service logs [**svodka operativno-tekhnicheskikh sluzhb**], reviews [**obzory**], background notes on files etc. The latter take the form of decrees [**prikaz**], orders [**ukazaniye**] and instructions [**instruktsiya**] for organising operations, resolutions and conclusions about opening and closing operational record files, plans for operations etc.

Operational documents may be secret [**sekretno**], top secret [**sovershenno sekretno**] or of special importance [**osoboy vazhnosti**].

**Dokumenty perlyustratsii korrespondentsii (PK) – postal censorship documents**

1. Translations, memoranda, copies of letters and telegrams and other operational documents [**dokumenty operativnyye**] compiled by the postal censorship service from intercepted postal and telegraphic communications.
2. Generally accepted term used in operational work for all postal and telegraphic communications which are subject to covert examination.

**Dopusk k sekretnym rabotam i dokumentam – clearance for access to secret work and secret documents**

Special permission granted by heads of relevant ministries, government departments, establishments and enterprises to their employees, giving them clearance to produce work and documents classified ‘of special importance’, ‘top secret’ or ‘secret’, or to know about such work and such documents.

Clearance to do work relating to the design, manufacture, storage, movement and use of defence technology is granted by the head of the particular establishment, on the strength of the written agreement of the KGB agencies which carry out special checks on the person who is to be given access to secrets.

**Dorazvedka – follow-up intelligence-gathering**

Supplementary gathering of intelligence on a target or phenomenon about which an intelligence agency already has a certain amount of information, with the aim of checking or correcting that information or acquiring new information.

For example, aerospace intelligence data may be supplemented by additional information obtained using other technical facilities, intelligence officers and agents etc.

### **Dosmotr – inspection**

Detailed examination of vehicles and their loads as they cross the state frontier of the USSR, in search of frontier violators, contraband, and hiding places holding espionage or propaganda material.

The inspection is carried out by border detachments acting independently or in conjunction with customs agencies.

Under Decrees of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 23 July 1971 and 3 February 1972, state security agencies were authorised to carry out personal inspections of individuals detained and of material in their possession, as an administrative procedure.

### **Dosmotr neglasnyy – covert inspection**

Covert examination of luggage and hand luggage of individuals being cultivated or checked by the KGB at border check points [kontrolno-propusknoy punkt] when they are crossing the state frontier of the USSR. The aim of the examination is to find items and things which it is not permitted to take into or out of the USSR and material which may be of operational interest. Covert examinations are carried out by intelligence officers of the border troops or by KGB operational officers posing as border guards or customs officers. They may involve the use of technical means such as x-ray machines, Geiger counters etc.

### **Dublikat rozysknogo dela – duplicate search file**

File opened by the local KGB agencies responsible for the home region of relatives and other close contacts of perpetrators of crimes against the state for whom a nationwide search has been declared, for the purposes of obtaining information about the whereabouts of the wanted person by operational scrutiny of his contacts.

The branch of the KGB which holds the search file is informed that a duplicate search file has been opened and thereafter all steps taken to track down the individual are coordinated with that branch.

### **Dublirovaniye svyazi – back-up communications**

Practice of sending the same piece of intelligence or other report more than once using one or more means of communication, in

order to ensure that communications are reliably maintained between agents and intelligence centres.

## YE

### **Yestestvennaya maskirovka ob'yektov – natural camouflage of installations**

Use of natural features in the local landscape (hills, woods etc.) and buildings located within the landscape in order to conceal important industrial and defence installations from ground, air, space and radio surveillance.

## Z

### **Zagrazhdeniya – obstacles**

Engineered defensive structures installed or erected round the perimeter of special-regime installations and in the zone where frontier detachments operate. They are designed to impede the movement of criminals towards the installation or across the state frontier, thus making it easier to detain them.

Obstacles are an integral part of the technical and engineering equipment of the frontier and of protected special-regime installations.

Protection of the state frontier relies heavily on wire obstacles. These may be permanent, or transportable. The wire obstacles may be fitted with signalling devices.

Special-regime installations are generally protected by barbed wire fences.

**Zaderzhaniye neglasnoye – covert detention**

Administrative or criminal-judicial detention which for operational reasons is carried out in secrecy without the knowledge of contacts of the detainee or of outsiders. The need for covert detention arises when there are plans to mount an operation or investigation in connection with the detainee or his accomplices (using the detainee in an operational game, recruiting the detainee as an agent, or carrying out a search).

**Zakrepleniye verbovki agenta – consolidation of agent recruitment**

Taking certain measures which will safeguard the strength and stability of relations between a person who has been recruited as an agent and the state security agencies. It will also provide assurances that the recruited agent will honestly fulfil the commitments made to the agencies.

Such measures include: obtaining information from the recruited agent, especially if that information is documentary or has been compiled in the recruited agent's handwriting; taking receipts for payments made by the state security agencies for services rendered; photographing the moment when the recruited agent hands over information; making a tape recording of the recruitment interview etc. Depending on the circumstances, these consolidation methods may be employed individually or in various combinations so that they complement each other.

All these measures give the agent additional incentives to fulfil conscientiously the commitments he has made and to refrain from deliberately revealing his links with KGB agencies or betraying secrets etc.

**Zakrytyy rayon – closed area**

Term used in legal documents and specialised literature to denote areas of the country which foreigners are forbidden to visit.



**Zapretnaya zona (obyekta) – forbidden zone installation**

Designated area, fenced off and fitted with technical and engineering devices (ploughed surveillance strip, warning and demarcation signs, signals etc.) to which the authorities bar entry to all strangers and in which it is forbidden to do anything (taking photographs, fishing, picking berries etc.).

Forbidden zones are classified as special-regime, industrial or local:

- special-regime forbidden zones are places where the authorities regulate who lives in and enters them;
- industrial forbidden zones are part of the premises occupied by an industrial concern;
- local forbidden zones are local installations which lie within an industrial (or special-regime) zone.

**Zapretnyy rayon – forbidden area**

Area into which strangers are not permitted without special permission.

Forbidden zones which are even more highly sensitive may be designated within a forbidden area.

**Zarubezhnyye antisovetskiye natsionalisticheskiye organizatsii – foreign-based anti-Soviet nationalist organisations**

Hold bourgeois nationalistic views and campaign for the secession from the USSR of the national regions from which the members of the organisations originate.

The intelligence services of capitalist states and the Vatican use foreign-based anti-Soviet nationalist organisations in their subversive operations against the USSR, openly providing support to the nationalists in drawing up fantastical plans for restoring the bourgeois order in a number of Soviet national republics.

**Zasada – ambush**

Concealed detachment [**naryad**] intended for use in snatching [**zakhvat**] or eliminating agents of capitalist intelligence services or members of enemy sabotage and reconnaissance formations and other hostile elements. Ambushes are set up on travel routes, at landing sites or where criminals are likely to appear.

**Zasekrechivayushchaya apparatura svyazi (ZAS) – scrambler machine**

Ciphering equipment used to encipher [zashifrovaniye] and decipher [rasshifrovaniye] information as an integral part of the process of sending and receiving it. It can be used to encipher telegrams, telephone calls, faxed images and digital information.

**Zasechka pelengov – triangulation**

Finding on a map the point or area formed by intersecting bearings, indicating the exact or general location from which a radio set is operating.

**Zaslon – shield**

Border detachment [naryad] deployed to protect a certain section of the state frontier at the edge of the area it is covering or blockading [blokirovaniye] or in the rear, in order to detain border crossers and other wanted individuals.

The shield may include members of the voluntary people's militias and members of the Soviet Army and Navy.

It is issued with signalling devices and communications equipment and may have the use of trained dogs.

The shield includes observation posts [post nablyudeniya], sentries, listening posts [sekret], patrols [dozor] and search parties. Two or three members of the shield are held in reserve to be used to pursue and detain violators who break through the boundary of the area of coverage or blockade, to relieve deployed detachments or to create additional detachments.

**Zaslon operativnyy – operational shield**

System of operational measures designed to detect hostile agents and other perpetrators of crimes against the state attempting to penetrate installations or the vicinity of installations etc.

Operational shields involve the use of declared and undeclared members of the KGB, agents, cooptees and technical operations facilities deployed on the routes along which the criminals are most likely to travel to the installation, region etc. in which they are interested.

**Zafrontovaya kontrrazvedyvatelnaya rabota - Counter-intelligence work behind front line**

Counter-intelligence work conducted in the enemy's rear area during wartime, in the actual area where the enemy intelligence, counter-intelligence and other special agencies are based.

Such work involves infiltrating intelligence officers and agents, seizing hostile intelligence officers, using combat agent teams [**agenturno-boyevaya gruppa**], partisan bases etc.

**Zakhvat - snatch**

Counter-intelligence operation whereby KGB agencies detain perpetrators of crimes against the state, hostile intelligence officers, agents and others involved in subversive activity at the scene of the crime. The operation is carried out suddenly and, normally, secretly (covert detention [**zaderzhaniye neglasnoye**]).

An ambush [**zasada**] may be arranged at a place where the person to be detained is likely to appear.

If the individuals to be detained are being tracked by agents or cooptees, operational measures may be taken to entice the target to a pre-arranged place where an ambush has been set up.

**Zashifrovaniye - enciphering**

Process of converting clear text into scrambled text using a cipher [**shifr**].

**Zashifrovka neglasnogo sotrudnikika KGB - cover for undeclared KGB officer**

Set of measures taken to ensure that an undeclared officer's membership of the KGB remains a secret from those around him.

These measures include selecting a cover story (legend) for the undeclared officer, providing him with the appropriate documents and taking steps to consolidate the legend. Undeclared officers are normally given cover in establishments and enterprises which already have their own legends and are involved in activity which matches the working practices of the undeclared members of the state security agencies.

**Zashifrovka ob'yektov – cover for installations**

One way of concealing the true purpose of particularly important installations. It involves a combination of measures designed to conceal the real purpose of the installations, the work done in them and the products they manufacture. This is achieved by devising and consolidating a cover legend, altering the name of the installations to match the legend and using code names.

**Znak pogranichnyy – border sign**

Sign put up at the point where the territories of contiguous countries meet, to mark the line of the state frontier. There are various types of border signs: round or square posts made of stone, wood or concrete, pyramids or mounds made of stone or concrete, or a wooden sign similar to a trigonometric marker.

A wooden border post stands 2.16 m high from the ground, a concrete border post stands 2 m high. Every border post carries the state crest of the USSR and the number of the post painted in white.

**Zona neprosmatrivayemaya – obscured zone**

Place or sector on the route of an individual under surveillance where his actions cannot be observed by the intelligence officers conducting the surveillance [*naruzhnoye nablyudeniye*].

**I**

**Igra operativnaya – operational game**

System of counter-intelligence operations and measures in which a state security agency systematically feeds the enemy various kinds of disinformation and agent reports containing information backed up with robust cover. The agency achieves this by operating in the name of and with the participation of one of its own agents, posing as a member of the enemy agent apparatus. He uses the

communications facilities which the hostile intelligence service has given him. The actions of the enemy are thus controlled by the KGB which can, through its agent, manipulate the enemy in ways which suit it, making it easier for the state security agencies to carry out their counter-intelligence tasks. Operational games involving the use of radio equipment obtained by the agent from the enemy are known as radio games.

Apart from the agents posing as members of the enemy agent apparatus, the state security agencies may also use people involved in enemy espionage or other subversive activity who have been exposed. Thus, use might be made, under KGB control, of agents of capitalist intelligence services and emissaries of foreign-based anti-Soviet organisations who have been arrested and whose failure and arrest is not known to the enemy. Enemy agents exposed within the USSR might also be used unconsciously in these games. In such cases the exposed agents are fed the disinformation unconsciously through the state security service agents who are cultivating them. The operational game is the most effective form of operational use of KGB agents posing as members of the enemy agent apparatus.

### **Ideynoye razoruzheniye protivnika – ideological disarmament of enemy**

Exposure of the essentially anti-popular, reactionary, bankrupt, mendacious nature of the bourgeois class ideology and demonstration of the superiority of the genuinely scientific and humanitarian nature of the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Ideological disarmament of the enemy is organised by the Communist Party and run by special agencies of the Soviet state and public organisations. It is designed to overcome the ideas and views held by specific individuals or groups which are hostile to the socialist system (anti-Soviet attitudes, bourgeois nationalism etc.) and which might be used by imperialist states and anti-Soviet elements in the political struggle with the USSR, and to win over individuals and groups to the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Working with the Party on ideological disarmament, the KGB reports all ideologically harmful incidents to the leadership and prepares material for the public exposure of people who hold

anti-Soviet ideas and views. It organises public declarations by prominent enemy ideologues who have recanted their former views and conducts political education of people convicted of anti-Soviet activity. It also organises disruption of ideologically harmful groups and conducts preventive campaigns in the circles from which such groups draw their membership.

### **Identifikatsiya – identification**

Establishing the identity of a specific object from the sum total of its general and specific characteristics. This is achieved by undertaking a comparative study of its characteristics to produce operational or judicial evidence.

For this purpose, the technical operations sections of the KGB make extensive use of expert examination of handwriting and of external features.

### **Ideologicheskoye vozdeystviye – ideological influencing**

A set of measures carried out by Party, Soviet and state organisations and the KGB with the aim of fostering among individual sections of the Soviet population or particular Soviet individuals a Communist philosophy of life, while at the same time giving foreigners an accurate and objective image of the reality of Soviet life.

Within the state security agencies ideological influencing means that operational officers, agents or cooptees influence individuals who are of operational interest in order to re-educate them ideologically and politically.

Ideological influencing is used when recruiting foreigners on ideological and political grounds; in the preventive work of KGB agencies; in the process of educating agents; and in combating enemy ideological sabotage.

### **Izmena rodine – betrayal of the motherland**

Action taken by a citizen of the USSR which is detrimental to the independence, territorial integrity or military might of the USSR: defection to the enemy, espionage, disclosing state or military secrets, fleeing abroad or refusing to return from abroad to the USSR, aiding a foreign power to carry out hostile activities against

the USSR, or plotting to seize power.

Article 133 of the Constitution of the USSR deems betrayal of the motherland to be 'the most heinous crime'.

### **Inostranny Otdel (INO) – Foreign Department**

A structural division of the Cheka (VChK) which carried out intelligence work abroad. It was set up on 20 December 1920, in place of the foreign section attached to the Special Department of the Cheka.

On 3 February 1941, an Intelligence Directorate was set up as part of the People's Commissariat of State Security (NKGB) of the USSR, in place of the Foreign Department (INO) of the Chief Directorate of State Security within the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD) of the USSR.

### **Instruktsiya (v KGB) – instruction (in the KGB)**

Regulation issued within the KGB on particular aspects of its operational, investigatory, personnel, economic, financial or other work.

An instruction is promulgated and put into effect through an appropriate order.

### **Informatsionnaya rabota – information work**

Ancillary form of counter-intelligence activity [**kontrrazvedyvatelnaya deyatelnost**] involving the collection and methodical filing of documents of interest to the state security agencies. The process of collecting, keeping and retrieving such documents.

### **Informatsionnoye obsluzhivaniye – provision of information**

Form of counter-intelligence support which consists of providing the management and operational staff with information which they have requested about the enemy, about the work of the state security agencies as a whole or about a particular line (target). The operational records [**operativnyy uchot**] and information analysis staff; the secretariat; the records groups of the 6th Departments of the technical operations service make use of various information retrieval systems [**informatsionno-poiskovaya sistema**].

**Informatsiya kontrrazvedyvatelnaya – counter-intelligence information**

Operational information [operativnaya informatsiya] and information which the counter-intelligence service obtains officially (from informants and state, public and other organisations) which reflects elements of the operational situation [operativnaya obstanovka].

**Informatsiya operativnaya – operational information**

Bulk of counter-intelligence information acquired by clandestine KGB forces and resources (agents, cooptees, surveillance service, postal censorship, technical operations etc.).

**Informatsiya razvedyvatelnaya – intelligence information**

Information about other states (parties, organisations etc.) acquired by the intelligence service and, to some extent, by the counter-intelligence service, or by other state and private organisations and individuals under their direction, in response to intelligence tasks.

**Inyye svedeniya – other information**

(In an espionage context.) Any kind of information which does not constitute a state or military secret gathered on the instructions of capitalist intelligence services for use against the interests of the USSR. The information might be published or unpublished data on various aspects of Soviet politics, the economy, defence, science and technology.

The capitalist intelligence services use such information, gathered through their agents and intelligence officers, mainly to train and infiltrate new agents in the USSR, to conduct ideological sabotage and to plan and prepare other hostile acts against the USSR. The capitalist intelligence services analyse and process the other information to extract intelligence information [informatsiya razvedyvatelnaya].

**Ispolzovaniye vtyomnuyu – unconscious exploitation**

Exploitation by counter-intelligence or intelligence services of an individual for their own purposes without revealing to him the real



purpose and nature of the operation.

Unconscious exploitation may be used by the counter-intelligence (or intelligence) service to obtain information from the individual (*see* pumping [vyvedyvaniye]) or to use the individual to carry out some other assignments (establishing links with an individual of interest to the service, passing intelligence materials etc.).

Unconscious exploitation assumes that the person being exploited by the counter-intelligence (intelligence) service is genuinely unaware of the aims and consequences of his actions.

### **Istochniki operativnoy informatsii – sources of operational information**

1. All clandestine forces and resources used by state security agencies to obtain operational information [**operativnaya informatsiya**]. Sources used by the KGB may include people who know information of interest to the KGB (agents, residents, cooptees) and special KGB services (surveillance, postal censorship, technical operations, radio counter-intelligence).
2. Anything which may provide information which falls within the sphere of operations of the KGB: physical objects and individual people bearing traces of particular actions or events.

## **K**

### **Kamuflyazh – camouflage**

Disguising technical operations devices and intelligence-related equipment by giving them the external appearance of an everyday household or industrial object or a piece of litter or by fitting them into such items.

Camouflage is used for the clandestine storage and transportation of intelligence devices and materials or for listening devices used in operations to cultivate specific individuals.

**Kanal agenturnoy svyazi – agent communications channel**

Set of communications devices and methods used by agents to transmit information and materials to the intelligence centre and to obtain instructions and resources from that centre.

The intelligence services of capitalist countries and their agents use three main channels of agent communications: post (letters, parcels and printed packages); radio telegraphy (radio, telephone, telegrams); and 'arrival and departure', which means the movement either illegally or legally (under a variety of covers, including tourism and private visits) of representatives of an enemy intelligence service into and out of the USSR and the departure abroad of agents operating within the USSR.

**Kanal proniknoveniya v stranu – channel for penetration of country**

Route or method for sending an agent or intelligence officer into a target country. The channels may be legal or illegal.

The legal channel makes use of legal grounds for crossing a state border (repatriation, emigration, visits to the target country by diplomats, tourists, businessmen, and visits on private business etc.). The illegal channel relies on the illegal and secret crossing of the state frontier: by land, by sea or by air.

**Kanal utechki sekretnykh svedeniy k protivniku – channel for leaking secret information to enemy**

Way in which state secrets pass out of the area where they are handled and guarded by the state into enemy hands. This may be done in three ways: through agents, if enemy intelligence officers and agents have gained direct access to the circles in which the secrets are handled or have made contact with individuals who disclose secrets; through aerospace or radio, including radio-controlled listening devices; or legally if the enemy studies the Soviet open press and other sources of information, or if enemy intelligence officers or agents carry out visual surveillance of major targets in the area where they live or on trips within the USSR.

**Kandidat na verbovku – candidate for recruitment**

An individual whom the state security agencies plan to induce to cooperate with them as an agent [**agent**], resident [**rezident**], keeper of clandestine premises [**soderzhatel konspirativnoy kvartiry**] or keeper of secret rendezvous premises [**soderzhatel yavochnoy kvartiry**]. A candidate for recruitment is subject to preliminary checking and assessment to ensure that he is reliable and has the necessary ability to carry out assignments from the state security agencies and to ensure that there is a basis for making the recruitment, and circumstances which will make it possible to carry it out clandestinely.

**Kartoteka alfavitnaya pofamilnogo uchota agentov – alphabetical card index of agent surnames**

Systematically organised collection of index cards with information about: agents, residents and keepers of clandestine and secret rendezvous premises (including both those who are active and those who have been removed from the agent apparatus); people who have been put onto a monitoring register in connection with preparations for recruitment; and people whose recruitment has been abandoned. The cards are arranged in alphabetical order. Information about the people is issued in response to requests from operational sections preparing a recruitment, establishing confidential relations, carrying out an operational cultivation, an operational check, an initial check, search, summoning people to state security agency administrative buildings, or in connection with travel abroad.

**Kartoteka operativno-spravochnaya – operational reference card index**

Systematically arranged collection of index cards with information about individuals whose names appear in operational record files (both active and archived files) and in operational folders, and about other individuals whose names have been put on file as people who are being cultivated, searched for or checked.

The cards in the operational reference card index are arranged in alphabetical order, giving surname, first name and patronymic, year of birth, home address and work address.

The card index is maintained by the operational records sections of the KGB and of local KGB Directorates and Departments.

**Kartoteka podsobnaya – auxiliary card index**

Systematically arranged collection of index cards with information about individuals who are of interest to the state security agencies but do not appear in an operational record [*operativnyy uchot*].

Auxiliary card indexes in particular cover individuals who correspond with people living abroad, who have links with foreigners [*svyaz inostrantsev*] or about whose hostile activities preliminary signals have been received. The purpose of auxiliary card indexes is to gather together operational information for use in current operational activity.

KGB agencies maintain auxiliary card indexes on the operational potential of agents by alias to enable the agents to be switched between sections. These indexes contain specific information about agents (age, sex, appearance, knowledge of foreign languages, specialist training, ethnic origin etc.). Using information retrieval systems [*informatsionno-poiskovaya sistema-IPS*] it is then possible to select the appropriate agent quickly.

**Kartoteka uchota agentov po psevdonimam (alfavitnaya) – alphabetical card index of agents by alias**

Systematically arranged collection of index cards with information about agents, residents and keepers of clandestine or secret rendezvous premises who have in the past been part of an agent apparatus but have since been removed from it and had their personal files consigned to the archives, and also about agents who have been handed over to other state security agencies.

Card indexes of agents by alias are used to obtain information about agents, residents and keepers of clandestine or secret rendezvous premises when only the aliases they used when they were part of a given agent apparatus are known.

**Kartoteka uchota agentov (statisticheskaya) – statistical card index of agents**

Collection of index cards with information about agents, residents

and keepers of clandestine or secret rendezvous premises. The cards are grouped separately into agents, residents and premises keepers by directorates, departments and local district departments of the KGB.

Index cards on agents are used to obtain information on the number of agents in the agent apparatus as a whole, and also by category, and by KGB apparatus subordinated to KGB agencies at republic, kray and oblast level [in RSFR, 'kray' is a large administrative territorial unit which comprises one or more autonomous oblasts – large administrative territorial units].

**Kartochka (vkladysb) registratsionnaya – registration card (loose-leaf insert)**

Standard form containing information about an individual due to cross the state frontier of the USSR (surname, first name, patronymic, year of birth, type of document used to cross border, issuing authority, serial, category, period of validity, visa number). The registration card (insert) is filled in when Soviet citizens are issued with documents authorising them to cross the frontier and when foreigners are issued with Soviet diplomatic visas. It is removed when the state frontier of the USSR is crossed.

The border crossing points use the registration card (insert) to record in their registration book the names of people allowed to cross the border. The registration cards, with the border crossing point stamps on them, are then sent to the local branches of the KGB and Interior Ministry in the place where the Soviet citizens involved are domiciled or where the foreigners were staying in the USSR.

**Kvartira konspirativnaya – clandestine premises**

1. Official building at the disposal of a state security agency and used under some cover for meetings with agents (residents), for the work of undercover members of the surveillance service, for deploying technical operations equipment and for other official purposes by operational sections of the KGB.
2. Premises used by foreign intelligence officers operating in the USSR under official cover to hold personal meetings with agents. Keepers of clandestine premises may be Soviet citizens specially

recruited by a foreign intelligence service, or foreigners living in the Soviet Union.

### **Kvartira-lovushka – mousetrap premises**

Residential premises used by Soviet Counter-Intelligence to ensnare enemy intelligence agents and the emissaries of foreign anti-Soviet organisations. Keepers of mousetrap premises may be:

1. Enemy intelligence agents who have been turned by Soviet counter-intelligence. The enemy knows the premises exist because his agent acquired them. The counter-intelligence agencies have to maintain secrecy about the fact that the keeper of the premises has been turned.
2. Soviet counter-intelligence agents who have infiltrated the enemy's agent apparatus. In the course of an operational game with the enemy intelligence service they suggest that the residential premises which they occupy might be used temporarily to shelter enemy intelligence agents being infiltrated into the USSR.
3. Soviet counter-intelligence agents who have been dangled before enemy Intelligence through other agents engaged in an operational game with the enemy.
4. Soviet counter-intelligence agents chosen among Soviet citizens who offer their homes as overnight accommodation for visitors who for any reason do not want to use hotels.

### **Kvartira yavochnaya – secret rendezvous premises**

Residential premises (occasionally official premises) used covertly by the state security agencies, by special arrangement with the individual responsible for them, for meetings with agents. Secret rendezvous premises are also used by residents for meeting agents who are in contact with them.

The individual responsible for the residential or official premises is recruited by the state security agencies as a keeper of secret rendezvous premises [*soderzhatel yavochnoy kvartiry*].

The premises are allocated a cover name or number.

The following may not be used as secret rendezvous premises – the homes of Party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol officials or

of members of the KGB, Interior Ministry, the judiciary and prosecutor's office.

**Kinosyomka sekretnaya – secret filming**

Secretly filmed pictures of the activities of individuals of interest to the state security agencies who are being checked or cultivated.

Such pictures may be taken with normal or special equipment, hidden in various ordinary items (suitcases, briefcases, wallets etc.) or installed in closed posts. Secret filming is sometimes carried out openly, in which case the people doing the filming conceal the true object of their interest.

**Klevetnicheskaya informatsiya – slanderous information**

Deliberately false defamatory or derogatory information about the Soviet public and state order as a whole or about individual aspects of the activities of public or state bodies and organisations or the life and activities of individual Party and government leaders.

The dissemination of slanderous information may be grounds for instituting criminal proceedings (for examples under Articles 70, 130 or 190<sup>1</sup> of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR).

**Klishe – cliché**

Printing plate with raised type (letters, drawings, plans etc.) for the polygraphic reproduction of a text and of illustrations. Enemy intelligence agencies and anti-Soviet organisations abroad mass-produce clichés with anti-Soviet texts and send them illegally into the USSR for use by emissaries, agents and hostile elements within the country. Anti-Soviet elements within the country tend to produce clichés in a more primitive way by hand.

**Kollegiya KGB – the KGB collegium**

Leadership body of the State Security Committee (KGB), consisting of the Chairman of the KGB (who chairs the Collegium), his deputies and leading members of the central apparatus of the KGB and its local branches. Members of the Collegium are appointed by the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

The Collegium is answerable to the Central Committee of the

CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR for the timely and efficient execution of all matters relating to the organisation and activity of KGB agencies and troops. Collegium meetings consider aspects of the operational, investigatory and other work of the state security agencies, reports from the heads of the chief directorates, directorates and departments of the central apparatus, local KGB branches and troops, drafts of the most important KGB decrees, instructions and orders etc.

Decisions of the Collegium are taken by majority vote and are binding on all members. They are promulgated in Chairman's Decrees. The Statute governing the KGB and its local branches specifies that, in case of disagreement between the Chairman of the KGB and the members of the Collegium on an issue under debate, the Chairman refers the dispute to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR for a final decision. Every member of the Collegium also has the right to inform the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR of his views.

KGB Collegia are also formed under the Council of Ministers of the various Union and Autonomous Republics.

### **Kombinatiya operativnaya – operational combination**

Operational method based on exerting influence covertly on the enemy and his contacts with the aim of inducing him to act in circumstances which help to solve counter-intelligence tasks.

There are four main types of operational combination:

1. Operational combinations designed to expose subversive enemy activity. These include measures in support of clandestine searches and extractions, in support of planting technical operations equipment etc.
2. Operational combinations involving the prevention and disruption of enemy subversive activity. These include measures designed to divert enemy efforts onto the wrong target, exposing, compromising and breaking up anti-Soviet organisations etc.
3. Operational combinations to create the right conditions for carrying out overt measures to disrupt enemy subversive activity



(by catching the enemy red-handed, by the 'chance' discovery by people who can be questioned as witnesses of material evidence of subversive activity, by withdrawing agents from cultivation, by maintaining the cover of operational forces and facilities while making overt use of information obtained with their assistance etc.).

4. Operational combinations which help to expand existing operational opportunities for carrying out counter-intelligence tasks or to create new opportunities. These include disinformation of the enemy, recruiting agents, planting them on the enemy, creating conditions required for the effective use of technical operations equipment etc.

**Komissiya sodeystviya okhrane gosudarstvennoy tayny – commission in support of protection of state secrets**

Commission consisting of representatives of public organisations, tasked with helping to raise the level of political vigilance in the manufacturing workforce by identifying the causes and circumstances leading to leaks of state secrets from an establishment; by taking personal action against those who violate the standard regulations for handling secret documents and materials, and by involving the Party, Komsomol and trade union organisations and the administration in the work of eliminating identified shortcomings.

The Commission is set up under the auspices of the local Party organisation, drawing on communists and non-Party individuals who have access to secret documents and materials in their department (workshop) or in the enterprise (institution) as a whole. The Commission chairman maintains contact with the KGB.

**Komissiya sodeystviya proverke sovetskikh grazhdan, vyyezzhayushchikh za granitsu – commission in support of checking Soviet citizens going abroad**

Commission made up of socially active communists who are authorised to examine the character references of Soviet citizens going abroad as part of a delegation, a tourist group, an artistic group or a sporting group, or on private business. Such commissions are set

up under the auspices of District Committees of the CPSU, by decision of superior Party bodies, and operate as public institutions. They first sprang up in Moscow in the form of freelance instructor groups attached to each CPSU District Committee. Commissions are made up of representatives of Party and production activists, retired Party officials, KGB and Soviet Army officers in the reserve or in retirement and people who used to work in Soviet missions abroad. The Commission members study the character references of candidates applying to go abroad. If necessary, they talk individually to them, their work colleagues and representatives of Party and public organisations. They then report to the secretary of the CPSU District Committee, who leads the work of the commission in person and chairs its meetings. The Commission maintains constant contact with operational sections of KGB agencies.

**Komitet gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti (KGB) – state security committee**

Branch of the Soviet state administration operating with the status of a Union-Republic ministry and tasked with safeguarding the state security of the USSR.

The KGB is responsible for the following tasks:

- Intelligence-gathering in capitalist countries with the aim of obtaining reliable (in some cases documentary) political, military, economic, scientific and technical, and operational information;
- Counter-intelligence work in furtherance of the fight against espionage, sabotage, terrorism and other subversive activities carried out by foreign intelligence services, anti-Soviet centres abroad and their agents within the USSR (including the Soviet Army and Navy, civil aviation, border and internal troops, government communications troops, transport and special, particularly important establishments);
- combating ideological sabotage by the intelligence and other special services of foreign states and by ideological and propaganda centres;
- combating hostile activities of anti-Soviet elements within the country;
- protecting the state frontier of the USSR;

- conducting inquiries and investigations into criminal cases which fall within the remit of KGB;
- protecting Party and government leaders;
- organising and maintaining government communications, and certain other matters.

In order to carry out the tasks laid upon it, the KGB has branches in the Union and Autonomous Republics, krays and oblasts, certain cities and districts, military districts, groups, formations and units of the Soviet Army, fleets and flotillas of the Soviet Navy, Interior Ministry troops, border troops and special troops; it also has residencies in capitalist countries; representations attached to the security agencies of socialist and developing countries; border troops; government communications troops; special services troops; educational establishments etc.

KGB agencies have the right to: carry out agent-operational work, conduct searches, detentions and arrests; conduct inquiries and investigations; carry out special measures; check the state of secret document handling in ministries, departments, establishments, enterprises and organisations; and exercise administrative control of departmental radio stations etc.

The KGB reports to the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, while the KGBs attached to the Councils of Ministers of the Union and Autonomous Republics and other local KGB agencies report to the Party Central Committee of the appropriate Republic, or the kray, oblast, city or district Party Committee, and to the KGB attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

**Komitety po kulturnym svyazyam s sootchestvennikami za rubezhom – committees for cultural links with fellow countrymen abroad**

Republican public organisations set up in 1963-4 in the Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Armenian, Georgian and Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republics to carry out patriotic work among fellow countrymen living abroad.

**Komnata bezopasnosti posolstva – embassy secure room**

Area inside embassy building offering special protection from eavesdropping (including eavesdropping using listening devices). It is used by leading members of the embassy staff and intelligence and counter-intelligence officers for holding secret conversations etc.

**Komprometatsiya – compromising**

Method of operational disruption of subversive enemy activity [operativnoye presecheniye podryvnoy deyatelnosti protivnika]. It consists of using overt and covert facilities to bring to the attention of the superiors of the person one is seeking to compromise reliable or fabricated information indicating that the person has been behaving in an unseemly manner. The method is used by intelligence or counter-intelligence agencies against: state, political and other bourgeois personalities who are actively engaged in subversion against the USSR and other socialist countries; the heads of anti-Soviet nationalist and religious centres and organisations abroad; nationalist and religious authorities conducting hostile activities on Soviet soil; intelligence officers and agents of bourgeois states operating under official cover in the Soviet Union; and certain other individuals.

The consequence is that the people or organisations which have been compromised wholly or partly cease their subversive activity against the USSR.

**Komprometatsiya shifra – compromising a cipher**

Divulging a cipher either wholly or in part, overtly or covertly.

**Komprometiruyushchiye materialy – compromising material**

*See materialy komprometiruyushchie*

**Konvoirovaniye – escorting**

Ensuring that individuals under arrest are accompanied by an escort to an appointed place to prevent them from escaping.

**Konvoy – escort**

Detachment [naryad] tasked with guarding people who have been

detained or arrested while they are being moved from one place to another. The strength of the escort depends on the number of people being escorted and the extent of the risk they pose to the public as well as on the operational situation.

**Konspirativnyy peredatochnyy punkt – clandestine hand-over point**

Place where contact is made between an operational officer or resident and an agent, using an intermediary. Flats, official premises or telephones can be used for the purpose. The tenants of the flats, the people responsible for the official premises, the people working in them or owners of personal telephones may be recruited as intermediaries (who are also the keepers of the clandestine transfer points).

Counter-intelligence teams may use 3 kinds of clandestine transfer points: **‘pochtovyy yashchik’** [‘letter boxes’], **adres konspirativnyy** [clandestine addresses] and **telefon konspirativnyy** [clandestine telephones].

**Konspirativnaya kvartira – clandestine premises**

*See kvartira konspirativnaya*

**Konspirativnyy adres – clandestine address**

*See adres konspirativnyy*

**Konspirativnyy telefon – clandestine telephone**

*See telefon konspirativnyy*

**Konspiratsiya – clandestinity**

Concealment by opposing sides of external evidence of actions directly or indirectly designed to harm the enemy, and also misleading the enemy by making a show of false intentions and actions. Historically the concept of clandestinity has emerged and evolved as a means for one side to counter attempts by an opposing side to investigate its forces, resources and plans and the situation in which the two sides find themselves in conflict. By rendering such investigation ineffective the side employing clandestinity

disorientates the opponent, thus ensuring that his actions will inevitably, or most probably, fail. Clandestinity is also referred to as compliance with and strict observance of secrecy.

In KGB practice, it represents a set of tools used to safeguard the secrecy of counter-intelligence (intelligence-gathering) measures. Mastery of the techniques of clandestinity is an essential professional requirement for operational officers. Clandestinity employed by the enemy to conceal his own activity is a target for counter-intelligence operations. Operational work thus becomes a contest of clandestinity.

The tools deployed to safeguard clandestinity include:

- blocking access to sources of information by unauthorised persons;
- concealing sources of information so that they do not come to the attention of the enemy;
- disguising the possessions and actions of intelligence officers who have come to the attention of the enemy;
- feeding the enemy disinformation about counter-intelligence forces, facilities and methods.

Operational officers, agents etc. who come into contact with the enemy safeguard the operational security of their actions largely by disguising them and using disinformation.

The concept of clandestinity is embodied in a set of rules for operational activity, handling secret documentation, registering and storing secret documents and products etc.

### **Kontakt verbovochnyy – recruitment contact**

Working relationship established by an operational officer or agent with a person in whom the counter-intelligence (intelligence) service is taking an interest with a view to possible recruitment.

### **Kontakt zritelnyy – visual contact**

Method of making clandestine eye contact involving two people exchanging glances, prearranged signs or signals without approaching each other. Operational officers use the method to communicate with agents and undercover surveillance staff while they are carrying out an operational assignment. Enemy intelligence

officers and agents and other hostile elements also use this method to contact each other.

Visual contact usually precedes a brush contact or other similar manoeuvres.

### **Kontakt na neytralnoy osnove – contact on neutral basis**

Relations established by operational officers with individuals of interest to the state security agencies (candidates for recruitment as agents, subjects for cultivation etc.) in circumstances in which those individuals do not imagine that they are encountering representatives of the KGB. Such contacts are frequently made in an unofficial situation when the apparent pretext for the communication is one of shared interests, habits or tastes.

Contact on a neutral basis is a variant of operational contact [**kontakt operativnyy**], made on an unofficial basis.

### **Kontakt operativnyy – operational contact**

In a broad sense, working relations established by an operational officer with an individual of interest to the state security agencies in order to carry out intelligence or counter-intelligence tasks (studying the individual, obtaining information from him, influencing him, laying the ground for recruiting him, feeding him disinformation or compromising material etc.).

In a narrow sense, working relations established by an operational officer with a candidate for recruitment with the aim of studying him, determining whether or not he is suitable for recruitment, preparing the ground for recruitment and carrying out other recruitment techniques.

An operational contact may take place and develop on an official or an unofficial basis, i.e. it may be official or unofficial in appearance.

In official contacts operational officers present themselves to the target as representatives of Soviet state agencies or public organisations or, in certain cases, as representatives of the KGB.

In unofficial contacts they present themselves as private individuals with no reference to their official or public activity, concealing their membership of the KGB. Contact of this type is often called contact on a neutral basis [**na neytralnoy osnove**].

**Kontakt razvedyvatelnyy – intelligence-gathering contact**

Personal, normally non-clandestine, encounter for intelligence-gathering purposes between an intelligence officer or agent and an individual of interest to the intelligence service. Hostile intelligence officers and agents establish intelligence-gathering contacts with Soviet citizens in order to obtain information from them, exert hostile ideological or political influence on them, persuade them to take specific anti-Soviet actions, spread disinformation and study them with a view to recruitment.

**Konteyner – container**

Specially adapted or manufactured object in which intelligence information and other materials for clandestine transfer by dead letter box or couriers can be placed. A container acts both as a means of communication and a means of disguising that communication, whilst protecting its contents from damage.

Containers are selected as appropriate for the place where they are to be used so that they do not attract attention. They may take the form of household items, fragments of stone or brick, pieces of wood, nails, bolts and various pieces of rubbish.

Use can be made of magnetic containers in the form of shoe polish tins, small pieces of metal with cavities cut into them or drilled out of them. These containers have the advantage that they can be attached unobtrusively to the metal rails of bridges, stair wells, water pipes, central heating pipes etc.

**Kontrnablyudeniye – counter-surveillance**

One of the methods whereby an individual under surveillance [naruzhnoye nablyudeniye] can detect that surveillance, by using other people (accomplices, relations etc.). Counter-surveillance is set up in places where the target lives or along routes normally used by him.

**Kontrolnaya (signalnaya) kartochka perlustratsii korrespondentsii (PK) – postal censorship monitoring (signal) card**

Temporary index card opened on a Soviet or foreign correspondent whose postal and telegraph messages are to be monitored covertly on the instructions of an operational section.



**Kontrolno-nablyudatelnoye delo (KND) – progress monitoring file**

File used to bring together material describing the organisation, progress and results of operational and other measures taken by the KGB on specific operational record cases and criminal cases and particular operational lines and operational targets.

A progress monitoring file is opened by senior KGB bodies to monitor the activity of subordinate Chekist units and to assist them.

**Kontrolno-proverochnyy punkt (KPP) – monitoring control point**

Detachment [**naryad**] deployed on routes along which intelligence agents of capitalist states and other perpetrators of crimes against the state are likely to travel. The detachment's task is to track them down by checking their identity documents. Monitoring control points are normally deployed at road junctions and at the main points of entry to and exit from populated areas. Monitoring control points may be manned by members of the state security agencies, servicemen, militia officers, or members of voluntary people's militias.

**Kontrolno-propusknoy punkt (KPP) – border crossing control point**

Section of a border detachment (KPP) or a separate unit of district border troops (OKPP) deployed on land, sea (river) and air routes which are open for passenger and freight traffic across the Soviet state border. It is deployed at border railway stations, in sea (river) ports, airports etc.

The KPP (OKPP) allows passage across the state frontier. It detects and detains people trying to cross the frontier illegally, without the correct papers or with forged papers. It gathers and studies information about people worthy of attention and passes on the information through the intelligence arms of the border troops or the state security agencies. It prevents the illegal movement across the border of banned import and export items, materials, currency and valuables. It detects concealed hiding places in vehicles and in freight which might be used to convey instruments of subversive activity across the border.

Border crossing control points employ members of the agencies, agents and cooptees and enlist the help of the voluntary people's militias.

**Kontrolno-sledovaya polosa (KSP) – surveillance ploughed strip**

Strip of land designed to reveal tracks made by people crossing the border illegally. It may be natural (grass, sand, snow) or artificial (ploughed, dug over). An artificial KSP strip will be 8–12 m wide. It should be continuous and be located as far away as possible from the line of the border (while still within the border strip). By preference it should not be overlooked from the territory of the contiguous state. Some sites may be equipped with two surveillance ploughed strips – a main strip and a secondary strip. The secondary strip is installed close to the line of the frontier and provides enhanced monitoring along that section of the frontier.

**Kontrolnyy uchot – monitoring record**

Type of KGB record on:

1. People on whom the agencies have received information suggesting that they may be involved in subversive activity.
2. Candidates for recruitment with whom the agencies have established operational contact or whom they are studying using other methods and means.
3. People targeted by the KGB for preventive measures.

The purpose of a monitoring record is to avoid duplication of assessments and checks on individuals within the KGB's field of view.

**Kontrol pogranichnyy – border control**

General precautionary measures aimed at preventing criminal elements from crossing the state border legally or illegally.

In the case of a legal border crossing, border controls are applied at border crossing control points [**kontrolno-propusknoy punkt**] run by border troops in conjunction with customs, medical and quarantine and other interested services. The border control takes the form of checking the papers of people crossing the border and inspecting their luggage, hand luggage and vehicles. It is designed to

establish whether or not they are crossing legally and to detect any banned imports or exports and contraband [**kontrabanda**].

Border controls are also applied by all border troops when guarding the state frontier of the USSR.

### **Kontrol tamozhenny - customs control**

System of measures designed to safeguard the state monopoly of the USSR's foreign trade and to enforce the established regulations governing the movement across the state frontier of any kind of goods by any method (including items carried as luggage or sent by post) and the passage of vehicles across the border.

Customs controls are applied by customs establishments working in conjunction with border troops, KGB and militia bodies and other organisations.

At officially established border crossing points where there is no customs post, the customs control is conducted by the border troops' border crossing control point (**kontrolno-propusknoy punkt**).

### **Kontrrazvedka - Counter-Intelligence**

State agencies granted special powers in the fight against the intelligence services [**razvedka**] of other states and the subversive activity of organisations and individuals used by those services. Counter-Intelligence is one of the instruments in the hands of the political authorities of the state.

In capitalist countries the counter-intelligence service is the most reactionary part of the machinery of state. Bourgeois counter-intelligence plays an active part in the struggle against communist and workers' parties, the national liberation movement and progressive organisations of working people, working actively against the intelligence services of socialist states. The counter-intelligence service frequently carries out the function of political investigation [**politicheskiy sysk**] to the benefit of the monopolistic bourgeoisie. The counter-intelligence service of a capitalist state is made up of numerous central and regional agencies, frequently dispersed between different government departments.

In socialist states the functions of counter-intelligence are dictated

by the interests of the working people and focus on protecting them from the subversive activity of the intelligence services of capitalist states and the organisations and individuals used by them. The counter-intelligence agencies of socialist countries enjoy the trust and support of the working people.

In the USSR counter-intelligence functions are carried out by the counter-intelligence apparatus of the KGB and its regional bodies. They are currently responsible for the following main tasks:

- exposing, preventing and disrupting espionage, terrorist, sabotage and other hostile acts by the intelligence services and ideological centres of capitalist states and foreign anti-Soviet organisations both within the USSR and abroad (against Soviet institutions and citizens);
- exposing, preventing and disrupting the subversive activity of anti-Soviet elements within the country;
- safeguarding state secrets and military secrets in the armed forces of the USSR, in particularly important industrial, transportation and communications sites and other sites;
- helping to expose, prevent and disrupt violations of the state frontier of the USSR;
- hunting down particularly dangerous perpetrators of crimes against the state;
- ensuring the timely deployment of active intelligence and counter-intelligence operations on the eve of war and in wartime;
- resolving other problems relating to the struggle against enemy subversive activity, as determined by the Central Committee of the CPSU.

**Kontrrazvedyvatelnaya/razvedyvatelnaya/operatsiya** – counter-intelligence/intelligence operation

*See operatsiya kontrrazvedyvatelnaya*

**Kontrrazvedyvatelnoye obespecheniye (obyektov)** – counter-intelligence protection of installations

System of counter-intelligence measures designed to safeguard important installations. It covers measures designed to prevent spies,

sabotage agents and other anti-Soviet elements from penetrating the installation, measures designed to detect them promptly and neutralise them and measures designed to safeguard state secrets etc.

**Kontrrazvedyvatelnoye obsluzhivaniye obyektov – counter-intelligence servicing of installations**

Colloquial term widely used among practising intelligence officers. See **kontrrazvedyvatelnoye obespecheniye obyektov**.

**Kontrrazvedyvatelnyye navyki agenta – agent counter-intelligence skills**

Firmly established skills acquired by an agent through special training and practical experience in carrying out counter-intelligence assignments.

The basic counter-intelligence skills of an agent include:

- establishing and reinforcing contacts with individuals of interest to the Counter-Intelligence service and their close associates;
- covertly obtaining information about the enemy;
- exerting covert influence on the enemy;
- analysing and assessing the operational situation;
- maintaining clandestine communications with an operational officer.

**Kontrrazvedyvatelnyy otdel (KRO) – Counter-Intelligence Department**

A sub-division of the structure of the GPU [State Political Directorate] and OGPU [Combined State Political Directorate], set up on 8 May 1922 within the GPU. Its purpose was to combat espionage, the White Guard counter revolution, conspiracies, gangsterism, smuggling and illegal border crossings. On 10 September 1930 the Counter-intelligence Department was combined with the Special Department [**Osobyi otdel**] of the OGPU.

On 3 February 1941 a Counter-intelligence Directorate was set up within the USSR NKGB (People's Commissariat for State Security) and Counter-Intelligence Departments (KROs) were set up within local agencies of the NKGB. The latter survived until the

NKGB was merged with the NKVD [People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs] on 20 July 1941.

**Korrespondentsiya odnostoronnyaya – one-way correspondence**

Dispatch of letter or telegram from the Soviet Union to a capitalist country or from a capitalist country to the USSR, to which no reply is sent.

**Kratkosrochnyy vyezd v SSSR – short-term entry into USSR**

Entry of foreigners and stateless persons into the Soviet Union for a period of up to three months (as tourists; members of various delegations; scientific and technical or cultural exchange visitors under agreements; or on private business, representatives of business circles etc.).

The legal position of individuals who visit the USSR on this basis is that they are issued with entry-exit visas [**viza**] and that they live in the USSR on their national passports or equivalent documents (without obtaining a Soviet residence permit). Short-term entries are widely used by foreign intelligence services to send intelligence officers and agents into the USSR to gather intelligence, recruit Soviet citizens and conduct other subversive activity.

**Kriptografiya – cryptography**

Science of the conversion of open information into information scrambled for transmission through channels of communication; also analytical methods of breaking enciphered traffic and ciphers.

**L**

**Legalizatsiya – legalisation**

Process whereby an enemy intelligence officer or agent operating from illegal positions illegally appropriates the legal status and social

position of a Soviet citizen. Its purpose is to conceal the fact that the enemy intelligence officer or agent is living illegally in the USSR and to create favourable conditions for carrying out an intelligence assignment.

**Legalizatsiya operativnykh dannykh – legalisation of operational information**

System of operational, administrative and other steps taken in order to produce official information about facts and circumstances which have come to the notice of the state security agencies as a result of the deployment of operational forces, resources and methods.

Information obtained by the legalisation of operational information may be used to bring criminal charges or call to administrative account the perpetrators of subversive activity, to expose publicly subversive activity perpetrated by the enemy, to expel an enemy intelligence officer from the USSR etc.

When operational information is legalised the state security agencies take steps to conceal the true nature of the operational sources from which they became aware of the facts, circumstances and events leading them to take overt measures to disrupt enemy subversive activity.

**‘Legalnaya’ rezidentura – ‘legal’ residency**

Clandestine intelligence unit which operates in a target country under cover of official state missions (diplomatic, trade, military etc.).

**Legenda – legend**

An apparently plausible account specially prepared by the intelligence or counter-intelligence service to mislead the enemy. Legends are widely used in intelligence and counter-intelligence work, especially to provide cover for intelligence officers and agents and their activities when they are carrying out assignments, and also to conceal the true nature of defence installations.

Agents and intelligence officers sent to a target country are normally given a cover legend, also known as a defensive legend or a biographical legend. This is used to explain why and how they

come to be in the country, why they are in a particular area, why they are taking a particular course of action etc., thus concealing the fact that they are members of the intelligence service and justifying their intelligence-gathering activities. Sometimes the agent or officer is given a number of legends or different versions of the same legend. Counter-intelligence officers often use a legend to make contact with foreigners, to involve agents in a cultivation, or withdraw them from a cultivation, to maintain the cover of particularly important installations, to mount operational games with the enemy etc.

An operational officer (agent) may have a basic legend and a back-up legend. He will rely on his basic legend when carrying out assignments and his back-up legend (sometimes known as a 'legend within a legend') if the basic legend is compromised and in other exceptional circumstances.

A legend is consolidated, corroborating its plausibility, by including true facts and providing the agent or intelligence officer with appropriate documents and items of equipment. It may also be consolidated by means of specially mounted disinformation operations designed to bring to the notice of the enemy information which would corroborate the legend.

A legend is vulnerable, i.e. likely to be compromised when it is checked out, if it incorporates fictitious information which is at odds with the true state of affairs, if it has 'lagged behind' the reality (because it is impossible when filling a legend full of true information to take account of every change in circumstance) or if it contains errors which have been allowed to creep in at the original compilation stage, during consolidation or during use. To reduce its vulnerability the legend will, where possible, incorporate facts which cannot be easily verified.

### **Legenda prikrytiya yavochnoy kvartiry – cover legend for secret rendezvous premises**

An apparently plausible account specially prepared by the counter-intelligence service which conceals from those around secret rendezvous premises [*yavochnaya kvartira*] the true purpose (reason) for operational officers, agents and residents visiting the premises.



The operational officer and the keeper of the secret rendezvous premises compile the cover legend together. Factors which are taken into account when compiling the legend are the job of the keeper of the secret rendezvous premises and the basis on which he is connected to the operational officer, the number of agents who will go to the premises for meetings, their age, sex and other facts about them.

The cover legend for secret rendezvous premises must be robust, i.e. plausible, convincing and capable of standing up to being checked.

The operational officer will tell the agents and residents who visit the premises about the legend and it will, if necessary, be spread amongst the neighbours through the secret rendezvous premises keeper and through other means.

### **Legendirovaniye – providing a legend**

Preparation of a legend [**legenda**] and feeding it to the enemy.

### **Legendirovannaya pereprava – stage-managed border crossing route**

A border crossing route set up by Soviet Counter-Intelligence, dangled in front of enemy intelligence agencies and used by the enemy to infiltrate his agents illegally into the Soviet Union (or exfiltrate them from the USSR). In order to set up the border crossing route the counter-intelligence agencies take steps to ensure that the enemy intelligence agency will become aware of one (or more) of their agents who are likely to win the enemy's confidence (because of their personal characteristics, job, place of residence etc.) and who pose as people who could filtrate foreign intelligence agents clandestinely across a particular section of the state border of the USSR.

The technique may also be used to infiltrate state security service agents into enemy territory (or to exfiltrate them).

### **‘Lidirovaniye’ – ‘leading’**

Surveillance technique [**priyom naruzhnogo nablyudeniya**] used when the target is in a moving vehicle. It consists of maintaining the surveillance on the target from an operational vehicle travelling a

certain distance ahead of the target's vehicle. The technique makes use of the car's ordinary mirrors and specially adapted mirrors.

**Lineynoye shifrovaniye – on-line enciphering**

Method of enciphering in which information is enciphered and deciphered during actual process of transmission (reception).

**Liniya agenturnoy radiosvyazi – agent radio communications line**

Radio communications between a particular agent and an enemy intelligence service.

**Listok storozhevoy – watch sheet**

Document relating to a search throughout the Soviet Union. It is issued at the same time as an alphabetical list or a search guidance note and is circulated to local KGB agencies for transmission to the militia address offices. The sheet gives all the known identifying particulars of the wanted individual (surname, name, patronymic, year and place of birth) and the reference number under which the individual is found in the search document. It makes it easier to spot the individual being sought among people registered or registering for residence purposes. When the search is called off, the sheet is removed from the card index at the address office and destroyed in accordance with regulations.

**Liternaya tekhnika – letter-coded technical equipment**

Colloquial term widely used among practising operational officers  
*See operativnaya tekhnika* [technical operational equipment].

**Liternyye transportnyye sredstva – letter-coded means of transport**

Special-purpose means of transport (lorries, cars, railway trains, river and sea-going ships, aircraft) [to which are allotted a secret reference in the form of letters or numbers]. These are used by the leaders of the CPSU and of the Soviet government and individual foreign state and political personalities visiting the USSR. They are also used to transport particularly important freight under the jurisdiction of the

Ministry of Defence of the USSR, Medium Machine Building Ministry, Radio Electronics Ministry and other government departments.

To ensure the safety of letter-coded means of transport along their route, the state security agencies take agent operational measures.

**Litsevoy schot – personal record sheet**

Form for recording operational record files, operational folders, letter-coded files, progress monitoring files, personal and work files on agents, residents, keepers of clandestine or secret rendezvous premises, criminal files and archive files which are being handled by operational officers (investigators).

**Litso proveryayemoye – person undergoing check**

1. Soviet citizen, foreigner or stateless person on whom the KGB is carrying out an operational check [**proverka operativnaya**].
2. Soviet citizen being vetted for access to work or documents classified top secret or of special importance, or in connection with some other circumstance (call up to special regime military units, official journey abroad, preparation for recruitment as an agent etc). A foreigner or stateless person being checked in preparation for recruitment as an agent or for any other reason.

**Litso razrabatyvayemoye – person being cultivated**

Soviet citizen, foreigner or stateless person who is the subject of an operational cultivation [**razrabotka operativnaya**] by KGB agencies.

**Litso rozyskivayemoye – wanted person**

Soviet citizen, foreigner or stateless person who is the subject of an operational search [**operativnyy rozysk**] by KGB agencies.

**Lichnaya svyaz – personal contact**

*See svyaz lichnaya*

**Lichnoye delo agenta (rezidenta) – personal file of an agent (or resident)**

File which brings together documents with personal data on an agent (or resident) of the state security agencies, together with the results of special vetting carried out on him, his recruitment and an operational officer's work with him. In addition, a resident's personal file contains a check-list of the agents who are in contact with him.

**Lichnoye delo sodержatelya yavochnoy (konspirativnoy) kvartiry – personal file on keeper of rendezvous (or clandestine) premises**

File which brings together documents containing information about the premises and about the premises keeper, the results of the special vetting carried out on the premises keeper and his recruitment, as well as documents relating to the use of the premises by state security officers (cover legend, aliases of agents visiting the premises etc.).

**Lichnyye kachestva agenta – personal qualities of an agent**

A combination of an agent's individual physical and psychological characteristics, including:

1. Physical characteristics (aptitude for work, stamina, external appearance etc.).
2. Psychological processes (awareness, memory, thoughtfulness, feelings, will power etc.).
3. Psychological state (energy, excitability, decisiveness, caution etc.).
4. Psychological qualities (focus, capabilities, character, temperament etc.).
5. Professional and life experience (knowledge, experience, skills, habits etc.).

The operational officer uses this information to study and evaluate the personal qualities of an agent in order to build up a rounded and objective picture of him.

Among all the personal qualities, it is the 'work-related' qualities which determine how suitable an individual is as an agent.

**Lozung – slogan**

Word, set of words, part of phrase or whole phrase used to compile other elements of ciphers.

**Lokalnaya zona – local zone**

*See zapretnaya zona*

**M**

**Manevrirovaniye agentami – redeployment of agents**

Timely deployment of agents from one sector of counter-intelligence work to another in order to make more effective use of them in resolving problems.

Depending on the area of operational activity this may involve:

1. Redeploying agents who are in contact with an operational officer, within the area in which he is conducting counter-intelligence activity.
2. Redeploying agents between various sections or areas of work within a KGB branch.
3. Redeploying agents between various independent branches of the KGB (between local branches of the KGB or KGB Directorate, between local branches of the KGB and KGB Special Departments, or between Special Departments).

**Maskirovka – camouflage**

Set of special measures designed to conceal, or mislead the enemy about the true nature of measures being undertaken by state security agencies and of the forces and resources being employed by them.

**Maskirovka v naruzhnom nablyudenii – camouflage in surveillance**

Combination of resources and techniques used to ensure that the organisation and conduct of surveillance can be kept concealed from the target individual and the public.

A distinction is drawn between camouflage using natural conditions (adapting intelligence officers to the environment in which surveillance is being maintained on the target) and camouflage using technical and material resources (altering the external appearance of the intelligence officers and disguising their actions by making use of the operational wardrobe [*garderob operativnyy*]).

**Maskirovka osobo vazhnogo obyektu – camouflaging installation of special importance**

Set of special engineering and operational measures designed to conceal, or mislead the enemy about the true purpose of an installation of special importance [*osobo vazhnyy obyekt*].

Special engineering measures may include devising a legend [*legenda*] for the purpose of the installation and using technical means to give the installation an external appearance which supports the legend, establishing a regime for the use of radiation emitting equipment etc.

Operational measures may include using agents and cooptees to disseminate the legend about the installation among people around the installation of special importance [*okruzheniye osobo vazhnogo obyektu*], disseminating disinformation [*dezinformirovaniye*] about the installation, consistent with the legend, among enemy intelligence officers and agents, keeping suspicious individuals away from the installation and monitoring the secrecy regime etc.

**Massovyye besporyadki – mass disturbances**

A crime against the state consisting of a mass of people (crowd) interfering with the activities of agencies of state authority or administration.

Organising mass disturbances with pogroms, destruction, arson and similar actions (releasing people under arrest, forcibly stopping

people from working etc.) is categorised as a crime against the state, as is the actual perpetration of any of these crimes or offering armed resistance to state authorities (Article 79 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR).

If the intention of the perpetrators is to subvert or weaken the Soviet state, the actions of those participating in mass disturbances must be categorised as particularly dangerous crimes against the state.

### **Materialy komprometiruyushchiye – compromising material**

Factual information recorded in some physical form about specific individuals committing deeds or actions which attract a criminal or administrative punishment (reprimand, dismissal etc.) or merit severe condemnation by public opinion or a particular milieu because they are considered a violation of the accepted standards of the law, morals, customs, religious doctrines etc.

The same actions can be judged differently depending on the moral, political and legal foundations on which a particular country is based: actions which in some countries may merit punishment will, in others, only merit a reprimand. This is taken into account when using compromising material during counter-intelligence operations and measures.

Compromising material forms the basis for measures to compromise the enemy in order to disrupt subversive activity. It is also used as a basis for agent recruitment.

### **Materialy naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – surveillance material**

Operational documents [*operativnyye dokumenty*] which contain a statement of the results of surveillance over one day or over the complete period of surveillance on a target. The surveillance material includes summaries of the results of the surveillance, details of contacts made by the target, extracts from the register of tenants for addresses visited by the target, films and various background notes.

**Memorandum perlyustratsii korrespondentsii (PK) – postal censorship memorandum**

Brief précis of letter or telegram, the contents of which are of operational interest to KGB agencies.

A postal censorship memorandum is an operational document [*operativnyy dokument*].

**Memorandum po delu operativnoy razrabotki – memorandum on operational cultivation file**

Operational document [*operativnyy dokument*] which used to set out in chronological order excerpts from operational agent material and other material comprising the most important information obtained during the cultivation of a particular individual (or group of people), which compromised and characterised him/them. It included an indication of the time and the source from which the information was obtained.

**Meropriyatiye kontrrazvedyvatelnoye (razvedyvatelnoye) – counter-intelligence (intelligence) measure**

A coordinated form of counter-intelligence (intelligence) activity, designed to achieve a single tactical objective.

A counter-intelligence measure entails preparing operational forces and resources and planning and monitoring the order and sequence of events required to put them into practice.

Examples of counter-intelligence measures include setting up postal censorship and bringing an agent into a cultivation.

Examples of enemy intelligence measures include visual surveillance on an important installation or the clandestine dispatch of espionage correspondence.

If the KGB uses agents such measures may also be called agent-operational measures.

**Meropriyatiye operativno-tekhnicheskoye – technical operations measure**

Actions planned and carried out by the state security agencies with the covert use of technical operations equipment [*operativnaya tekhnika*] in connection with criminals and people suspected of



carrying out subversive activity. The measure may include eavesdropping, clandestine examination, photography and visual surveillance inside of premises. Technical operations measures may be taken in order to check agents and to check the most important signals.

### **Meropriyatiya aktivnyye – active measures**

Actions taken by the counter-intelligence service to allow it to penetrate the enemy's thinking, to forestall undesirable moves by the enemy in good time, confuse him, to seize the initiative from him and frustrate his acts of subversion.

Active measures differ from protective measures in that they involve Counter-Intelligence in taking the offensive. Counter-Intelligence is thus able to expose and disrupt hostile activity at the earliest possible stage, forcing the enemy to show his hand, subjecting him to the will of the counter-intelligence service, making him act in unfavourable conditions and in the way in which Counter-Intelligence wants him to act.

Counter-intelligence active measures taken by state security agencies include steps to create agent positions within the enemy camp and around the enemy, playing operational games with the enemy, spreading disinformation, compromising and breaking up the enemy's forces, sending people of operational interest into the USSR, gathering intelligence-related information etc.

### **Mery presecheniya – injunctions**

Compulsory measures taken by the authorities against an accused or a suspect to ensure that he will not continue his criminal activity, will not seek to evade inquiries, preliminary hearings or his trial, and will not evade execution of the sentence.

### **Metod verbovki – recruitment method**

Set of techniques for influencing the person being recruited to persuade him to collaborate secretly with the state security agencies.

The two principal methods of recruitment are persuasion and coercion. The persuasion method relies on explaining the possibility and desirability of secret collaboration with the state security

agencies on a voluntary basis. The coercion method involves offering the person these alternatives: either he agrees to collaborate with the state security agencies or he finds himself in an unpleasant position (compromised or, if there are legal grounds for it, charged with a criminal offence etc.). If he opts for secret collaboration, he will be doing so not out of personal conviction but in spite of it, under duress and pressure of circumstances.

The choice of recruitment method is determined by the basis of the recruitment. Where there is a combination of bases, a combination of methods will be employed.

**Metod kontrrazvedyvatelnoy deyatelnosti – method of counter-intelligence activity**

Set of techniques used to solve counter-intelligence problems. The particular method used is conditioned by the particular problems and by the type of counter-intelligence activity [**vid kontrrazvedyvatelnoy deyatelnosti**] and the nature of the operational situation [**operativnaya obstanovka**].

Every type of counter-intelligence activity has its specific methods.

**Metody chastnoy profilaktiki – methods of applying preventive measures**

Ways of educating and influencing the consciousness, feelings, will and behaviour of an individual in order to generate in him the positive political and moral qualities of a Soviet citizen and to stop him carrying out politically harmful anti-social activities. The methods used are persuasion and coercion.

Techniques employed in individual preventive action by persuasion include: explaining to the individual the errors of his ways and the anti-social nature of his politically harmful misdemeanours [**politicheski vrednyye prostupki**] and other actions which affect the state security of the USSR; condemning the erroneous opinions and behaviour of the individual; warning him that such behaviour will not be acceptable in future.

Individual preventive action by coercion is a secondary method of individual preventive action and involves calling the individual to

account through administrative, disciplinary and moral sanctions for his offences and amoral misdemeanours, which may escalate into crimes against the state. Coercive measures are normally applied in a preventive context on behalf of the state institutions and public organisations which have the powers to take appropriate sanctions.

### **Mikrogramma – microdot**

A miniature image of any document (letter, report, photograph, etc.) obtained by microphotography [**mikrofotografiya**] intended for clandestine transmission (hand-over). The microdot may measure from 0.5–1 mm<sup>2</sup> to 3–4 mm<sup>2</sup>. It is produced on a cellophane, gelatine or other film with a photosensitive layer of silver salts. Once the image has been produced it can be decolourised (bleached). It can be stuck into the split corner or edge of a postcard, under the stamp, under the printed text of a newspaper or book, in cigarettes, soap, buttons, food jar labels etc.

Depending on the degree of miniaturisation the microdot can be read using a microscope, a short-focus camera lens, a photomagnifier or a strong magnifying glass (magnification power > 10).

### **Mikroperedatchik-zakladka – planted micro-transmitter**

Miniature radio transmitter set up clandestinely in a certain place to monitor the conversations of people of operational interest.

### **Mikrofotografiya – microphotography**

Process of producing images of various documents reduced to microscopic size for clandestine transmission through various channels. Intelligence services use microphotography as a means of disguising contacts [**sredstvo maskirovki svyazi**] with agents. It can be used to disguise the fact that secret materials are being transmitted since they become invisible to the naked eye.

### **Mnogokanalnaya svyaz – multi-channel**

*See svyaz kombinirovannaya*

**Mobilizatsionnyye meropriyatiya organov gosbezopasnosti – state security agency mobilisation measures**

A complex set of measures for transferring the state security agencies to their wartime establishment levels and organisation and for bringing them up to a state of full combat readiness with the aim of putting an immediate stop to the subversive activity of enemy intelligence services and other hostile elements.

The measures include: intensifying operational activity [*operativnaya deyatelnost*]; bringing KGB units up to full strength in terms of manpower, weapons and vehicles; providing them with the necessary equipment, fuel, lubricants and foodstuffs; seconding previously designated members of staff to set up new KGB units; organising the timely redeployment of a KGB agency or its units from a peacetime location to a new (back up) location.

**Mobilno-izbiratelnyy tekhnicheskiy kontrol pochtovykh otpravleniy – mobile selective technical monitoring of postal packages**

Process of investigating letters and parcels in certain postal flows using special equipment, with the aim of uncovering secret writing [*taynopis*] which has been applied with the use of a particular formula.

**Modelirovaniye operativnoye – operational modelling**

Method of studying enemy subversive activity by artificially constructing or selecting models of that activity, conducting modelling experiments and using the information obtained to plan and carry out counter-intelligence measures and operations.

In mental modelling an operational officer uses his experience of the state security agencies' battle with the intelligence services of capitalist states to reproduce in his mind (or using a computer) a possible operational situation, built up from individual indicators, predicting which actions the enemy is likely to take and which give away indicators might allow him to expose them, putting the outcomes of the mental process into practice in his counter-intelligence activity.

One version of the mental modelling technique might be a model

of enemy espionage activity, namely a set of relatively stable logically interconnected elements (indicators) which describe the basic characteristics of the activity.

In physical modelling the counter-intelligence apparatus uses its knowledge of a specific enemy to select an appropriate operational officer as a model. He is then used, in accordance with a specially devised plan, at a particular place and within acceptable limits, to imitate actions similar to those which the enemy might take under such circumstances. From this, Counter-Intelligence can glean an idea of the damage which might be inflicted on them by such actions. For example, visual surveillance of a particularly important installation from the same locations from which an intelligence officer of a capitalist state observed it gives an operational officer a good impression of the extent and nature of the information which the enemy intelligence officer has gathered.

Operational modelling is based on deduction by analogy, so the knowledge it generates is only probably accurate. It can thus only play a secondary part in resolving specific operational problems.

### **Myatezh – revolt**

Armed rising of a group or mob of people against the power of the state with the object of overthrowing it.

## **N**

### **Nablyudatelnoye delo – surveillance file**

Earlier form of operational record file [**delo operativnogo uchota**], known since 1964 as an operational surveillance file [**delo operativnogo nablyudeniya**].

### **Nablyudeniye agenturnoye – agent surveillance**

Form of operational surveillance [**operativnoye nablyudeniye**] carried out with the assistance of state security agents.

**Nablyudeniye vizualnoye – visual surveillance**

Form of operational surveillance [**operativnoye nablyudeniye**] involving studying the target by physically watching him, either with the naked eye or using optical devices, infra-red equipment and television.

The technique is used extensively by the KGB in its counter-intelligence work. Examples include surveillance by surveillance officers, surveillance using viewfinders, night sights etc.

**Nablyudeniye voyskovoye – military surveillance**

One method of obtaining information about an operational situation by making a systematic study, either overtly or covertly, of a location and the events and actions which take place there, using military forces and resources.

The technique is used by KGB agencies when guarding the state frontier and during joint Chekist–military operations. It may be used for the prompt detection of signs of preparations to violate the frontier, the detection of border crossers, the detection of military measures in the border area of adjacent capitalist states and the scrutiny of the system they employ to guard the frontier.

Military surveillance is carried out by specially seconded surveillance agents from concealed or open observation points and by all detachments supplied with optical devices.

**Nablyudeniye vstrechnoye – head-on surveillance**

Surveillance method [**sposob naruzhnogo nablyudeniya**] in which surveillance is conducted from positions ahead of the target (either on the route along which the target is travelling or at points where he is likely to appear). The method either employs pre-installed posts or uses the technique of leap-frogging [**operezheniye**].

**Nablyudeniye za mechenym obyektom – surveillance on tagged target**

Operational surveillance [**nablyudeniye operativnoye**] technique involving picking out the target from a mass of similar targets by tagging him (using a radiobeacon on the car, a pre-arranged sign on a forged document, a radioactive substance on an object), thus making it easier to locate him or keep him in sight.

**Nablyudeniye zonalnoye (poetapno-territorialnoye) – zonal (geographically phased) surveillance**

Way of organising surveillance [**forma organizatsii naruzhnogo nablyudeniya**] on routes which the target is known to use or in certain districts (zones) of a town. It combines **stationary** [**statsionarnoye**] and **mobile** [**podvizhnoye**] surveillance [**naruzhnoye nablyudeniye**] and is conducted from both concealed and open observation posts.

**Nablyudeniye operativno-voyskovoye – operational troop surveillance**

Complex method of obtaining information about the operational situation, involving the simultaneous use of operational surveillance [**nablyudeniye operativnoye**] and military surveillance [**nablyudeniye voyskovoye**].

It is used when guarding the state frontier of the USSR, when monitoring foreign vessels standing at anchor inshore or offshore or tied up at the quay in Soviet ports, and also when fighting enemy sabotage and intelligence-gathering formations and nationalist gangs.

**Nablyudeniye operativnoye – operational surveillance**

1. Method of operational activity [**operativnaya deyatelnost**] designed to obtain factual information by using operational forces and resources to watch out in an organised, systematic and clandestine way for the external manifestations of subversive activity at the moment it is committed.

The effectiveness of operational surveillance is ensured by selecting (creating) the most appropriate positions from which to mount surveillance, by maintaining operational security and by making sure the surveillance is comprehensive.

Operational surveillance may take the following forms: operational eavesdropping (acoustic surveillance), visual (optical) surveillance, invisible (infra-red and thermal imaging effects), radio counter-intelligence (radio-technical surveillance) or agent-based surveillance.

2. Form of operational activity [**operativnaya deyatelnost**] aimed at the prompt detection of the resumption of criminal activity by

individuals who have been actively involved in the past in subversive activity against the Soviet state.

Operational surveillance is designed to achieve the following: the timely acquisition and verification of facts which provide grounds for suspecting the person under surveillance of preparing, committing or intending to commit particularly dangerous crimes against the state; preventing those under surveillance from committing fresh acts of hostile activity; and preparing overt measures to prevent and disrupt subversive activity.

The categories of people who are subject to operational surveillance are determined by KGB regulatory acts.

**Nablyudeniye po parallelnym ulitsam – surveillance along parallel streets**

Surveillance technique [*priyom naruzhnogo nablyudeniya*] used in places where there are few people around. It involves intelligence officers following the target along parallel streets, alleys and roads, maintaining surveillance on him through gaps between houses, trees etc.

**Nablyudeniye soprovozhdayushcheye – accompanying surveillance**

Surveillance method [*sposob naruzhnogo nablyudeniya*] in which intelligence officers monitor the behaviour of the target from positions behind him. It is used both when the target is walking and when he travels by vehicle.

**Nablyudatelnyy post – observer post**

*See post nablyudatelnyy*

**Navodka – lead**

Initial information about an individual who might be of interest to the intelligence service as a possible candidate for recruitment as an agent. Such information includes some basic identity and description details about the individual, outlines his likely intelligence value and may sometimes indicate a probable basis for recruitment.



**Napravleniye veroyatnogo dvizheniya narushiteley granitsy – probable route of frontier violators**

Stretch of a locality where the frontier has been crossed illegally on repeated occasions or which, as a function of its location and the time of year, makes it easier for violators to approach the frontier unobserved and cross it.

A wide range of factors must be taken into account when seeking to identify the probable routes for frontier violators. These include: past experience in guarding the frontier; analysis of all detentions and the actions of violators attempting to make their way deep into the USSR or to escape abroad; and a detailed knowledge of all the special features of the terrain in the sector which is to be guarded.

Secure protection of the frontier is achieved by: concentrating the necessary forces and resources on probable crossing routes; making extensive use of technical engineering equipment; intensifying the agent operational work of the intelligence-gathering sections of the border troops and the local KGB agencies; making every effort to involve voluntary people's militias and the local population in guarding the frontier.

**Napravleniye deyatel'nosti kontrrazvedyvatel'nykh apparatov – direction of counter-intelligence activity**

Strategic or tactical line of development of counter-intelligence activities.

Directions of counter-intelligence activity can be sub-divided as follows.

1. Directions classified by the category of enemy against which the KGB is fighting, including:
  - a. Fight against subversive activity by the intelligence services of capitalist states, ideological and propaganda centres, foreign anti-Soviet organisations, their intelligence officers, emissaries and agents in the USSR.
  - b. Fight against the subversive activity of anti-Soviet elements within the USSR.

These two categories are further sub-divided into more detailed 'lines' of counter-intelligence activity, including the American

line, the British line, the line of the fight against bourgeois nationalists, the line of the fight against anti-Soviet elements among church people and members of sects etc.

2. Directions classified by the nature of the hostile subversive activity, including: the fight against espionage; the fight against treason against the motherland by fleeing abroad; the fight against terrorism, sabotage, anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda; the fight against ideological sabotage, smuggling and illegal currency dealings etc.
3. Directions classified by the nature of the targets against which the enemy is mounting subversive operations: counter-intelligence support for the armed forces, for defence and important industrial installations; counter-intelligence support for Soviet establishments and citizens abroad.

### **Naruzhnoye nablyudeniye (NN) – surveillance**

Covert surveillance of the behaviour and actions of individuals under cultivation and other individuals of interest to the KGB while they are out on the streets, in public places or travelling by transport. The surveillance is maintained by officers of the surveillance service of the KGB acting on the instructions of operational sections.

Surveillance serves a number of purposes: to expose, document and subject to special instructions, disrupt subversive activity by the targets under surveillance; expose and establish their contacts; monitor the actions of agents or mount covert guard on them etc.

Surveillance is sub-divided into stationary surveillance [**statsionarnoye naruzhnoye nablyudeniye**], mobile surveillance [**podvizhnoye naruzhnoye nablyudeniye**] and zonal [**geographically phased**] surveillance [**nablyudeniye zonalnoye – poetapno-territorialnoye**]. There are two surveillance methods, accompanying surveillance [**nablyudeniye soprovozhdayushcheye**] and head-on surveillance [**nablyudeniye vstrechnoye**] and a number of surveillance techniques (the ‘chain’ [**tsepochnaya**], the ‘fork’ [**vilka**], ‘leading’ [**lidirovaniye**], surveillance along parallel streets [**nablyudeniye po parallelnym ulitsam**] and leapfrogging [**operezheniye**] etc.).

**Naryad – detachment**

Group of members of the state security agencies or servicemen which carries out functions relating to safeguarding the state security of the USSR. A detachment of members of the KGB is called an operational detachment while a detachment of members of the armed forces is called a military detachment.

Detachments headed by an officer or sergeant are called, respectively, an officer detachment and a sergeant detachment.

The following types of detachment are deployed in the fight against violators of the state frontier: intelligence-gathering search groups [*Gruppa razvedyvatelno-poiskovaya (RPG)*], monitoring control points [*kontrolno-proverochnyy punkt (KPP)*], ambushes [*zasada*], listening posts [*sekret*], observation posts [*post nablyudeniya*], foot patrols [*dozor*], vehicle patrols [*patrul*] and escorts [*konvoy*].

**Naryad operativnyy – operational detachment**

Group made up of members of state security agencies, sometimes including representatives of the MVD (Interior Ministry) and military personnel, set up to carry out either operational tasks or special assignments.

**Nastupatelnost – aggressiveness**

Style of counter-intelligence (intelligence) activity which is proactive and full of initiative, ensuring maximum success in the struggle against the enemy. It is a guiding principle which the intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies seek to follow in their work. In accordance with this, the side which takes the offensive will, all things being equal, achieve the best results.

**Nauchno – tekhnicheskaya razvedka – scientific and technical intelligence**

See *razvedka nauchno-tekhnicheskaya*

**Natsionalizm burzhuaznyy – bourgeois nationalism**

Policy and ideology of the bourgeoisie with regard to relations between nationalities, in opposition to socialist internationalism.

Bourgeois nationalism divides people in society not on the basis of class but on the basis of nationality and preaches the unity of antagonistic classes within a nation.

Imperialist propaganda agencies and anti-Soviet émigré organisations [**antisovetskiye emigrantskiye organizatsii**] which conduct ideological sabotage [**diversiya ideologicheskaya**] stir up and sustain bourgeois nationalist tendencies. Bourgeois nationalism is a pernicious and dangerous survival of the past.

The intelligence services of imperialist states and propaganda centres use bourgeois nationalism to stir up nationalistic elements in the Soviet Union, stimulate the establishment of anti-Soviet nationalist organisations and groups, and recruit nationalists to commit subversive acts against the USSR.

### **Natsionalist – nationalist**

1. Person holding bourgeois nationalist views.
2. Person belonging to political and other nationalist organisations.

### **Neglasnaya forma profilaktiki – covert form of preventive action**

Action by a state security agency, operating through agents and cooptees, to educate an individual engaging in politically harmful misbehaviour [**politicheski vrednyye prostupki**] and other actions which affect the interests of Soviet state security [**gosudarstvennaya bezopasnost SSSR**]. The person who is the subject of covert preventive action will not be aware that attempts are being made to educate him on the orders of a Chekist agency.

### **Neglasnyy osmotr – covert inspection**

*See osmotr neglasnyy*

### **Nedoneseniye o gosudarstvennykh prestupleniyakh – failure to report crimes against the state**

Failure to report the preparation or commission of crimes against the state is a criminal offence.

### **Nelegal (in the broadest sense) – illegal**

Various kinds of criminal living in the USSR on an illegal basis [**nelegalnoye polozheniye**].

**Nelegalnaya deyatelnost – illegal activity**

*See deyatelnost nelegalnaya*

**Nelegal razvedki kapitalisticheskogo gosudarstva – capitalist intelligence service illegal**

Specially-trained officer or agent of an intelligence service recruited from the citizens of the service's own country, the USSR or third countries, or a stateless person who lives in the USSR or enters the country to carry out an assignment either through legal or illegal channels and is in the Soviet Union on an illegal basis [**nelegalnoye polozheniye**].

Depending on their legal status in the intelligence agencies of their own country, illegals are either illegal intelligence officers or illegal agents.

**Nelegalnaya rezidentura – illegal residency**

Unit of an intelligence service deployed clandestinely in other countries, acquiring intelligence information and carrying out other special tasks while operating on an illegal basis. Such residencies are normally manned by illegal intelligence officers and illegal agents.

**Nelegalnoye polozheniye – illegal position**

Illegal, underground position occupied by an individual, a group or an organisation within a particular state for the purpose of carrying out activities designed to undermine or weaken that state or for the purpose of evading responsibility for illegal activities. This may involve living under a false name or concealing the very fact that the individual is in the country.

A person living in an illegal position is usually referred to as an illegal [**nelegal**].

**NKVD (Narodnyy komissariat vnutrennik del) – People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs**

Agency safeguarding revolutionary order in the Soviet Republic, set up at the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets on 8 November (21 October) 1917.

On 6 February 1922, after the abolition of the VChK [**Cheka**], the State Political Directorate [**Gosudarstvennoye politicheskoye**

upravleniye] was set up, under the NKVD of the RSFSR. On 2 November 1923 it was transformed into the OGPU under the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. The republic GPUs were separated off from the republic NKVDs and subordinated to the OGPU.

The NKVD was responsible for the following tasks:

- managing the implementation of government decrees and instructions relating to the general administration and protection of the revolutionary order and public security;
- managing the implementation of laws regulating the legal position of foreigners living in the RSFSR, issuing citizens of the RSFSR with overseas passports and affixing visas for travelling outside the USSR;
- setting up and administering places of detention;
- a number of other functions.

On 15 December 1930 the NKVDs of the RSFSR and the other union republics were abolished and their functions were transferred to various departments.

On 10 July 1934 the NKVD of the USSR was formed, incorporating the OGPU (renamed the Chief Directorate of State Security [GUGB]). The USSR NKVD was responsible for safeguarding state and public security. Besides the GUGB, the NKVD also comprised the Management Directorate, the Administrative-Supplies Directorate, the Chief Directorate of the Workers' and Peasants' Militia, the Chief Directorate of the Corrective Labour Camps and Labour Settlements, the Chief Directorate of Border and Internal Protection, the Chief Directorate for Fire Protection and the Department for registers of births, marriages and deaths.

On 3 February 1941 the NKVD of the USSR was split into the NKVD of the USSR and the NKGB [People's Commissariat for State Security] of the USSR. On 20 July 1941 the NKVD and the NKGB were combined into a single NKVD of the USSR.

In April 1943 the NKGB of the USSR was again split off from the NKVD of the USSR. The Special Departments Directorate was split off from the NKVD at the same time and transformed into the Chief

Counter-Intelligence Directorate of the People's Commissariat for Defence of the USSR ['Smersh'] and the Counter-Intelligence Directorate of the People's Commissariat for the Navy of the Soviet Union ['Smersh'] [both organisations are known by the same name].

In March 1946 the USSR NKVD was renamed the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR and the USSR NKGB was renamed the Ministry of State Security of the USSR [MGB SSSR]. In March 1953 the agencies of the MVD and the MGB were combined into a single body, the MVD of the USSR. In March 1954 the state security agencies were transferred to the newly created Committee for State Security under the Council of Ministers of the USSR [Komitet gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR].

On 13 January 1960, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs was abolished and Ministries for the Protection of Public Order (MOOP) were set up in the Union republics.

On 26 July 1966 a Union Republic Ministry for the Protection of the Public Order of the USSR was created on the basis of the RSFSR MOOP, which was renamed once again on 25 November 1968, becoming the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR.

### **NKGB (Narodnyy komissariat gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti) – People's Commissariat for State Security**

Formed on 3 February 1941.

The main task of the USSR NKGB was to organise intelligence-gathering work abroad, counter-intelligence work within the country, and the fight against subversive activity by anti-Soviet elements.

On 20 July 1941 the USSR NKGB and the USSR NKVD were combined into a single People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs of the USSR. On 14 April 1943 the People's Commissariat for State Security of the USSR was reestablished. In March 1946 this was renamed the Ministry of State Security of the USSR (MGB SSSR). In March 1953 MVD and MGB agencies were combined into a single body – the MVD of the USSR. In March 1954 the state security agencies were transferred to the newly created Committee for State Security under the Council of Ministers of the USSR [Komitet gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR].

## O

**Obzor (in KGB) – review (in KGB usage)**

An overview document, compiled within the KGB, with the purpose of disseminating information about enemy subversive activity, practical experience gained through counter-intelligence work and also to analyse and prevent deficiencies in carrying out operational, technical-operational, investigative action and personnel work.

It is an aspect of organised and methodical leadership and the provision of assistance to the relevant authorities, both centrally and locally. The review, together with the analysis of factual information and its evaluation, can include recommendations. When it is necessary to give specific instructions, which have to be carried out unflinching and precisely, these are contained in the directive which in normal practice are published along with the review.

**Oblava – round-up**

A means of exposing, detaining or apprehending agents of capitalist intelligence services deployed on USSR territory, also fugitive perpetrators of crimes against the state, deserters, etc., used by Chekist agencies during the years of foreign military intervention, civil war and the Great Patriotic War.

In carrying out a round-up, areas of territory were blocked off [blokirovaniye], where it was suspected the fugitives were located. Identity checks were carried out on citizens, suspects were detained and locations examined for the possible concealment of wanted persons, weapons, explosive materials and other means of subversive activity.

**Obucheniye agenta – agent training**

The instruction of an agent by an operational officer in specialist knowledge, and training him by this means in the practical abilities and skills essential for carrying out intelligence or counter-intelligence assignments.

It is primarily carried out by means of giving instructions for a particular task and then analysing the results at a secret rendezvous.



The effectiveness of agent training depends largely on the level of experience and pedagogical skill of the operational officer, his ability to pass on information to the agent and develop in him particular aptitudes and skills, and it depends also on the individual characteristics of the agent.

**Obshchaya pereshifrovalnaya sistema (OPS) – common reciphering system**

A set of reciphering facilities, designed to provide a common enciphered communications link [shifrovannaya svyaz], using manual ciphers [shifry]. The number of copies of each common reciphering system is equal to the number of cipher stations on the communications link.

Common reciphering system keys are distributed between cipher stations in accordance with the number of messages issued by them.

**Obshchestva po kulturnym svyazam s sootchestvennikami za rubezhom – societies for cultural links with fellow countrymen abroad**

Republican social organisations established in the Ukraine and Byelorussia in 1963 for fostering patriotic activity amongst fellow countrymen abroad.

**Obyedinyonnyy operativnyy shtab – joint operational staff**

This is a command unit, outside the normal organisational structure, created within the KGB for the advance preparation of plans for combating enemy reconnaissance and sabotage units, training their own forces and resources, and providing unified command to combat enemy elements in the event of war.

In the Joint Operational Staff there are highly trained KGB and MVD staff, staff officers from the military districts, and commanders of formations (units) of the Soviet Army and of border and internal forces.

**Obyedinyonnyy sekretno-shifrovalnyy organ (OSShO) – joint secret cipher organisation**

A joint formation comprising several secret cipher branches

belonging to various institutions. The Joint Secret Cipher Organisation operates primarily for Soviet establishments abroad.

**Obyekt kontrrazvedyvatelnogo obespecheniya – object of counter-intelligence support**

An enterprise, institution, academic establishment, scientific research institute, design office, military formation etc., where state security agencies carry out counter-intelligence work within their competence, and also embassies, missions or other foreign representations in the USSR, and Soviet establishments and citizens abroad.

Counter-intelligence security target lists are drawn up by KGB agencies jointly with the relevant departments, and are agreed with Party organisations.

**Obyekt naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – surveillance target**

A person against whom surveillance [naruzhnoye nablyudeniye] is directed on the instructions of an operational department.

Surveillance targets are usually persons who are being cultivated or checked out by KGB agencies, following receipt of information about their hostile activities.

**Obyekt pokaza – show site**

A Soviet enterprise, organisation or establishment, singled out for showing to foreigners, with the aim of familiarising them with the achievements of Soviet science, culture, industry, transport and agriculture. Show sites include factories and plants, state farms and collective farms, power-stations, scientific research institutes, construction sites, academic establishments, cultural, medical and children's establishments etc. Lists of show sites are compiled by Party and Soviet organisations. State security agencies take part in the selection and preparation of show sites, in designating the most expedient means of approach to these sites by foreigners, and provide assistance to departments and organisations which regularly host foreigners. They are also involved in preventing the leaking of classified information and eradicating weaknesses at these locations which could give foreign visitors the wrong impression of Soviet

actuality. Operational officers must acquire agents and cooptees at these sites [from amongst Soviet citizens].

**Obyekt ustanovki – subject of background check**

Person on whom an operational background check is made on the instructions of a KGB operational section.

Such targets can be persons who are being cultivated, searched for or checked out by KGB agencies, or their relations or acquaintances, or candidates for recruitment as agents.

**Obysk – search**

Investigation procedure designed to locate and remove implements used in a crime, objects and valuables and also any other items or documents which can have a bearing on a case.

**Obysk neglasnyy – covert search**

An operational activity employed by state security officers with the aim of finding evidence (documents, objects) to be included in operational reports, pertaining to criminal activity carried out by a person (or group of persons) under investigation or being cultivated by state security agencies.

Covert searches can be carried out in residential accommodation belonging to persons under cultivation or investigation, at their places of work, amongst their personal effects, and also in any other place where they could keep documents, implements and other objects used in criminal activity.

A covert search is carefully prepared, with steps taken to rule out the possibility of the subjects under investigation, or any other persons, appearing on the scene. The necessary precautions are taken to ensure that no traces are left after the search. Any documents or objects of significance to the case found in the course of the search are photographed.

**OVIR (Otdel viz i registratsiy)**

Acronym for the Department of Visas and Registration of foreigners and persons without citizenship, the department responsible for matters relating to the registration, movement and residence of

foreigners and persons without citizenship in the USSR. OVIR registers all foreigners and stateless individuals arriving in the USSR. It processes documentation giving the right to reside in USSR territory, visas for exit from and entry to the USSR, as well as applications for Soviet citizenship or for relinquishing it. OVIR departments are part of the MVD agencies.

### **OGPU (Obyedinyonnoye gosudarstvennoye politicheskoye upravleniye)**

Acronym for the Joint State Political Directorate under the USSR Council of People's Commissars, which existed as a Union-Republic government department from 2 November 1923 until 10 July 1934. The OGPU was established by decree of the Presidium of the Central Executive Council (CEC) of the USSR (TsIK SSSR), in order to coordinate the efforts of the Union republics in combating political and economic counter-revolution, espionage and banditry. On 15 November 1923, the Central Executive Council of the USSR approved the OGPU Statute, giving this agency responsibility for all counter-intelligence and intelligence work and the fight against banditry. The Chairman of the OGPU was appointed by the Presidium of the USSR CEC and was a member of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR (SNK SSSR), with a consultative vote. State political directorates of the Union republics were subordinate to the OGPU.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party, and with the support of the Soviet people, OGPU played a tremendous role in the struggle against the subversive activities of capitalist intelligence services and anti-Soviet elements within the country.

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the state security agencies, the OGPU was awarded the Order of the Red Banner.

By the USSR Central Executive Committee Decree of 10 June 1934, OGPU's functions were transferred to the Chief Directorate of State Security (GUGB) of the USSR NKVD.

### **Odnostoronnyaya radiosvyaz – one-way radio link**

A type of agent radio communications link [**agenturnaya radiosvyaz**], whereby one end only transmits and the other only

receives. This enables an agent to receive transmissions from the agent radio centre [**agenturnyy radiotsentr**] with the aid of a normal short-wave radio. One-way radio-links can also make use of high-speed and UHF radio-sets.

### **Odorologiya – odour analysis**

The analysis of odours is used for identifying a person.

The principle is based on the fact that each person has an individual smell, which is determined by a series of physiological processes. The 'bouquet' of smells of a physiological nature is complemented by the 'production odours', everyday and others, which in combination constitute the individual smell given off by a person and retained in the atmosphere of an enclosed space, on objects, clothing, footprints and documents. This smell can be recorded with the aid of special equipment and can then be used for suspect identification purposes. The potential of such analysis is exploited in KGB investigation work and operational activity.

### **Okraska del operativnogo uchota – categorisation of operational files**

Juridical assessment of the nature of the criminal activity of which an individual named in operational cultivation, checking or search files is party (or is suspected). This assessment is made by the operational officer when the file is opened.

The list of assessment categories is laid down in KGB orders, in conformity with the range of crimes against the state which fall within the competence of KGB agencies.

### **Okruzheniye – containment**

A method of taking action, employed by KGB agencies and troops, with the aim of capturing or destroying enemy agents or enemy reconnaissance and sabotage formations, detaining wanted perpetrators of crimes against the state or violators of the state frontier. A containment group is deployed immediately around the area where the enemy is located, at a density which would vouchsafe his detention or destruction.

**Okruzheniye osobo vazhnogo obyekta – environment of a specially important target**

Standard term used in KGB agencies to define the environment and locations in the area of a particularly important target [**osobo vazhnyy obyekt**] (or one with a restricted regime), where, arising from the operational situation [**operativnaya obstanovka**], it is necessary to carry out agent-operational work with the aim of providing counter-intelligence protection.

The environment includes residential accommodation and other buildings in the immediate proximity of the target, stretches of road, rivers, high ground and other places from which visual surveillance could be directed against the target, or from which technical intelligence resources could be deployed, or where sabotage or other subversive activities could be carried out. Other exploitable locations are apartment blocks and retail and cultural enterprises, where workers from the target establishment are in constant contact with the population, and which can be used by the enemy for gathering information about the target and its activities.

Factors contributing to the environment include citizens living in the area who can be used by the enemy for carrying out subversive activity against the target and its staff (especially former nationalists, clergymen or sectarians; people with previous convictions, or who are in contact with foreigners, who have treacherous intentions, or persons of an anti-Soviet disposition, etc.).

**Operativnaya baza – operational base**

*See* **baza operativnaya**

**Operativnaya gruppa pri voyennykh komendaturakh (garnizonakh) – operational groups at military command points (garrisons)**

Temporary Chekist formations designed to solve tasks which face the military counter-intelligence agencies in wartime in order to identify and track down enemy agents and other criminal elements among the local population of territories liberated by the Soviet Army.

The Operational Groups attached to military command points (garrisons) are set up by the Directorates of KGB Special

Departments of Fronts, and by KGB Special Departments of Armies.

The head of the operational group is given the status of Deputy Military Commandant for Civil Affairs.

**Operativnaya gruppa spetsialnogo naznacheniya – special purpose operational group**

A group set up by a state security agency to carry out intelligence and counter-intelligence tasks on territory occupied by enemy forces, and amongst its rear echelons, as well as in an area of activity of enemy reconnaissance and sabotage formations, or nationalist bands.

**Operativnaya deyatelnost – operational activity (of USSR state security agencies)**

The main type of activity by intelligence and counter-intelligence establishments, which consists of acquiring (usually by covert means) information of interest to these agencies about facts, events and persons connected with enemy subversive activity, and exerting influence, when necessary, through operational forces, resources and methods. Operational activity is a part of state activity and is of a political and class-oriented character.

The main instruments of operational activity are: agents, surveillance, postal censorship (PK), technical operations, cooptees, etc.

Counter-intelligence branches of the state security agencies carry out operational activity in various forms. The main ones are as follows: obtaining and checking initial signals, operational checking, operational cultivation, operational search and operational surveillance.

Counter-intelligence branches make use of various methods in their operational activity: operational surveillance, operational experiment, operational combination, agent penetration, enemy disinformation and many others.

Operational activity is regulated by legal provisions laid down in the Statute on the KGB and its local agencies, and by orders, instructions and directives issued by the Chairman of the KGB.

These define targets, tasks, forces, resources, forms and methods of operational activity, as well as the competencies of state security agency officials.

**Operativnaya zashchita voysk – operational protection of troops**

The system of operational measures carried out by KGB Special Departments to protect the USSR Armed Forces from all forms of subversive activities by the special services of capitalist states, various reactionary organisations and hostile elements.

Operational protection includes measures to combat enemy agents, visual intelligence, countering space, radio-electronic and other technical forms of intelligence gathering; countering treason against the Motherland in the form of flight abroad, and preventing sabotage and terrorist activity.

**Operativnaya zvukozapis – operational sound recording**

The covert recording of operational information by special technical means.

It is used when conducting technical operations, surveillance, operational background checks and during radio-counter-intelligence operations.

Operational recording is also sometimes resorted to with the aim of recording conversations between an operational officer and an agent, or between an agent and a person under cultivation etc.

In exceptional circumstances, with the permission of the KGB leadership, operationally recorded material, after being put into the correct format, may be used as evidence of criminal activity in a criminal court of law.

**Operativnaya igra – operational game**

*See igra operativnaya*

**Operativnaya karta (OK) – operational map**

A chart recording postal communications of operational interest, compiled with the aim of collecting, amassing and analysing information about such communications.



**Operativnaya obstanovka – operational situation**

The totality of factors which have a direct or indirect bearing on the course of the struggle waged by the state security agencies against the enemy, which determine the directions of this struggle and the nature of forces, resources and methods to be deployed.

The influence of the operational situation on counter-intelligence activity is such that it either promotes it or hinders it right up to the point where it no longer provides the opportunity to initiate planned activity without a prior change in the prevailing circumstances.

The operational situation comprises three basic groups of factors:

- a. enemy activity (interests, motives and aims of enemy activity; objectives of enemy offensive and defensive action; the enemy's strength and resources, the methods and means he employs);
- b. the state security agencies' own potential (the forces and resources at their disposal and their state of readiness for deployment in given circumstances);
- c. the prevailing circumstances, in respect of the social and natural environment, which both sides have to take into consideration in determining their action (persons maintaining contact with the enemy, the nature of these contacts, the legal regime, the mood, way of life and habits of the population, the state of industry, transport, agriculture, features of the location, time of year, etc.).

Studying the operational situation is an essential condition for the correct planning and organisation of counter-intelligence activity. It makes it possible to know in advance what directly or indirectly threatens the Soviet State's interests and what favourable circumstances could be used to achieve success in the struggle. Acquiring the most comprehensive and objective information on the enemy is particularly important in this context.

**Operativnaya podborka – operational collection file**

A file accumulating information on foreigners and Soviet citizens permanently living abroad who are of operational interest (apart from individuals on whom it is appropriate to open an operational

cultivation file) and who come to the USSR from capitalist or developing countries for a certain time (irrespective of the duration or purpose of the visit). This includes among others individuals under ideological cultivation or being prepared for recruitment.

**Operativnaya podgotovka otkrytykh mer presecheniya podryvnoy deyatel'nosti protivnika – operational preparation of overt steps to suppress enemy subversive activity**

A system of measures, carried out by state security agencies, with the purpose of creating the possibility of overt suppression of enemy subversive activity. It may comprise: measures to provide cover for operational forces and resources deployed for the purpose of exposing enemy subversive activity; measures to legalise operational data; measures to relieve KGB agents of criminal (or administrative) responsibility for their apparent involvement in subversive activity or apparent failure to denounce this or conceal it.

**Operativnaya proverka – operational check**

*See proverka operativnaya*

**Operativnaya radioobstanovka – operational radio-communications environment**

The overall set of circumstances determining the agent radio-network environment (presence and location of agent radio-stations, the intensity of communication carried out with agents across the networks, the capability of the communications counter-intelligence service, etc.).

**Operativnaya radiosvyaz – operational radio-link**

A radio communications link established in the course of carrying out operational measures.

**Operativnaya razrabotka – operational cultivation**

*See razrabotka operativnaya*

**Operativnaya tekhnika – operational devices**

Specially constructed or adapted technical devices (radio-electronic,

optical, infra-red, cinematographic, X-ray, etc.) intended for covert use by KGB agencies with the aim of acquiring operational intelligence in the course of agent-operational or investigative processes. Operational devices include means of both audio and visual surveillance.

Operational devices extend the potential of KGB agencies and provide for more effective clandestine surveillance on persons of operational interest.

### **Operativnoye dokumentirovaniye – operational documentation**

The recording in operational documentation of factual information detailing the subversive activities of the intelligence officers and agents of capitalist intelligence services or anti-Soviet elements.

Operational documentation also reflects the organisational aspect of the activities of state security agencies (plans, briefings, memoranda, reports and instructions, etc.).

### **Operativnoye napravleniye (v pogranvoyskakh) – operational direction (in frontier forces)**

Area of a locality where available intelligence indicates that a violation of the state frontier is expected.

The term retains its significance until the violators of the state frontier have been detained, or until it is established that the enemy intends to deploy agents in other directions. It would be the intention to concentrate the necessary levels of forces and resources in the operational direction, and to manoeuvre others into place, depending on the situation. Agent-operational measures would be carried out jointly with KGB agencies.

### **Operativnoye podrazdeleniye – operational division**

A structural unit of the KGB and of its local agencies (at Republic, Kray and Oblast level) engaged in organising and itself carrying out agent-operational activity (for example, the Second Chief Directorate, the Third Directorate, the Fifth Directorate and so on).

**Operativnoye preduprezhdeniye podryvnoy deyatelnosti protivnika – operational prevention of enemy subversive activity**

A form of operational activity carried out by state security agencies, designed to avert enemy subversive action by means of operational forces, resources and methods.

Such methods include:

- restraining subversive activities (by covertly influencing the enemy's consciousness and will, the state security agencies induce him to give up his intention to carry out subversive activity);
- deflection towards a worthless target (the state security agencies confuse the enemy and channel his efforts towards a target which will not produce the desired result);
- impeding subversive activities (the state security agencies create obstacles which hinder the enemy from making contact with the target);
- removing the means of carrying out subversive activities (the state security agencies prevent the enemy from acquiring the means required for subversive activities, either removing them or rendering them inoperative).

**Operativnoye presecheniye podryvnoy deyatelnosti protivnika – operational disruption of enemy subversive activity**

A form of operational activity carried out by state security agencies, designed to disrupt enemy subversive action with the help of operational forces, resources and methods.

Such methods include: discouraging continuation of subversive activity [skloneniye k prekrashcheniyu podryvnoy deyatelnosti], compromising [komprometatsiya], disruption of organisations and groups [razlozheniye organizatsiy i grupp] and exposure [razoblacheniye].

**Operativno-tekhnicheskoye proniknoveniye k protivniku – enemy penetration by technical operational means**

Penetration of the enemy with the aid of special technical-operational means. The essence of technical operations is that the state security agencies covertly place and use special technical

facilities (radio, optical, etc.) in places where signs of hostile activity can be identified (things being said and done, physical evidence).

**Operativnyye vozmozhnosti agenta – an agent's operational potential**

The full range of objective factors (situation, contacts) and personal characteristics which enable an agent to carry out the intelligence or counter-intelligence tasks which have been set. The most important for Counter-Intelligence are the agent's ability to acquire information about the subversive activities of capitalist states' intelligence services and anti-Soviet émigré organisations, including details of agents infiltrated in the USSR, the hostile activity of anti-Soviet elements within the country, etc., and the ability to take part in the prevention and disruption of enemy subversive activity. As far as Intelligence is concerned, the main factor is the agent's ability to acquire political, economic, military, scientific and technical and other information, or to carry out acts of direct disruption. There are also other aspects of an agent's operational potential, including, for example, carrying out preventive action among particular Soviet citizens and exercising positive ideological influence on foreigners.

**Operativnyy kontakt – operational contact**

*See kontakt operativnyy*

**Operativnyy rabotnik – operational officer**

A military serviceman in the state security agencies whose appointment gives him the right to engage in counter-intelligence (or intelligence) activity, or to provide immediate support for this.

**Operativnyy rozysk – operational search**

A form of operational activity [*operativnaya deyatelnost*], the aim of which is to establish the location of persons wanted by the state security agencies. The basis for instituting an operational search is the availability of information indicating the commission or preparation of a crime by a person whose whereabouts is not known. Depending on the background and other data available on the wanted persons, the period of time since the crime was committed, its nature and the

means adopted to disguise or conceal the criminal and other factors, an operational search can be conducted via his contacts; following signs which individualise the subject's personality; by means of checking various types of surname indexes in population records. During the operational search other issues are also resolved, besides establishing the subject's whereabouts: the identification, investigation and documentation of facts confirming the subject's criminal activity; the adoption of measures to prevent potential subversive actions being committed by the subject; the preparation of operational and procedural measures, in the event of discovering and detaining the subject; and the identification of accomplices and witnesses to the crime committed by the subject.

The operational search falls into two categories: local (restricted) search or all-Union search (throughout the country).

Operational documents connected with the operational search are held in an operational search file.

An operational search can be brought to an end for the following reasons: once the subject's whereabouts has been identified; evidence supporting the conduct of the operational search has not been substantiated; in cases where the subject's activity ceases to be socially dangerous; in the context of an amnesty; in the event of the subject's death.

### **Operativnyy uchot – operational record**

A means of providing information support to counter-intelligence activity, comprising the recording, collation, organisation and categorisation of information and materials connected with the safeguarding of USSR state security, in accordance with standard procedures. It includes information on the enemy's intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies, their permanent staff and agents; overseas anti-Soviet organisations and those involved in them; the activities of hostile elements within the country; persons suspected of hostile activity; persons brought to criminal account by KGB agencies, and others.

An operational record:

1. ensures the acquisition of background information necessary

for taking decisions on initiating operational cultivation or operational checking of certain individuals; when launching search operations; when conducting investigations; when giving access to secret activities and documents; when recruiting agents etc.;

2. it helps to eliminate duplication of effort on the part of state security agencies when conducting operational cultivations and checks, searching for perpetrators of crimes against the state and when recruiting agents;
3. it ensures the maintenance of statistical records on agent-operational activity, the ability to analyse and evaluate this activity, by the KGB and by its local branches.

The KGB and its local branches hold the following forms of operational records:

- a. an index of individuals who have committed state crimes and those whose names appear in operational cultivation, operational search and operational surveillance files;
- b. a control record of persons on whom there is evidence supporting suspicion of hostile activity;
- c. persons brought to criminal accountability by the KGB;
- d. an operational statistical register.

An important part of the operational record consists of the state security agencies' operational archives. These contain all the criminal files, operational record files, and the working and personal files of secret collaborators, the processing of which in the KGB agencies has been completed.

### **Operatsiya verbovochnaya – recruitment operation**

A variety of counter-intelligence (or intelligence) operation designed to establish an agent relationship with a particular individual from the enemy's camp.

The recruitment operation comprises the following inter-related stages of a single objective: studying a candidate for recruitment to determine his suitability for cooperation (reliability, intelligence potential, etc.); identification of a suitable basis for recruitment and

establishing one where required; preparing the conditions for carrying out the actual recruitment (appointing a time, seeking out a location, organising a meeting with the candidate, etc.); carrying out the recruitment; confirming the recruitment. These stages of the recruitment operation do not always take place in the given sequence; some of them may take place simultaneously. Confirmation of the recruitment may take place over an extended period of time after the subject has agreed to cooperate.

Quite often, operational and intelligence contacts may develop into a recruitment operation, although not originally planned to do so.

### **Operatsiya kontrrazvedyvatelnaya (razvedyvatelnaya) – counter-intelligence (intelligence) operation**

An organised form of counter-intelligence (intelligence) activity, comprising a system of measures and actions agreed and co-ordinated in respect of objective, timing and location, which are united in a single purpose, and designed to achieve a task of strategic or tactical significance.

The nature of such an operation, as a form of counter-intelligence (intelligence) action, consists in assembling a system of human and material resources for carrying it out; planning the manner and sequence in which the measures and actions are carried out; co-ordinating the measures, and monitoring their implementation.

The following are examples of counter-intelligence operations by the state security agencies: agent penetration of the enemy's special services; the covert removal of items from diplomatic missions; the recruitment of an agent amongst enemy intelligence officers or agents, etc.

Examples of intelligence operations (by enemy intelligence services) are: operations to infiltrate an illegal agent onto USSR territory, DLB (Dead Letter Box) operations, disinformation operations, etc.

### **Operatsiya rozysknaya – search operation**

A variety of counter-intelligence operation, aimed at locating and seizing perpetrators of state crimes being hunted by KGB agencies



who have been reported to be in a given area. An operational search is carried out by operational search groups, who, after identifying through agents the area where the wanted person is located, take steps to make a rapid approach and then seize him suddenly. In the case of a search for agent radio operators working for capitalist intelligence services and the radio sets they are using, an operational search detachment is set up, with a headquarters and operational search groups. The detachment is allocated mobile direction-finding points, radio monitoring posts, military combat and security units and technical support and communications groups. Operational search groups are equipped with direction finders, broad-band receivers, receiver/direction-finders, tape-recorders, short-wave and ultra-short-wave radio communications. The deployment of an operational search takes place in accordance with a pre-arranged plan adapted to the area of the search. During the course of the operational search a group of operational officers carries out agent-operational measures with the aim of identifying the area where the wanted individual is located more precisely and, if possible, lead him into an ambush.

### **Operatsiya chekistsko-voyskovaya – Chekist–military operation**

A special type of combat operation, involving the participation of units of the armed forces, KGB operational staff and agents. It is usually employed for eliminating enemy reconnaissance and sabotage groups and anti-Soviet armed gangs.

Chekist military operations usually begin with the blockading of a wooded area or inhabited location, where bandits or saboteurs are in hiding. Following this, specially selected detachments carry out the search and eliminate the bandits or saboteurs in the blockaded area. Combat operations are combined with agent-operational measures.

### **Operezheniye – overtaking**

A means of surveillance [*naruzhnoye nablyudeniye*], whereby one or more intelligence officers (in a swapping sequence) overtake the target and take up a position for head-on surveillance at a point where the target is expected to appear.

### **Opoznavatelnyy fotosnimok – identifying photograph**

A form of photo-document used in operational and investigative (criminal proceedings) work by state security agencies, with the image of a person, object, document or location, which is intended to be recognised, with the aim of reminding an individual of various events which are of operational and procedural significance.

Identifying photographs can be photographs prepared, either by those involved in the operational activity (members of operational or specialist sections of KGB agencies, agents, cooptees etc.), or by other persons (including subjects of operational investigation or cultivation, suspects, persons accused of crimes, witnesses, etc.).

The use of identifying photographs in operational activity has its own special characteristics:

- a. identification by photograph takes place covertly (without official witness). The identifying persons are more usually agents and cooptees of the KGB agencies;
- b. the photograph of a person, object, document or situation is presented to the person carrying out the identification together with other photographs of a similar nature;
- c. the results of identification by photograph are recorded in operational documents (agent reports, background briefs, operational officer reports etc.) with a note of the persons present in the recognition process.

### **Opoznaniye neglasnoye – covert identification**

Establishment of the identity of a person or thing by showing them covertly to persons who know them. To carry out a covert identification at a place of residence, work, district military headquarters, library, hospital, post office or other such location, the conditions are created whereby the person requiring to be identified is in a group of people and the agent, cooptee or other identifying party can see what is going on from a concealed location. If the person carrying out the identification has previously heard the voice of the target, then appropriate conditions should be created so that it can be heard as well as seen. If it is not possible for the person to be produced, the identification can take place from a photograph,

which is shown amongst other photographs. Objects for identification are shown alongside other similar objects.

The results and circumstances of the covert identification are recorded in an agent report, in a record of the identification, or in a written statement by the person making the identification.

### **Opros operativnyy – operational inquiry**

A method of acquiring information, consisting of inducing persons in possession of certain information of importance for counter-intelligence (or intelligence) activity to impart it to the person making the inquiry. An operational inquiry usually takes the form of a conversation, but can be in correspondence. An operational inquiry can also take the form of inviting someone to complete a questionnaire followed by an interview.

### **Opros razvedyvatelnyy – intelligence inquiry**

A form of operational inquiry [**Opros operativnyy**] designed to obtain intelligence data on political, military, economic or science and technology subjects, or about enemy subversive activities, from a person being questioned.

### **Organizatsionnaya deyatelnost (v prestupnom souchasti) – organisational activity (in criminal complicity)**

An activity involving the organisation of a criminal act or having a leading role in it. There are two categories of organisational activity:

1. organisational activity aimed at the preparation or perpetration of crimes against the state;
2. organisational activity directed at creating organisations aiming to commit dangerous crimes against the state.

### **Organizatsiya kontrrazvedyvatelnoy deyatelnosti – organisation of counter-intelligence activity**

The creation and preparation of the whole system of measures, forces and resources making it possible to solve counter-intelligence tasks, and the control (management) of such a system, with the aim of securing its efficient operation.

Organisation of counter-intelligence activity includes: the study and evaluation of an operational situation and the taking of decisions; setting up an operational task force and training it up; the selection, preparation and deployment of operational forces and resources; planning action; cooperation between units; co-ordination of the efforts of the various state security agencies, and also of the activity of KGB agencies with other elements of the Soviet state; monitoring and verification of its implementation.

### **Oriyentirovka (in the KGB) – guidance**

A document containing information for KGB operational staff about the enemy, its organisational structures, personnel, forces and resources, types and methods of subversive activity. In addition it contains information about particular measures taken by state security agencies in various sectors of counter-intelligence and intelligence work. When, with regard to certain information material, it is essential to give specific directions which must be carried out without fail and precisely, these are included in the directives with which the guidance is usually circulated, or in the appropriate orders and instructions.

### **Osadnoye polozheniye – state of siege**

A legal state declared in the war years. It represented a form of martial law. A state of siege differed from martial law in the following ways:

1. it was only imposed upon a specific area;
2. under circumstances of military attack;
3. when there was an actual threat of the enemy seizing a given area;
4. during a state of siege, persons committing crimes had to be brought immediately before a military tribunal;
5. agents provocateurs, spies and enemy agents could be shot at the scene of their crime.

### **Osvedomitel – informer**

Part-time covert member of the VChK-MGB, who gave information on the situation in enterprises, institutions, on the railways, in agriculture, etc., or information of operational interest

on people under cultivation, whom he met at work or in daily life, but in whose cultivation the informer was unable to play an active part.

The category of informer was introduced by the VChK in January 1918. The division of this category of covert members into informers and 'special informers' in OGPU organisations took place on 15 November 1924. The category of informer was abolished in 1952 by decree of the USSR MGB.

### **Osvobozhdeniye ot ugolovnoy otvetstvennosti – release from criminal responsibility**

Relieving a person who has committed a crime of the obligation to bear responsibility for it in a court of law.

In accordance with a Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet of 3 December 1961, a person who has committed a crime can be released from criminal responsibility by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the recommendation of the KGB.

Release from criminal responsibility is distinct from release from punishment, when the accused is accountable to the judicial system, sentenced by a court, but is not awarded a punishment.

### **Osedaniye agenta – settling an agent**

An agent's settlement, on instructions from an intelligence service, in a specific area of a target country, for an extended period of time with the aim of obtaining legalisation and adapting himself to the social environment, i.e. acquiring a permanent place of residence and work, making the necessary contacts, etc. The agent only commences his subversive activity after receiving a special signal from the intelligence service, or in the event of specific circumstances (outbreak of war, heightened tension in the country of residence, etc.).

### **Osmotr neglasnyy – covert inspection**

An operational method adopted by state security officers with the aim of verifying operational information and gaining access to documents, implements and other objects used in subversive activity which are in the possession of the person (or group of persons)

under cultivation or investigation.

In contrast to a covert search, a covert inspection is only carried out in those places (hiding place, briefcases etc.), where, according to information received, the person under cultivation or investigation by the state security agencies is concealing documents or other items used in subversive activity.

The inspection must be prepared and carried out in such a way that the person under cultivation or others do not appear on the spot for the required time.

The covert inspection must be carried out with all necessary precautionary measures, so as not to leave any traces behind.

The secret inspection usually also involves photographing documents of interest to KGB agencies.

The methodology of covert inspection is analogous to that developed for procedural inspection in criminal cases.

### **Osnova verbovki – grounds for recruitment**

The actual circumstances and objective premises which prompt a potential recruit to agree to cooperate secretly with counter-intelligence (intelligence) agencies.

There are three types of grounds for recruitment: political-ideological; material or other personal self-interest; dependency of the potential recruit on the counter-intelligence or intelligence service.

As far as state security agencies are concerned, political-ideological grounds for recruitment are characterised by the partial or full coincidence of the political interests and ideals of the potential recruit with the political objectives of the Soviet state.

The political-ideological grounds for recruiting secret collaborators among Soviet citizens are, as a rule, their patriotism.

Grounds for recruitment based on material gain or other personal interest are characterised by the potential recruit's desire to receive (or to retain) material goods, consolidate his professional position, to obtain citizenship of a particular country and other personal benefits. It is on this basis that recruitments are generally made among citizens of bourgeois states.

Dependency as grounds for recruitment arises when counter-

intelligence or intelligence agencies acquire compromising material on the potential recruit, which they can use either to bring him to criminal account, expose him publicly or compromise him. In this case, the wellbeing of the potential recruit depends on the decision of the counter-intelligence or intelligence agencies concerned. This is the basis on which KGB agencies recruit intelligence officers of capitalist states, their agents, members of overseas anti-Soviet organisations, anti-Soviet elements and certain other individuals.

Grounds for recruitment are generally used in combination, but one aspect will as a rule remain at the forefront.

Grounds for recruitment only offer a real possibility of establishing an agent relationship with the candidate for recruitment. Whether it is achieved depends on many factors: the ability of the operational officer to influence the potential recruit; to select means and methods of influence correctly; to create and skilfully manage the recruitment situation; and the psychological state of the potential recruit at the moment of recruitment, etc.

**Osnova sekretnogo sotrudnichestva s organami gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti – grounds for cooperating secretly with state security agencies**

Specific circumstances of a social or personal nature, linking an agent with the state security agencies and motivating him to cooperate secretly with them.

The basis for cooperation with the state security agencies can be:

- a. Complete or partial concurrence between the agent's political interests and aspirations and the political objectives of the Soviet state.
- b. The agent's interest in obtaining material or other personal benefits as the result of secret cooperation with the state security agencies.
- c. Dependency of the agent on the state security agencies because they hold compromising material about him.

Grounds for cooperation with state security agencies do not always coincide with the basis for recruiting an agent. Quite often, for example, in the course of his secret cooperation an agent recruited

on the basis of dependency on the state security agencies will begin to cooperate for political and ideological reasons, thanks to an operational officer's ideological influence on him.

**Osnovnaya shifrovannaya svyaz – main enciphered communications link**

An enciphered communications link intended for the transmission of urgent, secret information. Particularly reliable cipher systems are devised for radio networks with main enciphered communications links, and these are handled by specially trained cipher officers.

**Osobo vazhnyy obyekt – site of particular importance**

A state enterprise, or establishment (scientific research institute, design bureau, factory, testing ground), where the design, development, production, operation or storage of particularly important secret weaponry and the latest types of defence equipment takes place, or state establishments and enterprises of great state importance.

Among the top group of particularly important sites, also known as special regime sites, there are special regimes of secrecy and protection, and there is also camouflage. State security agencies are charged with the counter-intelligence protection of these sites.

**Osobo rezhimnaya voinskaya chast – special regime military unit**

A military unit which, in view of its great military importance and the nature of its armaments, is subjected to special regime restrictions:

1. Enhanced physical protection (technical engineering warning and other devices preventing unobserved approaches to the unit, round-the-clock sentry posts, etc.).
2. Enhanced requirements of a political and professional nature, on the servicemen, workers and employees, with full special vetting.
3. Reinforced regime of secrecy within the unit (restriction of movement within the area of the unit, restriction of the circle of people fully informed about the unit).



The operational servicing of such military units is entrusted to experienced members of the Special Departments.

**Osobyi pasportnyi rezhim – special passport regime**

A passport regime imposed in certain areas of the country, characterised by the introduction of special passport restrictions.

In areas where there is a special passport regime, individuals who have served a sentence for crimes against the state cannot be registered as residents or taken on for work in establishments, organisations or enterprises.

**Osobyi period – special emergency period**

1. A period of time during which particularly intensive effort is applied to the immediate preparation of the country, its armed forces and the state security agencies for war, with the aim of repelling an imminent enemy armed attack.
2. A legal regime permitting the application of emergency measures.

The declaration of a special emergency period signifies the immediate activation of civil and local defence plans. The main aim of introducing a special emergency period is to prevent or minimise the destructive effects of enemy air attack by means of nuclear missiles, or chemical and bacteriological weapons. The emergency measures sanctioned in a special emergency period include: evacuation (dispersal); disguised or overt, partial or general mobilisation; measures to ensure the uninterrupted work of organisations remaining in the area, and the conduct of rescue and immediate restoration work in affected areas.

**Osobyi otdel (OO) VChK-KGB – VChK-KGB special department**

The military counter-intelligence agency of the Soviet state. The Special Department (OO) was created on the basis of a merger of the emergency front commissions and military inspection bodies. The decision to establish the Special Section was taken at the 19 December 1918 session of the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik). This date is celebrated as the anniversary of the creation of the Soviet military counter-

intelligence agencies. The first head of the VChK Special Department was M.S. KEDROV.

On 6 February 1919 the Presidium of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee [VTsIK] adopted the Statute of the VChK Special Department and its local agencies; this noted that the VChK Special Department was charged with the struggle against counter-revolution and espionage in the army and the navy. The general direction of this struggle was to be carried out by the All-Russian Emergency Commission [VChK]: through its Special Department it directed the work of local departments, monitored their activities and organised the work of agents abroad and on territory occupied by foreign powers and territory held by White Guards.

On 14 January 1921 the VChK Secret Operations Directorate was established, bringing together all the operational departments, including the Special Department. The functions of the Special Department were expanded. It was also given responsibility for organising counter-intelligence work in the country.

On 8 May 1922, the GPU Collegium took the decision to restrict the functions of the Special Department. It was given the task of 'providing the Red Army and the Navy with protection against counter-revolutionary elements'.

In 1930 besides providing agent-operational support for units and formations of the Red Army and Navy, the Special Department was again charged with the fight against espionage and other forms of subversive activity carried out by capitalist intelligence services and overseas anti-Soviet centres, the fight against political banditry, Kulak risings, terrorist saboteurs, nationalist and other anti-Soviet organisations and groups in the country.

On 10 July 1934, the Chief Directorate of State Security was formed within the structure of the USSR NKVD. The functions of the Special Department were once again restricted. It was assigned the task of protecting the Red Army and the Navy from espionage and other similar enemy subversive activities.

On 8 February 1941 the Special Department was once again subjected to re-organisation. By Decree of the USSR Council of People's Commissars, Third Directorates were formed within the USSR People's Commissariat of Defence and the USSR People's

Commissariat of the Navy.

On 17 July 1941, the Third Directorate of the People's Commissariat of Defence was converted into the Special Departments Directorate of the USSR NKVD.

In April 1943, the Special Departments Directorate of the NKVD was reorganised as 'SMERSH', the Chief Counter-Intelligence Directorate of the USSR People's Commissariat of Defence and the Counter-Intelligence Directorate of the USSR People's Commissariat of the Navy.

On 4 July 1946, the Politburo of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) Central Committee ratified the structure of the USSR MGB. The Army and Navy Counter-Intelligence ('SMERSH') agencies were converted into the Third Chief Directorate of the USSR MGB, which was charged with conducting counter-intelligence effort in both the army and the navy.

Since 1954, the military counter-intelligence agencies have been the Third Directorate of the KGB under the USSR Council of Ministers and the local Special Departments.

### **Otvetsvennost administrativnaya – administrative responsibility**

Legal responsibility for an administrative offence. It comprises the obligation of a person who has committed an administrative offence, to answer to the state for the act and to suffer the measures of state coercive authority laid down in the law, or in other prescriptive acts, in the form of administrative sanctions imposed by bodies specifically empowered to do so, or their representatives.

In contrast to disciplinary responsibility, administrative responsibility is characterised by the absence of a relationship of official subordination between the person to whom it is being applied and the body applying the measures of state coercion provided in administrative law.

The right to apply administrative responsibility is vested in bodies of state administration, people's courts and people's judges.

Forms of administrative punishments are a warning, fine, administrative arrest, corrective labour, confiscation, administrative removal from a specific location, and some others.

**Otkrytiye granitsy – opening of the frontier**

A measure implemented by operational officers and representatives of border forces in order to send agents across the state frontier.

Permission to open sectors of the state frontier in order to put agents across it and authority to allow operational officers up to the frontier line is given by the head of the Chief Directorate of Border Forces, commanders of troops in frontier districts, commanders of frontier detachments and their intelligence deputies, on the basis of a written application from the head of a chief directorate, autonomous directorate or department of the USSR KGB, or the Chairman of the KGB of a republic, the head of the KGB directorate of a kray or oblast, or the head of the intelligence directorate or department of a military district, or of a fleet or flotilla.

**Otkrytoye naruzhnoye nablyudeniye – overt surveillance**

Surveillance, whereby intelligence officers follow a target, without concealing themselves or camouflaging their action. It is used against foreign intelligence officers to impede their espionage activities and in retaliation for similar activity on the part of the special services of capitalist countries against resident Soviet citizens. The process is sometimes called demonstrative surveillance.

**Otkrytyy port – open port**

Sea or river port which foreign passenger or cargo vessels are allowed to enter.

**Otkrytyy rayon – open area**

1. A territorial administrative unit (oblast, district, town) which foreign nationals are permitted to enter: diplomats, tourists and foreign nationals visiting the USSR for private purposes.
2. The territory of an administrative region where there is no established regional KGB department. Operational activity in an open area is the responsibility of a KGB officer from the KGB, KGB Directorate, KGB Department or urban district KGB Department or Section from a neighbouring area.

**Otnosheniya doveritelnyye – confidential relations**

1. Relationship established between state security agencies and Soviet citizens induced to carry out operational tasks as cooptees [**doverennyye litsa**]. By their very nature such relationships are not based in law, but are controlled by the standards of communist morality.

The procedure for cooperation between operational staff and cooptees is defined in KGB regulations. As a rule, operational officers do not conduct meetings with cooptees covertly, but the nature of the assignments given to cooptees must not be disclosed.

2. Relations established between state security agencies and citizens of bourgeois states on the grounds of their loyal or sympathising attitude towards the Soviet state, or their personal liking for the operational officer, with the object of obtaining from them information of interest to the KGB, or inducing them to act in ways which serve the interests of the USSR. Operational officers establish confidential relations with foreign nationals in their cover capacity; as a rule, their membership of the state security agencies is concealed.

**Ofitser bezopasnosti posolstva – Embassy Security Officer**

A member of the security service of a capitalist country's foreign affairs department. Intelligence officers often use the appointment of Security Officer as cover.

The Security Officer heads the security service of the diplomatic mission, which includes the security officers of the intelligence services' residencies, persons responsible for the keeping of particularly important documents and embassy security staff.

The functions of the Embassy Security Officer are detailed in special instructions issued by the foreign affairs departments. The Security Officer produces security regulations, plans and organises security briefings; takes steps to prevent agent and technical penetration of the embassy by the host country's counter-intelligence service; monitors the personal conduct of the embassy staff, and their contacts with the local population; ensures that the rules governing the handling of secret papers and communications security are observed; investigates all breaches of security instructions by members of the embassy staff.

The Security Officer carries out his functions both officially and covertly, by means of operational methods. With the help of agents and cooptees, he arranges covert surveillance on embassy staff, locally engaged staff working in the embassy, and foreign diplomats who have contacts with members of the embassy.

The Security Officer maintains contact with his country's counter-intelligence service.

### **Okhrana gosudarstvennoy granitsy SSSR - protection of the USSR state frontier**

The complex of military, operational, technical and special regime measures adopted with the aim of detecting and detaining violators of the frontier and protecting the political and economic interests of the Soviet state.

Defence of the land and sea frontier is provided by the KGB border forces with the support of local Soviet authorities, territorial branches of the KGB and MVD, public organisations and the local population. Responsibility for the protection of the air-space of the USSR rests on the USSR Ministry of Defence Anti-Aircraft Forces (PVO).

Agent operation measures taken by the intelligence departments of the frontier forces and operational sections of the territorial state security agencies are of the greatest importance for the protection of the USSR state frontier. Border forces intelligence sections are authorised to carry out intelligence-gathering activity on the adjacent territory of capitalist countries in the interests of protecting the state frontier.

### **Okhrana gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti SSSR - protection of USSR state security**

The system of state measures designed to protect the Soviet social and state structure, state independence, territorial integrity, military and economic strength, technical and scientific potential and other USSR state interests from the espionage and subversive activities of external and internal enemies. Maintenance of state security is achieved through the timely exposure, prevention and disruption, mainly by intelligence assets and resources, of the enemy's political,

ideological, military, economic and other espionage and subversive activities against the USSR. It also involves providing counter-intelligence support for the targets of enemy subversive activity, and establishing special regimes for the protection of these sites.

All agencies of state power are involved in protecting state security, including agencies of state administration, the courts and the procuracy.

As an agency with special responsibilities, the KGB is also endowed with special competencies in the sphere of the maintenance of state security. An important part is played by intelligence and counter-intelligence in the protection of the USSR state frontier.

**Otsenka operativnoy informatsii – evaluation of operational information**

An assessment of the quality of operational information in relation to the degree of its importance, completeness, credibility, timeliness and potential for being exploited in operational activity.

In evaluating operational information, such logical methods as summarising, analysis, synthesis, inference and deduction, analogy, theoretical models, abstraction and concreteness are employed. An important role is played by the professional intuition of the operational officer.

The results of the evaluation of operational information are set out in the introductory section of operational plans, reports and reviews, and intelligence briefings sent to Party and state agencies.

**P**

**Pantyurkism – pan-Turkism**

A chauvinist and racist doctrine espoused by Turkish reactionary bourgeois landowning circles, the substance of which amounts to justifying claims to subject to the authority of Turkey all Turkic-speaking peoples, including the populations of Central Asia, the

Caucasus and the Volga borders.

Under the flag of pan-Turkism, Turkish Intelligence tries to carry out subversive activity against the USSR and the Balkan socialist countries where there are Turkic-speaking ethnic minorities.

**Parol (v rabote s agentom) - authentication signal (when working with agents)**

A pre-arranged means through which a counter-intelligence (or intelligence) officer establishes contact with agents. The signal may be verbal, in the form of a single word, phrase or several phrases, or material, when some object or personal article is used. Usually the signal consists of two parts: the first is expressed or shown by the member of the counter-intelligence (or intelligence) service; the second (response) by the agent. The signal is chiefly used for meetings between couriers and agents.

**Pasportnaya sistema - passport system**

The complex of rules governing the system for issuing, exchanging and withdrawing passports, as unique documents authenticating the identity of citizens and also the means by which they are registered or de-registered.

A standard passport system was introduced by the Decree of 27 December 1932 of the Central Executive Committee and Council of People's Commissars of the USSR.

In the USSR, the passport system serves to register the population, regulate its movement within the territory of the country, plan the national economy, maintain public order and state security.

Issuing passports to citizens of the USSR, their exchange, registration and de-registration, as well as checking that citizens observe the passport system is the responsibility of the militia. Infringement of passport regulations attracts administrative and criminal accountability. When searching for criminals, exposing illegal agents and carrying out a series of other measures, the KGB makes use of the passport system and the resources of the militia passport apparatus.



**Pasportnyy rezhim – passport regime**

The procedure for issuing passports to the population, for their registration and de-registration, laid down in the passport system regulations [**pasportnaya sistema**] for a particular locality.

A distinction is made between areas with a normal passport regime and those where a special passport regime [**osobyy pasportnyy rezhim**] is in force.

**Patrul – patrol**

A detachment [**naryad**] sent out to populated areas or places where people are gathered with the aim of maintaining public order and identifying suspect persons. The size of the patrol depends on the nature of the assignment and the operational situation.

**Peleng – bearing**

The direction of a radio-transmitter from the signal monitoring location. The bearing is measured in degrees and is calculated clockwise from the north of the geographic meridian.

**Pelengator poyasnoy – belt direction-finder**

Miniature radio direction-finding device, carried under the outer layer of clothing. It is used for covert direction-finding, when tracking down radio-stations.

**Pelengatsiya – direction-finding [the science of]**

A branch of science studying matters connected with direction-finding.

**Pelengovaniye – direction-finding [the application of]**

Determining the bearing of some source with the help of electronic or other devices. Direction-finding may be applied to a source of sound, heat, light or radio emission.

**Pervichnaya pochtovaya svyaz – initial postal communication**

The postal link first registered during a covert check of correspondence, when neither the sender nor the recipient appears in the postal censorship records as persons conducting a correspondence with each other.

**Perebezhchik – defector**

1. A military serviceman who goes over to the enemy and surrenders.
2. A person who goes over to the enemy's side.
3. A person secretly crossing the land, sea or air frontier of the state with the aim of betraying the Motherland by fleeing abroad.
4. A person who has gone over from one camp to another, or from one group to another [i.e. political/ideological/religious].

**Pereverbovka agenta – turning an agent**

The recruitment of an enemy agent or member of an anti-Soviet organisation by the State Security Agencies, with the aim of penetrating the agent network of a foreign intelligence service or the leadership level of an anti-Soviet organisation. As a rule, after turning an agent, an operational game is carried on with the enemy.

**Peredacha obyektu pod nablyudeniye – handing over a target under surveillance**

The pointing out of a target to a surveillance team by an officer who knows him, or the passing of information from a stationary point about the location of a target, in order to put him under surveillance.

**Peremeshchonnoye litso – displaced person**

A citizen of a state who has been forcibly removed by the enemy from territory occupied in wartime. In the period following the Second World War, refugees and former prisoners of war who found themselves on the territory of foreign states were also treated as displaced persons.

**Perepiska dvustoronnyaya – bilateral correspondence**

Post or telegraphic exchange between two correspondents.

**Perepiska konspirativnaya – clandestine correspondence**

Correspondence using secret writing, micro-photography, codes and pre-arranged terms with the aim of concealing its true contents from third parties.

**Perepiska mnogopocherkovaya dvustoronnyaya – bilateral correspondence in several handwritings**

A form of correspondence via international postal channels, whereby mail sent abroad from the Soviet Union to a single address is produced by several people using the same return address (members of a family, relatives, acquaintances). Bilateral correspondence in several handwritings is used by agents of capitalist intelligence services [*agenty kapitalisticheskych razvedok*] to camouflage espionage correspondence sent from the USSR to intelligence centres.

**Perepiska uslovnaya – pre-arranged correspondence**

A form of clandestine correspondence using pre-arranged terms known only to the sender and the recipient.

**Perepiska shifrovannaya – enciphered correspondence**

Post or telegraphic exchange of correspondence, whereby secret information is concealed with the help of a cipher.

**Pereprava nelegalnaya – illegal crossing-point**

A section of the state frontier across which enemy agents or smugglers are secretly and illegally infiltrated.

The point is looked after by a local inhabitant who has good knowledge of the sector of the frontier, and the system by which it is protected, and who is experienced in illegal border crossing.

**Perekhvat kanalov svyazi s agentami – interception of agent communication channels**

A complex of agent-operational measures aimed at uncovering the means and methods of communication of the intelligence services of capitalist countries with their agents who have penetrated the territory of the Soviet Union, or who have been recruited in the USSR. The aim is also to establish a reliable covert means of monitoring the communications link, in order to discover the intentions of enemy intelligence services and their agents operating in the Soviet Union or about to be infiltrated. Interception measures are implemented with the aid of KGB agents who have penetrated

sectors of the enemy special services which are in communication with their agents; they also rely on technical operations facilities. Interception of agent communication channels can provide a real basis for organising an operational game.

**Perekhvat nelegalnykh kanalov proniknoveniya agentov protivnika v SSSR – interception of illegal channels for infiltrating enemy agents in the USSR**

A complex of agent-operational measures carried out by State Security Agencies, to uncover covert enemy actions aimed at creating new or exploiting existing illegal channels for infiltrating agents across the state frontier. Such measures are also designed to establish reliable covert monitoring of these actions, with the aim of uncovering and arresting the agents, and meeting other counter-intelligence requirements.

The interception measures are implemented with the help of KGB agents who have penetrated sections of the enemy special services responsible for infiltrating agents onto the territory of the USSR. The interception measures can provide a real basis for organising an operational game.

**Pereshifrovaniye – re-encipherment**

The repeated encipherment of information, using a new cipher.

**Perspektivnoye planirovaniye – forward planning**

The activity of counter-intelligence agencies to determine the sequence of and timescale for carrying out the most important counter-intelligence operations or measures, with a common purpose over an extended, operationally foreseeable period of time.

Forward planning is an integral part of counter-intelligence management. It facilitates more precise organisation and implementation of active offensive operations; it helps to pre-empt the enemy and achieve specified aims with the minimum expenditure of operational manpower and resources. Prospective planning at Committee of State Security level is a sound basis for co-ordinating the work of various operational sections.

Forward planning of KGB counter-intelligence activity is fully consistent with the strategy and tactics of the Communist Party in the sphere of political struggle and takes account of trends developing in international relations and in the foreign and domestic policies of the CPSU.

The most complex issue for forward planning is acquiring basic data for it. This includes the following: methodological (or scientific) data – including intelligence policy and planning theory; factual data – namely, summary information about the operational situation at the current time and for the extent of the planning period.

Generally speaking, forward plans include the following: a short description of the operational situation; the ultimate objective for carrying out the counter-intelligence operations or measures; the problems that have to be resolved to achieve this objective; a list of proposed counter-intelligence operations and measures (with an indication of specific timescales, those carrying them out etc.) necessary for solving each of the specified tasks.

**Piket (v naruzhnom nablyudenii) – picket (in surveillance)**

A team of surveillance officers deployed under appropriate cover in order to watch the behaviour of a target on particular sections of highways or in other locations where the target might appear. The deployment of the picket makes it possible to record target actions which would not normally be observed by intelligence officers carrying out close surveillance (photographing and sketching from cars, use of special devices etc.). Besides surveillance officers, the team may contain militiamen, KGB agents and cooptees.

**Pismo verbovochnoye – recruitment letter**

A letter written on the instructions of the KGB by a close relative or friend of a candidate for recruitment who is abroad, in which the author advises him to give assistance to the bearer of the letter or the organisation which the letter represents.

The recruitment letter is used by State Security Agencies as a means of favourably affecting the outcome of the recruitment.

**Pismo taynopisnoye – secret writing letter**

A postal item which contains secret writing.

**Perlyustratsiya korrespondentsii [PK] – postal censorship**

Covert monitoring of postal and telegraphic traffic, carried out by special sections of the State Security Agencies (the PK service), with the aim of acquiring operational information about persons and issues of interest to the KGB. It is also used for counter-intelligence and other measures by operational sections involving the use of postal and telegraphic channels.

**Plan agenturnoy radiosvyazi – plan of agent radio-communications**

A document defining the organisation and procedure for implementing agent radio communications. The plan consists of several compact tables, indicating dates and times of regular radio schedules, call-signs, frequencies, cipher groups or letters for encoding, the time and frequencies for emergency radio sessions.

The plan is produced in a standard format for each agent radio network.

**Pogranichnaya zastava – border outpost**

The basic sub-unit of border forces, forming part of a border command post [**pogranichnaya komendatura**] or border detachment [**pogranichnyy otryad**], carrying out duties connected with the immediate and continuous protection of a specific section of the USSR frontier.

The sector defended by the border outpost is delineated forward by the state frontier itself and to the left and right by sector lines.

The border outpost normally comprises three or more rifle sections, a working dog section and also specialists in various technical facilities.

The unit is led by a commander, who is responsible for the defence of the state frontier within the limits of his sector, the combat-readiness of the border outpost, for political and military training, education, military discipline and the political morale of his personnel.

**Pogranichnaya zona – border zone**

Part of the territory of the USSR lying along the state frontier [gosudarstvennaya granitsa] with a contiguous state, on which – in the interests of frontier protection – there operates a special regime for entry, residence, movement, employment and the maintenance of water-borne craft.

The border zone also comprises USSR territorial and inshore waters and the Soviet part of the waters of border rivers and lakes.

A border regime [pogranichnyy rezhim] is introduced in a border zone.

**Pogranichnaya komendatura – border command post**

A unit of border forces, which is part of a border detachment. A number of border outposts (three or more) are subordinated to a border command post. The extent of the command post's sectors and their complements depends on the specific situation on the border.

The border command post is led by a sector commander, who directs the operational and service activity of subordinate sections in person and through the command post's management structure.

**Pogranichnaya polosa – border strip**

Part of the territory of the USSR, lying along the state frontier with a contiguous state, where, in the interests of protecting the frontier, there is a special regime governing access, residence, movement and employment. The width of the border strip on the frontier with neighbouring socialist countries is fixed at 100m, that with China, Norway and Finland is 2000m and that with Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan is fixed from 500m to 2000m, depending on local circumstances.

**Pogranichnyye predstaviteli SSSR – USSR border representatives**

Border Forces officers appointed to defend the political, economic, territorial and other interests of the Soviet state on the frontier and to ensure the fulfilment of agreements on aspects of the regime governing the state frontier. On borders with capitalist countries,

they are called border commissars, deputy and assistant border commissars; on borders with socialist countries, they are called authorised border representatives, deputy and assistant authorised border representatives.

### **Pogranichnyy poisk – border search**

Activities of border forces units and detachments, carried out in conjunction with operational and regime procedures, with the aim of locating and detaining (eliminating) violators of the state frontier, penetrating Soviet territory or attempting to escape abroad, as well as agents and criminals hiding in areas along the border.

The activities of units and detachments involved in border searches consist of isolating violators of the frontier in the area where they are believed to be, tracking, finding and arresting (or eliminating) them. Isolating violators is achieved by cutting off particular routes which they are most likely to take or by blocading the area. The search, discovery and detainment involves the examination of localities and objects by search teams, by aircraft and helicopters and also by the deployment of operational resources.

A border search is the most complicated aspect of border forces' operational duties. It is carried out jointly with KGB agencies, in cooperation with units of the Soviet Army and Navy, militia elements and members of voluntary people's militias.

### **Pogranichnyy pasportnyy rezhim – border passport regime**

A passport regime established in the border zone and border strip [pogranichnaya zona, pogranichnaya polosa] area.

The following are characteristics of a passport regime:

1. Obligatory registration and issue of passports to citizens regardless of whether they live in towns, district centres, settlements or villages.
2. Imposition of passport restrictions.
3. Introduction of a number of supplementary passport rules. The latter, for example, include affixing a special stamp of a prescribed type. The presence of such a stamp in a passport gives its owner the right to move within a specified district in the frontier zone,



and the right to return without a permit in the event that he leaves the frontier zone temporarily.

**Pogranichnyy okrug – border district**

A military administrative group of border units, sub-units and services deployed in a particular area of the territory of the USSR adjacent to the state frontier. The border district comprises intelligence sections engaged in agent-operational work in the frontier zone and on the territory of contiguous capitalist states.

The district is headed by the commander of the border district forces, who carries out military administrative and operational functions connected with the defence of the state frontier, with the help of the district military council, the district headquarters staff and its departments and services.

The border district may include land, naval and airforce units.

**Pogranichnyy otryad – border detachment**

Separate military formation operating as an organisational entity designed to protect a specific sector of the USSR state frontier.

The border detachment comprises a number of border command posts and outposts, and, when required, a pass control point [kontrolno-propusknoy punkt].

**Pogranichnyy rezhim – border regime**

The system regulating entry into the frontier zone and frontier strip, and residence, movement and work within them.

Monitoring the implementation of the border regime is the responsibility of the border forces, the territorial agencies of the KGB and the MVD.

**Podvizhnoye naruzhnoye nablyudeniye – mobile surveillance**

A form of organised surveillance [naruzhnoye nablyudeniye], whereby monitoring of the target's actions is effected by means of a team of observers who change their position in response to the target's movements. In the process, both types of surveillance are used: close surveillance [nablyudeniye soprovozhdayushcheye] and head-on surveillance [nablyudeniye vstrechnoye].

**Podpiska agenta o sekretnom sotrudnichestve – agent's signed agreement on secret cooperation**

Written undertaking on the part of an agent, in any format, in which he promises to cooperate loyally with the intelligence or counter-intelligence agencies, to keep his connections with them secret and not to divulge information which he acquires as the result of his secret cooperation. An operational officer obtains the agent's signature. The signature is not a legal document, but it lays upon the agent a great moral responsibility and prompts him to carry out his obligations loyally.

In each specific case, a decision is taken on the expediency of obtaining an agent's signature in the light of the basis of recruitment and the personal characteristics of the recruit. A signature is always obtained from persons recruited as residents and keepers of clandestine contact points.

**Podryvnaya deyatelnost – subversive activity**

*See deyatelnost podryvnaya*

**Podslushivaniye telefonnykh peregovorov – interception of telephone conversations**

A form of audio monitoring, carried out by plugging into the telephone line being used by the enemy (either directly or at a distance).

**Podstava agenta – dangling an agent**

A variant of infiltrating an agent [*vnedreniye agenta*] in the agent network of foreign intelligence agencies, overseas anti-Soviet organisations, anti-Soviet groups within the country, etc., whereby the initiative in making contact with the agent comes from the enemy. When dangling an agent, the KGB uses information known to it about the enemy's intention to make contact with a person, who, from the enemy's viewpoint, has opportunities to cooperate in subversive activity (if not at once, then later).

Dangling is effected by the same means as agent infiltration [*vvod agenta*].

**Podstava nelegalnykh kanalov svyazi – dangling of illegal channels of communication**

A complex of agent-operational measures carried out by the counter-intelligence service, with the aim of creating the conditions for the covert monitoring of communication channels between various links in the enemy's intelligence network. In this process, steps are taken to allow an agent of the State Security Agencies to fall within the field of view of enemy intelligence. The agent's objective and subjective characteristics would enable him to be used as a courier, radio operator, keeper of clandestine or rendezvous premises, or as a postbox – i.e. as a person capable of providing reliable and regular contact between various links in the enemy's intelligence system.

**Podstrekatelstvo – encitement**

A form of criminal activity consisting of prompting another person or group of persons to commit a crime. The methods of encitement can be very varied: persuasion, bribery, coercion, requesting, etc.

**Poyezdka razvedyvatelnaya – reconnaissance trip**

Travel around a target country by intelligence officers or agents of a foreign state under diplomatic or tourist cover, etc., with the aim of gathering espionage or other information, making or developing intelligence contacts, conducting operations to contact agents, carrying out ideological sabotage and acquiring literature of interest to the intelligence service.

A reconnaissance trip is given the outward appearance of actions permitted by the laws and allowed by the authorities of the host country. Reconnaissance trips across the territory of the Soviet Union take place under the guise of learning about Soviet reality, the life and the culture of the peoples of the USSR, visiting tourist sites and historical monuments, resorts and places of relaxation, relatives and other contacts.

**Pozitsii razvedyvatelnyye (pozitsii razvedki) – intelligence status**

The status adopted by representatives of an intelligence service in a target country by means of which they are able to carry out their intelligence activity. Intelligence situations are divided into two

categories: legal and illegal. The legal status conventionally describes situations created by the intelligence service using official missions and establishments (diplomatic, trade and other) and individual citizens (tourists, businessmen, students, etc.), of their own country or another country, and also individual citizens of the target state who have a legal status in the target country. Illegal intelligence situations are positions adopted in the target country by agents and intelligence officers who are there on an illegal basis.

### **Poimka s polichnym – catching red-handed**

Catching a person at the very moment a crime is being committed or in possession of incriminating objects or documents, with the aim of putting a stop to criminal activity and obtaining evidence of the person's involvement in the latter.

Evidence obtained by catching someone red-handed is normally used in order to take overt measures to cut short subversive activities (bringing to criminal and administrative account, public exposure, expulsion from the territory of the USSR) and also to carry out recruitment procedures.

### **Poisk operativno-voyskovoy – military operational search**

A system of operational and military activities carried out in an area with the aim of finding and arresting wanted persons, together with their arms and equipment. A military operational search is carried out by military operational forces [**operativno-voyskovyye**] or operational search [**operativno-rozysknyye**] teams. It can also be carried out jointly by border forces and the KGB, in the event of the discovery of signs of a frontier violation and the penetration of persons across the border into Soviet territory, or the sighting of persons in the vicinity of the frontier attempting to go abroad illegally.

A military operational search can include an examination of the location and objects found there, observation, eavesdropping, interception of radio-signals, signals direction-finding, questioning of local inhabitants, etc.

A military operational search can be total, when the whole district where the frontier violation took place or suspicious persons

were seen is searched, or selective, when particular sectors where the wanted persons might be hiding are searched.

**Politiko-vospitatelnaya deyatelnost organov gosudarstvennoy bezopasnosti SSSR – political educational activities of the USSR State Security Agencies**

Propaganda and explanatory work carried out by KGB operational and investigating officers aimed at: raising the political vigilance of the Soviet people, re-educating persons who have committed politically harmful misdemeanours, strengthening links with the workers and involving them in solving problems relating to the identification, prevention and disruption of threats to USSR state security.

The aim and tasks of the political educational activities of USSR State Security Agencies are of a counter-intelligence nature and together with operational, criminal investigative and legal-administrative activity, it serves the purpose of identifying, preventing and disrupting threats to USSR state security.

Political educational activity is carried out by the KGB under the direction of the CPSU and is an integral part of the educational work carried out with the masses. KGB officers give lectures, issue reports, hold discussions about vigilance with collectives of establishments, enterprises, organisations and military units; they organise exhibitions of documents and materials of an incriminating nature; they also arrange press, radio and television interviews with individuals who have renounced their anti-Soviet activities. An important role is played by overt preventive measures.

**Politicheskaya razvedka – political intelligence**

*See razvedka politicheskaya*

**Politicheski vrednyy prostupok – politically damaging misdemeanour**

Incorrect expression of views contrary to the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU or other actions harmful to socialist society, committed without intending to undermine or weaken the Soviet social and state structure and without amounting to a crime.

In so far as politically harmful misdemeanours are related to political immaturity and the errors of individual Soviet citizens and could develop into crimes against the state, it is essential to take preventive educational measures against individuals who commit them.

### **Politemigrant – political émigré**

A foreign national or stateless person granted political asylum on the territory of another state.

In the USSR the status of a political émigré is awarded by a special commission consisting of representatives of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society, the KGB, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the AUCCTU.

The members of the political émigré's family are treated as political émigrés if they are not citizens of the USSR.

Members of communist and workers' parties can seek political asylum only with the permission of their party's central organisation.

### **Polucheniye i proverka signalov – receiving and checking signals**

A form of operational activity [*operativnaya deyatel'nost'*], which comprises the acquisition and evaluation of information which could indicate subversive activity by enemy intelligence services, anti-Soviet organisations abroad or anti-Soviet elements, also the verification of such material in order to establish its credibility and operational significance. Checking the signal and comprehensive evaluation of the facts giving rise to suspicion are linked with the need to acquire additional information about:

- a. the actual event mentioned in the signal;
- b. the person cited in the signal (life-style, behaviour, contacts, past life etc.);
- c. the circumstances in which the initial information was received, the reliability of the source, possible distortions in the process of receiving the information;
- d. earlier events which can have a causal relation with the events described in the signal, which might make a more objective assessment possible;

- e. activities of the person under scrutiny noted after receipt of the signal which, together with information received earlier, tend to confirm or refute the suspicions which had arisen.

**Pomekhi radiopriyomu – radio-reception interference**

Electrical fluctuations of natural or artificial origin, preventing the normal reception of radio signals.

Such interference is deliberately generated to jam undesirable radio broadcasts.

**Posrednik – intermediary**

1. An agent or intelligence officer, used by a capitalist intelligence service to act either as a personal link with agents (for example, as a contact agent [**agent-svyaznik**]), or as an impersonal link (for example, agents and intelligence officers placing or removing items from DLBs, sending secret correspondence to the USSR, keepers of clandestine premises etc.). An intermediary is an additional link in communications between an intelligence service and an agent, and this increases vulnerability. Therefore, in order to ensure communications security, when they use an intermediary intelligence services select the most experienced and reliable intelligence officers and agents, and seek to ensure that the intermediary knows as little as possible about the nature and source of the information in the transmission of which he is involved, and they are meticulous in devising the conditions for his contacts with agents.
2. A person used by smugglers or currency dealers to seek out another person who can sell or buy the goods in question, hard currency or currency assets. It is through the intermediary that they agree the place, time and conditions of the meeting, the nature of the goods, currency or assets and the proposed price.
3. An intermediary in a crime is an accomplice, described as an accessory.

**Post bazovyy – base post**

A form of post used in surveillance.

**Post blizhnego deystviya – close action post**

A radio-monitoring [**radionablyudeniye**] post established in the immediate proximity of sources of radio transmissions which are subject to monitoring.

**Post korrektirovochnyy – correcting post**

A specially selected building or other location on the route of the target of surveillance [**obyekt naruzhnogo nablyudeniya**], from which, with the help of a radio-link, light-signalling or various mechanical means, information is passed on to the intelligence team, giving the target's precise route.

**Post nablyudatelnyy – observer post**

A specially selected location from which surveillance is carried out on the target's exit from a building or his appearance in a certain area. An observer post is generally used for handing over a target to an intelligence team.

**Post nablyudeniya – observation post**

A detachment [**naryad**] assigned to watch a particular locality or sector of the skies with the aim of identifying and detaining enemy agents, sabotage and reconnaissance groups, members of bandit formations and violators of the state frontier. Observation posts are established in locations where criminals are likely to land (disembark) and along their probable routes. Observation posts can also be established in the course of agent-operational measures.

**Post naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – surveillance post**

A place from which clandestine surveillance is carried out on persons of interest to the KGB.

Depending on the duration of their use, surveillance posts are subdivided into permanent and temporary posts. Permanent posts are set up in locations where surveillance is carried out systematically, over an extended period of time, for example outside the embassies and missions of capitalist states, the residences of the diplomatic corps, hotels where foreigners stay, at ports visited by foreign vessels etc. Temporary posts are set up for observation



carried out over a limited period of time.

Depending on the way they are camouflaged and intelligence officers are concealed in them, permanent and temporary posts are subdivided into 'open' posts, where intelligence officers take up positions for surveillance on a street, in a square, public gardens, and other such open places, or 'closed' posts, when intelligence officers observe their target from within a building.

Depending on their purpose, the posts are subdivided into observer [**nablyudatelnyye**], correcting [**korrektirovochnyye**] or base [**bazovyye**] posts.

**Post radiokontrrazvedyvatelnoy sluzhby – radio-counter-intelligence service post**

Place where radio equipment is installed for the purpose of monitoring a specific range of radio frequencies, with the aim of locating agent radio-stations [**agenturnyye radiostantsii**].

**Post tekhnicheskogo nablyudeniya – technical surveillance post**

A section of particular flotillas (brigades) of coastguard or naval vessels, which is backed up by on-shore radio-locating stations.

Technical surveillance posts are used to defend the USSR sea frontier and are designed to detect ships, launches and other vessels and also submarines when surfaced, as well as low-flying enemy aircraft and helicopters.

Technical surveillance posts determine the co-ordinates of observed vessels, aircraft etc., their course and speed and secure their interception by coastguard vessels and aircraft.

Both fixed and mobile technical observation posts are used to defend the USSR sea frontier.

**Pochtovyy shifr – postal cipher**

An agent cipher used for encoding information being sent to an addressee in an open private letter, telegram, newspaper article, radio-broadcast etc.

**'Pochtovyy yashchik' – post-box**

1. A clandestine handover point [**konspirativnyy peredatochnyy**]

**punkt]**, where an agent of the State Security Agencies hands over his reports and other material to an intermediary for onward transmission to an operational officer, and where he receives written instructions from an operational officer. A 'post-box' can be arranged in office or residential premises kept by trusted agents or persons specially recruited as keepers of 'post boxes'. Within the country, contact via a 'post-box' is used when working with agents taking part in operational cultivations when there are grounds for fearing possible surveillance by the people under cultivation, and also with agents who are only for a short time or in transit in a populated area and do not therefore have any other means of communication.

2. The postal address of an agent recruited by a capitalist intelligence service to which espionage correspondence is sent for handing on or transmission to representatives of the intelligence service.

### **Pravo ubezhishcha – right of asylum**

A state's rights to grant the possibility of entry into and residence on its territory to a foreigner or a stateless person [**litso bez grazhdanstva**], who in his native country or in another country is subject to persecution for his convictions or political activity.

Asylum can be granted on the territory of foreign states. As practised in Latin American countries, political asylum can be granted on the premises of diplomatic missions. This practice is rejected in international law as contrary to the principle of state sovereignty.

### **Pravonarusheniye – breach of the law**

An action (or omission) violating the requirement of the law.

Breaches of moral standards, traditions and the rules of public organisations are not breaches of the law.

Breaches of the law are closely related to the nature of social relations. The fundamental contradictions of an exploiting society lie at the heart of breaches of the law within antagonistic socio-economic structures. In socialist countries, breaches of the law spring from the private property psychology of particular citizens, their contempt for the interests of society. In socialist society,

breaches of the law can be the consequence of a hostile attitude to the socialist order on the part of representatives of the deposed classes, agents of capitalist states, and people who have fallen under the influence of hostile ideology.

Any socially dangerous action (or omission) is regarded as a breach of the law. Juridically, it is identified by the fact that it is forbidden and subject to legal sanctions.

### **Pravoporyadok – law and order**

The system of social relationships established and maintained by the state, based on and conforming with the requirement of Soviet socialist law. Law and order presupposes precise and undeviating observance of legal standards, the actual implementation of the rights of organisations and of citizens in conformity with the principles of socialist legality. This is how law and order differs from arbitrary rule, namely a state of life in society where there are laws but they are not applied.

The most important elements of law and order are the embodiment in law of the social and state structure, the socialist economic system, socialist property and the political, labour, property and other rights of citizens.

In the USSR, protection of law and order against violation is achieved through the rules of criminal law.

### **Predvaritelnaya agenturnaya razrabotka – preliminary agent cultivation**

Term introduced in 1944 by decree of the USSR NKGB. It was abolished in 1954 by KGB decree. Currently, the equivalent term is 'operational check' [operativnaya proverka].

### **Preduprezhdeniye podryvnoy deyatelnosti protivnika – prevention of enemy subversive activity**

A form of counter-intelligence activity involving operations and measures by counter-intelligence personnel with the object of preventing the enemy from committing subversive acts against the USSR.

Prevention of enemy subversive activity may require both

operational and non-operational measures (refusal to register a journey within the USSR by a diplomatic intelligence officer, or rejection of an application to travel outside the USSR by a Soviet citizen who intends to betray the Motherland, and so on).

### **Preduprezhdeniye prestupleniy – crime prevention**

The totality of measures of a political, ideological, economic, legal and cultural-educational nature carried out by state bodies and social organisations with the aim of removing the causes of crimes and the conditions contributing towards their being committed.

Of crucial importance for crime prevention are measures designed to raise political awareness, the wellbeing and cultural level of members of Soviet society and educate them in the spirit of the demands of the moral code of the builders of communism.

In a specific sense, crime prevention is the activity of the courts, the procuracy, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the KGB, directly focused on the eradication of crime and the prevention of actual criminal acts and it is effected by the specific means and methods of the agencies. KGB agencies have an active role to play in preventing crimes against the state.

### **Predyavleniye dlya opoznaniya – identification parade**

An investigative action in which an object or person is put before a witness, victim, suspect or accused alongside similar objects or persons, for the purpose of identification through distinguishing features and characteristics.

KGB agencies often resort to identification through photographs in the course of operational cultivation, searches and the checking of signals. The results of such identification do not have the force of judicial evidence and are therefore processed as agent reports (when an agent is the person making the identification), or memoranda or reports by operational officers, but not as official records of the identification procedure.

### **Presecheniye podryvnoy deyatelnosti protivnika – disruption of enemy subversive activity**

A form of counter-intelligence activity, consisting of operations and

measures by counter-intelligence personnel designed to put an end to subversive activity against the USSR.

Both operational and non-operational measures (criminal prosecution, administrative expulsion of foreigners with diplomatic immunity from the USSR, public exposure etc.) can be applied.

### **Presledovaniye – pursuit**

A form of action based on the movement of operational or military forces against frontier violators, agents or enemy sabotage reconnaissance formations or other perpetrators of crimes against the state, with the aim of tracking them down and detaining them or eliminating them.

### **Prestupleniye – crime**

An action or omission which is socially dangerous, forbidden by Soviet criminal law, culpable and punishable and which is directed against the Soviet social and state structure, the socialist economic system, socialist property, or the persons and rights of citizens, or any other violation of socialist law and order (Article 7 of the RSFSR Penal Code).

### **Prestupleniya gosudarstvennyye – crimes against the state**

Crimes defined by the highest levels of the USSR state authorities, which prejudice the Soviet state and social structure and also the fundamental interests of the USSR in various areas of its activity.

The term 'crime against the state' was first used in Soviet legislation in the Communiqué of the Second Congress of Soviets dated 26 October 1917 about the arrest of provisional government ministers. The Communiqué stated: 'Any act of support for Kerensky will be punished as a serious crime against the state'.

The law of 25 December 1958 on criminal responsibility for crimes against the state divides crimes against the state into two groups:

1. Particularly dangerous crimes against the state (actions against the Soviet social and state order: treason, espionage, acts of terrorism etc.).

2. Other crimes against the state (acts aimed at damaging the USSR's fundamental interests in the sphere of state administration, defence potential, the socialist economy or judicial system: banditry, contraband, counterfeiting currency, mass disturbances etc.).

Until the adoption of the 1958 law, infringements of the Soviet state and social order were termed counter-revolutionary crimes.

Cases of crimes against the state specified in the law are investigated by the State Security Agencies.

### **Prestupnik gosudarstvennyy – state criminal**

A person guilty of a crime against the state. The perpetrators of particularly dangerous crimes against the state may be foreigners who are agents of capitalist intelligence services sent into the country to carry out subversive activity, or Soviet citizens who are hostile to the Soviet regime or have fallen into the net of capitalist intelligence services.

### **Priglaseniye v organy KGB – invitation to KGB agencies**

Official notification to a person to appear on KGB premises to explain the circumstances surrounding the behaviour of persons who have violated the regulations in locations or sites protected by the State Security Authorities. For this purpose, when necessary, the KGB can also invite someone to appear on Ministry of Internal Affairs premises or on the official premises of other organisations. As distinct from a summons to appear before KGB agencies, an invitation is not addressed to the offender, but to a person who has information about an offender or an offence. Also, it does not entail forcible conveyance to the meeting place of someone who fails to respond to the invitation.

### **Priyom naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – surveillance tactic**

Separate complete action on the part of intelligence officers (or an intelligence officer), designed to achieve covert surveillance of a target.

Various tactics are adopted in surveillance: 'the chain'

[tseepochka], 'fork' [vilka], 'surveillance along parallel streets' [nablyudeniye po parallelnym ulitsam], 'taking the lead' [lidirovaniye] etc.

**Priyom obyekta pod naruzhnoye nablyudeniye – picking up target of surveillance**

The process of identifying a target covertly (or becoming familiar with his appearance) and placing him under surveillance by a team of intelligence officers allocated for the purpose. Identification is carried out by means of photographs or external features; getting to know the target is done with the help of people who know him, and also by means of visiting his place of work (residence) or by summoning him on a suitable pretext to some establishment (housing administration, military registration point, etc.). Hand-over is effected by the intelligence officer who carried out the identification or got to know the target's appearance.

**Priznaki vneshnosti – external features**

Permanent features of the appearance and behaviour of a person. These include the anatomical physique of a person (static features), his gait, mannerisms, movements of the hands, voice and other aspects of human behaviour (dynamic features). They can be congenital and acquired (tattoos, scars left from previous injury). Rarely occurring, obtrusive and easily noticed and remembered features are called special distinguishing features (such as a scar on the face, hare lip, tattoos on the back of the hand, lameness, very tall or short stature, etc.). Special distinguishing features are as a rule to be found on exposed parts of the body and are easily revealed under normal circumstances. Such features are very important when searching for perpetrators of crimes and identifying someone on the basis of external features.

**Priznaki identifikatsionnyye – identifying characteristics**

Permanent features of a material object capable of being recognised and itemised for the purpose of identifying the object. Identifying characteristics can be studied directly or through their imprint on other objects, on a person's awareness or in documents. A

distinction is made between 'general' and 'specific' characteristics. General characteristics are generic or group characteristics, used for general categorisation and defining the group to which the object under scrutiny belongs. Specific characteristics are permanent peculiarities of the properties of specific objects. Identifying characteristics can reflect aspects of shape, size, position, relief, colour or activity of the object. A distinction is drawn between qualitative (defining, descriptive) and quantitative (measuring) characteristics. The first group includes watermarks, direction in the flow of handwritten letters, the chemical constituents of materials, etc. Quantitative characteristics are the relative dimensions of a face on a photograph, the size of footprints, the quantitative breakdown of chemical elements in a substance under study. The significance of a feature in terms of its ability to effect identification is greater the less frequently it appears in other objects, and the less dependent it is on other identifying features. In order to establish an identity, it is essential to demonstrate the coincidence of an individual (unique and non-replicable) complex of 'general' and 'specific' characteristics.

### **Prikaz – order**

A state administration document, issued or adopted by legally empowered officials, as part of the responsible management process, and containing instructions that must be carried out faithfully and precisely.

In the KGB system, written orders are issued or adopted by the chairman and deputy chairmen of the KGB, the heads of autonomous branches, local agencies, training establishments, institutions, enterprises, force commanders and commanders of military units. Orders are issued within the limits of the powers vested in the respective leaders (principals, commanders) on the basis of and in pursuance of laws, decrees and decisions of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, decisions and instructions of the Council of Ministers and also acts issued by higher authorities and by other ministries and departments which are required to be implemented within the KGB structure.

In terms of their legal significance, orders can be of general or



individual application. General orders establish legal norms; they contain general rules of conduct, are intended for repeated application and regulate specific aspects of relations within certain spheres (for example, orders regulating the activity of operational staff in various lines of counter-intelligence work, the legal position and emoluments of certain categories of military personnel, etc.). Individual orders contain provisions by means of which specific management issues are resolved (for example, personnel orders relating to awards, appointments and transfers of particular officers).

### **Prikrytiye diplomaticheskoye – diplomatic cover**

The use by an intelligence service of the legal status of its country's diplomatic representations and staff in foreign states for camouflaging the subversive activities of its intelligence cells (services) and of individual intelligence officers and agents abroad. Diplomatic cover is actively used by the intelligence services of capitalist countries in order to carry out subversive activities from legal positions abroad, especially on the territory of socialist and developing states.

### **Prikrytiye operativnoye – operational cover**

The official, overt appointment of an intelligence officer or agent, used for camouflaging his membership of an intelligence service. For intelligence officers and agents working from legal positions, operational cover abroad is usually provided by work in establishments and missions of their home country, and in their own territory, working in organisations and establishments which handle or provide services for foreigners. Operational cover for illegals usually involves contract work, study etc.

Operational cover is also used in KGB counter-intelligence work (when carrying out background checks, making contacts with foreigners, candidates for recruitment etc.). In such cases, KGB officers pretend to represent various state establishments and organisations or act as private individuals.

**Printsiipy organizatsii raboty kontrrazvedyvatelnykh apparatov – principles governing the organisation of counter-intelligence work**

These are the fundamental basis (rules) for organising the activity of counter-intelligence establishments, which determine the most effective deployment of personnel and resources, the specialisation of operational staff and of the agent network of KGB counter-intelligence sections, and other organisational elements of their work.

At the present time, in counter-intelligence sections of USSR state security agencies, the following organisational principles are applied: the line, the target and the (mixed) line-target principles.

The 'line' principle reflects the particular nature of organising Chekist work to uncover, prevent and cut short the subversive activity of each capitalist intelligence service (the American, British, French etc.), of specific nationalist organisations (Ukrainian, Latvian, Uzbek, Armenian etc.), and of reactionary sectarian and church organisations, etc.

The target principle reflects the need to provide counter-intelligence protection for particularly important sites. Members of 'target' sections concentrate mainly on preventing agents of capitalist intelligence services and anti-Soviet elements from penetrating particularly important sites and uncovering any who may have penetrated them; protecting state secrets and also protecting the sites against sabotage.

Counter-intelligence work is organised along the (mixed) 'line-target' principle when there are clear 'lines' of counter-intelligence work at 'target' sites which are given counter-intelligence protection, when certain groups of people who are the subject of counter-intelligence work are present, permanently or temporarily, at specific 'target' sites.

For example, many local sections of the KGB work along the (mixed) 'line-target' principle.

**Proverka agenturnaya – agent check**

A check carried out with the help of agents on information about persons, facts and circumstances of interest to State Security Agencies in order to solve their allotted tasks.

**Proverka operativnaya – operational check**

A form of operational activity [**operativnaya deyatelnost**], where the aim is to establish whether the person or group being checked is actually involved in planning or committing a crime against the state.

An operational check can take place where there are factual materials which give grounds for suspecting an individual or group of conducting subversive work against the USSR, but these need to be checked by carrying out appropriate agent-operational measures. An operational check has the following main purposes:

1. Detailed and comprehensive study of the original factual data which provided grounds for subjecting a person to an operational check.
2. Uncovering and studying new factual data, which, together with the original data, objectively demonstrates the involvement or otherwise of the persons under investigation in subversive activity against the USSR.
3. Preventing possible hostile actions by the person being checked.

**Proverka ofitsialnaya – official check**

The means whereby KGB agencies obtain information of interest to them about certain events or individuals, by applying officially to Soviet state and public establishments and organisations, and also to individual citizens.

When carrying out an official check, KGB agencies most frequently have to seek the help of state and Party archives, military commissariats, address bureaux, medical establishments, militia agencies, personnel and special departments of enterprises and establishments etc.

**Provodnik – guide**

1. A person engaged in taking agents, emissaries, betrayers of the Motherland, smugglers, etc., covertly across the state frontier.

As a rule the guide is an inhabitant of the border region who has a thorough knowledge of the local conditions, the frontier protection system, and experience of illegal border-crossing. The

guide escorts people of this category across the frontier either on behalf of the enemy's intelligence or counter-intelligence agencies, or on his own initiative for mercenary motives.

2. Among Ukrainian bourgeois nationalists, a guide is a person who heads a 'line', in other words, who heads the whole organisation, one of its departments (branches) or some minor element of the structure.

### **Provokatsiya prestupleniya – provocation of a crime**

The premeditated, artificial creation of circumstances and conditions giving rise to the commission of a crime by other persons, or equally, directly instigating such people to commit a crime, with the aim of subsequently exposing and prosecuting them. Provocation of a crime must be categorised as incitement to commit a crime.

### **Prodvizheniye agenta – advancement of an agent**

A change in the circumstances of a State Security Agent who has penetrated the intelligence agencies or other special services of bourgeois states, anti-Soviet organisations, or establishments and departments used by enemy intelligence services, which expands his possibilities of solving intelligence and counter-intelligence tasks.

### **Provezhutochnoye zveno pochtovoy svyazi – intermediate postal communication link**

A third party (person, address, country), through which a correspondence is conducted.

### **Promyshlennaya zona – industrial zone**

*See zapretnaya zona*

### **Propaganda 'belaya' – 'white' propaganda**

A form of subversive imperialist propaganda.

'White' propaganda is official propaganda carried out by the propaganda and other state agencies of capitalist countries, using the whole arsenal of propaganda means.

'White' propaganda can have the character of ideological

sabotage. The acuteness of these operations depends on the nature of the relations with the country against which they are carried out.

**Propaganda 'seraya' – 'grey' propaganda**

A form of subversive imperialist propaganda.

'Grey' propaganda is a subversive propaganda activity carried out by non-governmental organisations, including anti-Soviet émigré centres and also private individuals. These activities are usually directed and financed by the intelligence and propaganda services of capitalist countries. 'Grey' propaganda enables capitalist states to camouflage their subversive activities and deny their involvement in them.

**Propaganda 'chornaya' – 'black' propaganda**

A form of subversive imperialist propaganda.

'Black' propaganda is carried out by the enemy in the name of legendary underground groups and opposition elements in socialist countries. The enemy's involvement in this activity is carefully concealed.

Characteristic 'black' propaganda devices are: dropping leaflets and newspapers onto the territory of other countries, as though they had been issued there by 'underground organisations'; the spreading of false rumours and gossip; the conduct of radio propaganda, pretending to be broadcast by 'underground' radio-stations on the territory of these countries; the fabrication and distribution by the special services of documents and letters, the authorship of which is ascribed to organisations, political personalities and individual citizens in socialist countries.

**Propusknoy rezhim – pass regime**

The set of rules regulating entry and exit procedures at a site and its separate sectors.

A pass regime is established with the following aims:

- preventing unauthorised persons from entering the protected area and regulated premises, as well as preventing the entry of persons with cameras, cine-cameras or objects which could cause fires, explosions or other emergencies;

- restricting access to regulated areas and premises by members of the staff and official visitors, on the basis of official need;
- preventing the possibility of removing secret materials, items and valuables from the site without the permission of the appropriate officials.

### **Protivnik – the adversary**

The external and internal enemies of the Soviet State. In the counter-intelligence activities of the State Security Agencies, the adversary consists of the intelligence, counter-intelligence, subversive propaganda and other special services of capitalist states, their staff and agents, anti-Soviet organisations abroad and their emissaries, and also anti-Soviet elements within the country.

### **Protivnik glavnyy – the main adversary**

The main political adversary of the Soviet state, which in view of this is also the main target of the activity of the Soviet State Security Agencies. In the present period, the main adversary for the KGB agencies and for the whole Soviet state is the United States of America, the main bastion of international reaction, the world centre of anti-communism, the organiser of military blocs. As the USA's anti-communist, anti-Soviet policy and its foreign policy strategy is of a coalition nature, Britain, the FRG, France, Japan and Israel, who are allies of the USA, are also regarded as the main adversary. NATO is also treated as the main adversary. In the counter-intelligence activity of KGB agencies, the main adversary consists of the intelligence services of the USA and also the intelligence services of Britain, the FRG, France, Japan, Israel and NATO.

### **Protivodiversionnaya zashchita ob'yektov – anti-sabotage defence of sites**

The system of measures (agent-operational, regulatory, protective, camouflage and others) aimed at the prevention of acts of sabotage at particularly important sites and also sites of great state and economic significance.

Anti-sabotage defence is an integral part of the counter-intelligence protection of sites. It includes identifying important

parts of a site which are vulnerable to acts of sabotage and strengthening their protection; constant surveillance of these through agents or cooptees; obtaining information by covert and other means about breakdowns, fire and explosion hazards and other undesirable factors, which might be used by hostile elements to carry out acts of sabotage; adopting effective measures through the administration of such sites to eliminate identified deficiencies.

**Protokol ob administrativnom pravonarushenii – record of administrative offences**

A procedural document drawn up by a member of the KGB, about the course and results of administrative actions: the detention of an offender, the search of the detainee and the examination of the objects in his possession. It contains: date and place where it is drawn up; particulars of the person drawing up the statement; surname, first name and patronymic, date of birth, occupation, place of residence of the offender; time and place of the offence; particulars of witnesses (eye-witnesses) or official observers.

**Profilaktika – preventive action**

Activity carried out by Soviet state bodies and social organisations, aimed at the prevention of crimes against the state, politically harmful misdemeanours and other acts which affect the interests of the state security of the USSR, by identifying and removing the causes which give rise to such crimes, and the conditions (circumstances) which encourage them to happen, and also by taking educative action against the politically and morally unstable citizens who might carry out such crimes and misdemeanours. As distinct from suppressing crimes, by not allowing criminal activity to take place at the stage of preparation or the imminent attempt to commit a crime, preventive action takes place before the initiation of criminal activity and should pre-empt the occurrence of criminal intent and its transformation into specific socially dangerous acts.

Preventive measures, depending on whether they are directed at the prevention of crimes against the state or discouraging specific persons from following a criminal tendency, are divided into two categories: general prevention or individual prevention.

General preventive action is the totality of legal, organisational and educational measures taken by the Soviet state with the aim of preventing crimes against the state and politically harmful manifestations, by means of removing the causes and conditions which allow them to take place.

Such legal preventive measures include:

1. The development and adoption of criminal laws, providing for criminal responsibility for crimes against the state.
2. Timely discovery of crimes against the state and punishment of the guilty.
3. The establishment of administrative responsibility and the application of sanctions from the commission of misdemeanours which could develop into crimes against the state.
4. The establishment of special regimes at particularly important sites and other sectors which are vulnerable from the point of view of maintaining state security.

Organisational measures consist of identifying and removing particular deficiencies in certain sectors of economic and cultural development and circumstances which are unfavourable from the point of view of state security.

Measures of an educational character include:

1. Legal propaganda.
2. Work to raise political vigilance.
3. Action to influence unstable citizens in the course of open trials.
4. Public exposure of persons engaged in subversive activity, for the benefit of people close to them and unstable elements under their influence.

KGB agencies play an active part in preventive measures in the administrative, criminal procedure, political-educational and operational spheres.

### **Profilaktika chastnaya – individual preventive action**

Individual preventive action covers the totality of measures of educational influence taken by KGB agencies independently or together with other state agencies or public organisations with



regard to particular persons, in order to deflect them from committing crimes against the state and politically harmful misdemeanours. The basis for taking individual preventive action is reliable information in the records of a preliminary or operational check, or of a criminal investigation, that a particular individual or group had committed politically harmful misdemeanours or other anti-social acts which, though not constituting a crime against the state (or a crime in general), might well escalate into one.

### **Psevdonim – pseudonym**

A fictitious surname, first name, numerical or verbal symbol which agents, residents, keepers of rendezvous and clandestine premises and also, when necessary, KGB officers choose for themselves and by which they are known in operational documents for purposes of clandestinity.

Pseudonyms are sometimes allocated without their knowledge to people who cooperate covertly with the KGB.

Agent reports and other operational documents are signed with a pseudonym, as are the receipts which agents give in return for payments.

A pseudonym may be used by operational officers as a password when making or re-establishing contact with agents. For the sake of clandestinity, a pseudonym is also allocated to targets of cultivation, surveillance and authors of anonymous anti-Soviet documents on the wanted list. In these cases, the term 'klichka' (nickname) is sometimes used.

### **Punkt mezhdunarodnogo pochtovogo obmena – international postal exchange point**

A location where international post and telegraph traffic (inward and outward) is exchanged with a foreign postal service.

### **Punkt peredachi obyektu pod naruzhnoye nablyudeniye – surveillance handover point**

A location where surveillance of a target is handed over by one team of intelligence officers to another. The location is selected with a view to effecting the handover clandestinely.

As a rule, the handover procedure is worked out and agreed in advance by neighbouring surveillance sections.

**Punkt perlyustratsii korrespondentsii (PK) – Postal Interception Point**

A clandestine site where KGB agencies covertly monitor post and telegraph traffic.

As a rule, a Postal Interception Point is located under appropriate cover in establishments of the USSR Ministry of Communications.

**R**

**Rabocheye delo agenta – agent's working file**

The file in which reports written by an agent, and an operational officer's notes on meetings with the agent, are collected, registered and held.

**Radiogramma – radiogram**

A message transmitted or received by radio by an agent or an intelligence centre.

**Radiokontrol – radio monitoring**

A complex of measures designed to detect leaks of secret information on radio channels, breaches of radio communication discipline, and the rules of secret troop management and deficiencies in radio camouflage.

**Radiokontrrazvedka – radio counter-intelligence**

1. Functionally, this is an aspect of counter-intelligence work, designed to discover radio transmissions and identify the location of agent radio stations [**agenturnyye radiostantsii**].
2. Organisationally, this refers to special state security sections responsible for radio counter-intelligence. In the KGB, radio counter-intelligence is conducted by the radio counter-intelligence service (Service 'R').

**Radiokontrrazvedyvatelnaya stantsiya (Priyomnyy radiokontrrazvedyvatelnyy tsentr) – radio counter-intelligence station (Radio Counter-intelligence Reception Centre)**

A section of the radio counter-intelligence service which carries out radio monitoring [radionablyudeniyе] within a given range of frequencies in accordance with operational tasking.

**Radiomaskirovka – radio disguise**

A complex of organisational, technical and operational measures designed to make it difficult for the enemy to conduct radio intelligence and to disinform him. Radio disguise is achieved by restricting the use of radiolocation and radio communication devices, working at reduced power, emitting in restricted areas; partially concealing the working frequency range of the radio equipment; changing working frequencies and call-signs, making contact without call-signs, setting up decoy networks and broadcasting directions and other special measures.

**Radiomayak – radio beacon**

A transmitter or receiver-transmitter radio-station, the signals of which are used as a marker for vessels or aircraft. A distinction is made between directional and non-directional beacons. In directional beacons, the strength and nature of the signal transmitted depends on the direction of the transmission. With non-directional beacons the transmission is the same in all directions. The bearing of a radio beacon is determined by a direction-finder.

Beacons are used by foreign intelligence services as a means of directing aircraft and ships to their destination, to locations where agents or espionage equipment are to be dropped by parachute.

**Radionablyudeniyе – radio monitoring**

The monitoring of given ranges of frequencies with the aim of detecting radio transmissions.

**Radiopelengatornaya stantsiya – direction finding station**

A section of the radio counter-intelligence service, equipped with

various technical means for conducting direction-finding against radio stations and other sources of electromagnetic emissions.

**Radioperekhvat – radio interception**

One of the methods used by radio intelligence and counter-intelligence. Radio interception consists of receiving and recording enemy radio transmissions and other emissions with the aid of ordinary or special radio-electronic equipment. Radio interception can be carried out on home ground or on the territory of the target country.

In radio intelligence, interception is often used to obtain information on the activities of state establishments, industrial and scientific research enterprises and the armed forces of the target country.

In radio counter-intelligence, interception is used to discover and track down the enemy's illegal radio stations, intercept the communication channels of enemy intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies, and also to monitor the work of the country's departmental radio stations and technical resources in order to prevent leaks of secret information.

**Radiopocherk – radio signature**

All the regular characteristics of a radio-operator's style when keying Morse code transmissions.

**Radioprotivodeystviye – radio counter-action**

The artificial creation of interference which either impedes or frustrates the use of the enemy's radio equipment.

**Radorazvedka – radio intelligence**

A form of technical intelligence. Radio intelligence makes it possible to obtain information by intercepting radio conversations and (open or enciphered) land-line conversations with the help of radio equipment.

**Radiosvyaz – radio communication**

See **blizhnyaya radiosvyaz**

**Razvedka – intelligence**

1. A system of state structures, vested with special competencies for acquiring, processing and analysing various forms of intelligence information, and carrying out other subversive measures for the sake of maintaining the state's superiority in political, military, economic and technical fields. Intelligence is one of the state's instruments of political power.

In an exploiter state, intelligence is a means of carrying out reactionary internal and aggressive foreign policy. It is used for collecting intelligence information and carrying out subversive activity against other states, particularly against socialist countries. Organisationally, the intelligence service of a capitalist state is an extensive network of national and departmental intelligence services, with branches within the country and abroad, co-ordinating bodies, special services and establishments ('psychological warfare', research, technical and other). Bourgeois intelligence makes use of non-governmental and private organisations, such as detective agencies and organisations, and anti-Soviet and anti-communist organisations and émigré formations, defectors and traitors from socialist countries.

In capitalist countries, intelligence functions are also carried out by the special services of various parties, monopolies and other private, non-governmental organisations.

In contrast to the intelligence services of capitalist countries, the intelligence service of a socialist state is conditioned, not by the inner nature of the socialist social and state system, but by the threat of armed attack from imperialist states, the subversive activities of their intelligence and other special services. The intelligence services of socialist countries are an important means of ensuring their state security. Their activities are focused on uncovering and exposing the aggressive schemes of imperialism, collecting intelligence information and carrying out special measures in capitalist countries. Organisationally, Soviet state intelligence includes the external intelligence arm of the State Security Agencies and the strategic military intelligence arm of the Soviet armed forces, all operating under the immediate

direction and control of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

2. Intelligence activity [*deyatelnost razvedyvatelnaya*].

**Razvedka agenturnaya – agent intelligence**

The part of intelligence activity that is carried out with the help of agents recruited by special state agencies amongst the population of a target country, or sent to the country from abroad. The main task of agent intelligence is to gain access to the most important protected secrets and sites, and also to collect information, acquire documents and samples, which cannot be acquired by non-agent means. At the same time, agent intelligence is engaged in carrying out direct acts of subversion. Agent intelligence is organised and carried out from legal and illegal positions.

**Razvedka vedomstvennaya – departmental intelligence**

A form of intelligence organisation in a capitalist state. In contrast to autonomous intelligence agencies which usually occupy an independent place in the administrative system and operate as government committees (directorates, and so on), departmental intelligence is merely a part of some government administrative structure which itself does not have an intelligence function (Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc.). In view of this, the tasks of departmental intelligence structures are usually restricted to the area of responsibility of their parent department. In serving the needs of a particular administrative structure, departmental intelligence services play an ever increasing role in supporting the work of the state apparatus and state policy as a whole.

**Razvedka vneshnepoliticheskaya – foreign political intelligence**

1. An important branch of political intelligence activity, serving to support the foreign policy functions of the state as a whole, and of its structures which operate in the field of external relations.

The foreign political intelligence of a present-day capitalist state is primarily directed against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Subversive work against the world workers'

movement, and also against young national states and the national liberation movement of the peoples, is an important part of the foreign political intelligence of the leading capitalist powers. At the same time, foreign political intelligence also serves the aims of the internecine struggle within the capitalist world.

In the foreign intelligence process, both secret and open information is collected about the foreign and internal policies of a target state, its political and military-political plans; its political forces and resources, its possibilities and the results of their deployment in the political struggle; the most important political conditions in which the struggle is taking place; the moral and political potential and the policy of that state etc.

At the same time, foreign political intelligence solves tasks relating to the direct subversion of the political forces, positions and plans of other states by exerting political and ideological influence on the public and government circles of these states and their allies, organising the overthrow of unsuitable governments, supporting internal opposition forces in the adversary's state, and carrying out other acts of subversion.

In present conditions, [capitalist] states set foreign political intelligence the task of serving the general political strategy of the state and promoting changes in the relationship of forces in the political struggle between socialism and capitalism, for the benefit of imperialism. Foreign political intelligence is carried out by specialised intelligence services which, as a rule, form part of the central government agencies or of particular departments concerned with external relations (the Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

2. One of the main aspects of the work of the FCD [First Chief Directorate], carried out with the aim of providing the leadership of the Soviet State with reliable information on the internal and foreign policies of foreign states, their plans, their conflicts with other countries, and also with the aim of taking active measures which help to exert influence in favour of the USSR on the public and government circles of foreign states.
3. The network of intelligence agencies engaged in foreign political intelligence.

### **Razvedka vneshnyaya – foreign intelligence**

Foreign intelligence activity carried out by special (intelligence) state agencies, consisting of obtaining information on the political and economic situation of other states, the state of their armed forces and scientific and technical potential. Depending on the nature of the information handled by foreign intelligence, a distinction is made between the following: political, economic, scientific and technical and military intelligence, as well as counter-intelligence (operational). Depending on the importance of the issues to be resolved by foreign intelligence in support of state policy, it is divided into strategic [**razvedka strategicheskaya**] and tactical intelligence [**razvedka takticheskaya**]. Organisationally, foreign intelligence is divided into intelligence from illegal positions, from legal positions and technical intelligence.

### **Razvedka vnutripoliticheskaya – internal political intelligence**

An important branch of intelligence activity serving the internal political functions of the state as a whole and of its individual agencies. In the context of an imperialist state, internal political intelligence is also often termed political investigation. In an imperialist state the tasks of internal political intelligence are subordinated to the interests of the struggle of the imperialist bourgeoisie against the internal political, and, above all, the class enemies: progressive political parties, social organisations, opposition movements etc. In an imperialist state today, internal political intelligence is primarily directed against communist parties and progressive trade unions.

In the internal political intelligence process, both information hidden from the official authorities and open information is collected about the organisation of the forces of internal adversaries; their programmes and plans; their practical activity and its results; the nature and degree of influence of these forces within the country and abroad; internal conflicts and competing groups among internal political adversaries, their allies, etc. Internal political intelligence also carries out tasks aimed directly at weakening internal political adversaries, through internal disintegration and schism; discrediting them in the eyes of the general public of the country and abroad,



splitting them from their allies; and also impeding their political activity by taking various preventive measures of general application or direct physical reprisals.

In present conditions, internal political intelligence has a major role to play in bourgeois society not only in the practical implementation of the struggle against the communist and democratic movement, but also in developing the fundamentals of this policy. Internal political intelligence is closely involved in the struggle between the forces of imperialism and socialism in the international arena. Internal political intelligence is usually conducted by specialised services, combined with counter-intelligence within the framework of a single organisation.

### **Razvedka voyennaya – military intelligence**

1. A form of foreign intelligence [vneshnyaya razvedka], the targets of which are the armed forces, military industry, military resources, theatres of military activity, the economic, political and moral situation within enemy or potential enemy states. The task of military intelligence is to provide the state's defence authorities with intelligence information of strategic significance about the condition and likely development of the armed forces, the practical military plans and intentions of an adversary, his military-economic capabilities in the event of war; its task is also to undermine an adversary's military potential. In practice, the term military intelligence is often used in a restricted sense i.e. only with reference to obtaining intelligence on military matters. Depending on the scale of its activity and the nature of its tasks, military intelligence is sub-divided into strategic, operational and tactical intelligence, which are closely interrelated and complement each other. Military intelligence is carried out by army personnel and resources (army intelligence) and by special agencies (agent intelligence).
2. The network of intelligence services (or an intelligence service) engaged in military intelligence, or (in a narrower sense) the intelligence services of a military authority.

**Razvedka vozdushno-kosmicheskaya – aerospace intelligence**

A technical intelligence system based on the use of various technical intelligence-gathering devices installed in airborne or space objects. Its tasks are to detect strategic targets and installations, determine their coordinates, collect meteorological data, etc.

**Razvedka nauchno-tekhnicheskaya – scientific and technical intelligence**

1. A form of foreign intelligence, targeted at the scientific and technical establishments and the scientific and technical potential of foreign states.

Capitalist states exploit scientific and technical intelligence to disrupt the scientific and technical potential of the USSR and of the other socialist countries, and to obtain secret data on the scientific and technical achievements and discoveries in these countries, which speed scientific and technical progress and can be used primarily for military purposes.

2. A network of intelligence services (or an intelligence service) engaged in scientific and technical intelligence.

**Razvedka politicheskaya – political intelligence**

1. A form of intelligence activity targeted at the enemy's political forces, resources, plans and secrets, as well as its unprotected information of an internal or foreign political nature. Additionally, the aim of political intelligence is to subvert the enemy's moral and political potential. The political intelligence of imperialist states is targeted primarily at the main revolutionary forces of the present time – the socialist countries, the world workers' movement, the national liberation struggle of the peoples. Besides this, political intelligence is also used in the internecine struggle of capitalist states. However, here it is not of such an all-embracing and total nature as in the struggle with the main forces of the present time.

Depending on whom political intelligence is focused (internal or foreign adversaries) it is sub-divided into internal political intelligence (political investigation) and foreign political intelligence. Political intelligence is normally carried out by

different intelligence services, specialising in either internal or foreign political intelligence.

2. In a narrow sense, political intelligence is a form of foreign intelligence, operating alongside military, economic and scientific and technical intelligence. In this sense it coincides with the concept of foreign political intelligence. In current conditions, there is a noticeable increase in the relative weight of political intelligence in the general scheme of intelligence and information-gathering activity by imperialist states against the Soviet Union. This process is conditioned by the changes in the political strategy of imperialism.

### **Razvedka radiatsionnaya – radiation intelligence**

A form of technical intelligence [**tekhnicheskaya razvedka**] based on the use of dosimeter facilities for ascertaining the presence and character of radio-active decay or residual radiation in the soil, vegetation, water, etc.

The character and nature of the radio-activity, its strength, place of identification, taken together, make it possible to identify the form, purpose and approximate volume of atomic production in an area in an installation.

### **Razvedka radiolokatsionnaya – radar intelligence**

A form of technical intelligence [**tekhnicheskaya razvedka**] based on the use of radio devices (fixed or mobile) to determine the location of ground, seaborne and airborne targets, missile flight paths, nuclear explosion epicentres etc. With radar devices it is possible to obtain images of the outlines of targets.

### **Razvedka radiotekhnicheskaya – radio-technical intelligence**

A form of technical intelligence [**tekhnicheskaya razvedka**] based on the use of radio-interception devices for collecting and systematic analysis of information from radio-emitting sources (working frequencies, transmission frequencies, system of guidance onto target, etc.) and the sites which they serve. It provides the means of suppressing these sources in the event of war.

**Razvedka s legalnykh pozitsiy – intelligence from legal positions**

A form of organised intelligence activity based on the use of intelligence forces and resources, acting under the cover of various (non-intelligence) government departments, scientific establishments, private enterprises, parties, social organisations involved in international exchanges etc.

**Razvedka s nelegalnykh pozitsiy – intelligence from illegal positions**

A form of organised intelligence activity based on the use of positions acquired illegally in a target country: through the recruitment of agents amongst the local population and by sending in agents and illegal intelligence officers from outside. The conduct of illegally based intelligence activity is linked to the conduct of intelligence from legal positions. Intelligence officers operating from legal positions are able to keep in contact with agents acting from illegal positions, direct them, take part in recruitment activity etc.

**Razvedka strategicheskaya – strategic intelligence**

1. A form of intelligence activity which serves a state's political strategy in general and also specific areas of foreign political activity (foreign political strategic intelligence, strategic military intelligence, etc.). The process of carrying out strategic intelligence provides solutions both on strategic issues facing the state, and on those facing the intelligence services themselves.
2. The network of intelligence services (agencies, subdivisions) engaged in strategic intelligence.

**Razvedka takticheskaya – tactical intelligence**

1. A form of intelligence activity which, in contrast to strategic intelligence [razvedka strategicheskaya], serves to resolve problems of a lower order and specific character (tactical). Tactical issues arise out of strategic problems, are connected to them and facilitate their solution. Tactical intelligence is subordinate to strategic intelligence and is directed at specific areas of particular significance. The tactical intelligence process acquires intelligence data on local areas over a limited period of

time. As distinct from strategic intelligence, provided by the network of intelligence services, or leading intelligence services, tactical intelligence is organised and carried out by separate units or agencies of the intelligence services.

2. The totality of units or agencies carrying out tactical intelligence.

### **Razvedka tekhnicheskaya – technical intelligence**

A form of organised intelligence activity based on the application of technical devices, which constitute organisationally autonomous systems. Technical intelligence resolves distinct tasks relating to the collection and processing of intelligence information.

Depending on the nature of the signals gathered by the technical devices, technical intelligence takes the following forms: radio-intelligence, radio-technical intelligence, radar intelligence [**radiorazvedka, radiotekhnicheskaya razvedka, radiolokatsionnaya razvedka**] and television intelligence, based on the collection of electro-magnetic waves; photo- and infra-red intelligence, based on the collection of light waves; acoustic intelligence, based on the collection of sound waves; seismic intelligence, based on the collection of seismic waves; radiation intelligence, based on metering the radiation of radio-active substances.

### **Razvedka ekonomicheskaya – economic intelligence**

1. A form of foreign intelligence [**vneshnyaya razvedka**] focusing on the industry, transport, trade, agriculture, finances and monetary credit system of a target country. The task is to acquire information about the economic situation of a target country, the condition of the most important elements of its economic potential, secret plans and measures aimed at subverting the economic potential of other countries; about economic and financial conflicts with other countries, etc., and it is also aimed at disrupting an adversary's economic potential. In practice, the concept of economic intelligence is often used in a restricted sense – referring only to obtaining intelligence data on economic issues.
2. The network of intelligence services (or intelligence service), engaged in economic intelligence.

**Razvedchik – intelligence officer**

Staff member of an intelligence agency, engaged in organising and conducting intelligence activities.

**Razvedchik naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – surveillance officer**

Undercover staff member of the State Security Agencies carrying out surveillance [**naruzhnoye nablyudeniye**] on specific persons. The rights and obligations of a surveillance officer are defined in surveillance instructions.

**Razvedchik-nelegal – illegal intelligence officer**

A staff member of an intelligence service located on the territory of a target country and carrying out intelligence activity from illegal positions, under a false name, using forged identity documents relating to a citizen of the target country, a third country, or his own country, or concealing his actual presence in the country.

**Razvedyvatelnaya deyatelnost – intelligence activity**

*See deyatelnost razvedyvatelnaya*

**Razvedyvatelnoye proniknoveniye – intelligence penetration**

Intelligence activity aimed at the creation, expansion and reinforcement of intelligence positions on the territory of a target country. Intelligence penetration is carried out by acquiring agents in the target country, deploying intelligence officers and agents into a country through legal or illegal channels, and also by sending in special technical devices.

**Razvedyvatelnyy voprosnik – intelligence questionnaire**

A document containing a list of information of interest to an intelligence service (on the country as a whole, on particular aspects of intelligence activity – political, military, economic, scientific and technical, on branches of industry or particular sites and issues etc.). Intelligence questionnaires are issued to enemy intelligence officers and agents who are tasked to gather information visually, by ‘pumping’ informants, or by drawing on open sources. Intelligence questionnaires are also used to question or interrogate émigrés,

displaced persons, émigrés returning to the country, defectors, frontier violators, etc.

**Razvedyvatelnyy punkt – intelligence post**

1. Permanent or temporary structural unit of an intelligence service engaged in carrying out intelligence tasks.
2. A location specially selected and equipped for carrying out visual intelligence tasks.

**Razvedyvatelnyy sputnik – intelligence satellite**

An artificial earth satellite (ISZ) placed into a fixed orbit and equipped with special intelligence devices (photographic, radio devices etc.) and designed to collect intelligence information.

The information obtained is stored and transmitted to earth at the command of aerospace intelligence ground stations by means of television and telemetry or by dropping special containers into a designated area.

Satellite intelligence is one of the forms of aerospace intelligence carried out by the USA against the USSR.

**Razglasheniye gosudarstvennoy ili voyennoy tayny – divulging a state or military secret**

Making public information which constitutes a state or military secret by an individual to whom that information has been entrusted, or who had learned it through his service or his work, with the consequence that the information is acquired by unauthorised persons.

Divulging a state secret is regarded as a serious crime.

**Razlozheniye antisovetskykh organizatsiy i grupp – disruption of anti-Soviet organisations and groups**

A method of operationally cutting short [operativnoye presecheniye] the enemy's organised subversive activity [podryvnaya deyatel'nost' protivnika]. The essence of such disruption is the destruction by State Security Agencies of the structural links between the members of an anti-Soviet organisation (or group), thereby depriving them of the possibility of pursuing their organised subversive activity, in other

words, they disrupt them from within. This is achieved by introducing or exacerbating ideological disputes between members of the organisation (or group), discrediting the aims of the organisation in the eyes of rank and file members, intensifying conflicts between the leadership and rank and file members, arousing mutual mistrust amongst the leadership, intensifying their rivalries etc. In order to achieve this, such information is fed to appropriate members of the organisation (or group), or to all of its membership, that will give rise to or intensify the above processes.

Disruption is used to cut short the subversive activity of anti-Soviet organisations and groups, both within our country and abroad. This method plays a big part in the struggle against the subversive activities of anti-Soviet organisations abroad, and those of bourgeois nationalists and anti-Soviet elements among church people and members of sects.

The term disruption is also used in a rather different sense. It is applied to the work of dismantling anti-Soviet formations, not only by the KGB and not only by operational means and methods. It also covers ideological work carried out with the help of mass media, the public exposure of the leaders of anti-Soviet formations, and individual preventive measures against errant members of anti-Soviet groups etc.

### **Razoblacheniye – exposure**

A method of operational disruption of enemy subversive activity [*podryvnaya deyatelnost protivnika*], the essence of which is that the State Security Agencies deprive the enemy of the ability to conceal his true face in an environment which is essential for conducting his subversive activities. It is achieved by conveying information into the environment where the enemy is operating, which reveals his true identity.

Exposure can be effected overtly or covertly. When it is carried out openly, the exposure information is published in the name of state agencies (except the KGB) in official publications, or broadcast on radio or television. When exposure is effected covertly, steps are taken to ensure that the involvement of state agencies remains secret, especially the involvement of the KGB. The exposure is published in



the press and broadcast on the radio, not as official announcements from state agencies, but in the name of private individuals or public organisations.

**Razrabatyvayemyy – person under cultivation**

*See litso razrabatyvayemoye*

**Razrabotka vnutrikamernaya – cultivation within cell**

A form of covert activity by the State Security Agencies, carried out against a detainee in custody, with the aim of uncovering a crime as quickly as possible, and of fully and objectively investigating the circumstances of a case and acquiring information of an operational nature.

In the investigatory process, the aims and tasks of an in-cell cultivation are subsidiary to the aims and tasks of the preliminary enquiry. The in-cell cultivation is auxiliary to the investigation of a specific criminal case. It makes it possible to bring to light information about the criminal activity of the individual under cultivation and of his contacts before his arrest.

For the cultivation, use is made of agents or of convicted individuals who have admitted their guilt, agents of operational departments, and sound and visual monitoring devices. The in-cell cultivation is directed by the investigator handling the criminal case.

The in-cell cultivation must be conducted in accordance with the requirement of clandestinity applicable to cultivations by operational sections of the State Security Agencies.

**Razrabotka operativnaya – operational cultivation**

1. In the broader sense, it is a process of covert and comprehensive study, for intelligence and counter-intelligence purposes, of particular enemy citizens, groups, organisations and establishments which are of interest to the State Security Agencies. Operational cultivation includes the activities of operational officers handling operational record files with the aim of obtaining and checking information on an individual of interest to KGB agencies; it also includes the covert assessment of candidates for recruitment; the uncovering of plans, resources

and methods used by enemy intelligence and propaganda centres; the acquisition of information on the activities of embassies, etc.

2. In a narrower sense, it is a form of operational activity, carried out against particular individuals (or groups) suspected of involvement in the preparation or commission of crimes against the state, the aim of which is to uncover the criminal activity of the people under cultivation and to devise measures to put a stop to it.

When data is available on the involvement of a Soviet citizen, a foreigner or a stateless person in the conduct of hostile activity, an operational cultivation file is opened.

When a group is the subject of an operational cultivation, a group operational cultivation file is opened.

### **Razreshitelnaya sistema – licensing system**

1. The procedure laid down in Soviet law for permitting organisations, establishments and citizens to engage in certain activities, subject to obtaining prior permission from the competent state agency.
2. The totality of special rules governing the procedure for making, acquiring, selling, keeping, using and transporting certain objects and substances (weapons, explosives, highly toxic substances, etc.), the procedure for setting up and operating enterprises (printing works, weapon workshops etc.) with the aim of maintaining public order, and public and state security.

### **Razyskivayemyy – wanted person**

An individual for whom a local or all-Union search has been launched, and against whom operational measures are being taken with a view to establishing his whereabouts.

The KGB may search for: agents; saboteurs; terrorists; emissaries of anti-Soviet states; traitors; former agents and members of German intelligence; former agents and members of the counter-intelligence, police and punitive agencies of fascist Germany; individuals arrested and sentenced for crimes against the state who have escaped from KGB investigation cells or places of confinement; individuals hiding from operational cultivation; writers and distributors of anonymous

anti-Soviet documents.

Under instruction from Party organisations, the KGB searches for perpetrators of major thefts of state and public property, and also particularly dangerous criminals. It also searches for deserters from military units in possession of weapons and ammunition.

A search file is opened on each wanted person.

### **Rayon blokirovaniya – containment area**

A locality whose borders have been secured in order to give a wanted person or a reconnaissance and sabotage group no possibility of passing into another area. In defining the borders of a containment area, the following factors are taken into account: the time that has elapsed since the wanted persons appeared in the area; the presence of communications and means of transport; the time of year, time of day and weather conditions; the presence of population centres; contacts of the wanted persons; the time required for deploying KGB operational forces and resources, etc. The containment could involve KGB forces, border troops, MVD elements, Soviet Army detachments and civilian volunteer militias.

### **Rayon prigranichnyy – frontier district**

An administrative district lying along the state frontier. If it is within a frontier zone, there will be some special regime restrictions in force. Thus, aerial photography is prohibited, as well as flights by all airborne devices, geodesic and topographic work, geological, hydro-technological, highway and other survey work, as well as drainage and measures designed to alter the water-system of rivers and lakes close to the border.

### **Raspisaniye seyansa radiosvyazi – radio schedule**

Pre-arranged contact time, with indication of frequencies and call-signs.

### **Rassledovaniye operativnoye – operational investigation**

An action mounted by state security counter-intelligence agencies, carried out with the help of covert forces and resources, questioning of witnesses, consultation with specialists etc., aimed at clarifying all

the circumstances surrounding instances of enemy subversive activity, or of suspected enemy subversive activity.

An operational investigation is carried out in response to:

- Facts indicating enemy agent activity, when there is evidence pointing to the presence of enemy intelligence agents in the USSR. An operational investigation might be triggered by information obtained from enemy intelligence documents; reports from USSR intelligence or counter-intelligence agents abroad; information obtained from our friends; depositions by arrested enemy intelligence officers or agents; the product of technical operations; material discovered in dead-letter-boxes or intercepted in the post; data on enemy agent burst transmissions from radio equipment located on USSR territory, etc.
- Leaks of important USSR state secrets, if there are grounds for supposing that the enemy has acquired the information through agents, or his source is as yet unknown. The aim of the operational investigation is to identify the channels through which the information is leaking to the enemy.
- The loss of documents containing state secret information, or objects knowledge of which is a state secret. The operational investigation is set up to find the lost documents or articles, identify the causes of the loss, the persons responsible for it, and establish whether they have fallen into the hands of the enemy.
- In the event of extraordinary happenings, the nature of which suggests the possibility of sabotage, wrecking or an act of terrorism, with the aim of discovering the persons responsible, the causes and circumstances of the incident.
- In the event of acts of treason by fleeing abroad or failure to return to the USSR from abroad; agent-operational measures would then be taken to localise the damage which the traitor has caused, or might cause.

The results of an operational investigation are recorded in a formal conclusion.

**Rassledovaniye sluzhebnoye (administrativnoye) – official investigation**

An investigation carried out by the administration (or a command) to establish the circumstances, causes and consequences of various kinds of infringements of the law or derelictions of duty, which do not attract criminal responsibility.

If indication of criminal activity is found in the behaviour of those responsible, the official investigation is discontinued and the administration hands over the materials of the case to the investigating authorities.

**Rasstanovka agentov – placement of agents**

The process of locating active agents at a site which is given counter-intelligence protection [*obyekt kontrrazvedyvatelnogo obespecheniya*], in a social environment of interest to the KGB, or in a specific area in order to make it possible to solve operational tasks.

Placement of agents takes place in important industrial sites, transport, units of the Soviet army and their surroundings, amongst nationalists, clergymen and members of sects, and along routes which might be used for the illegal infiltration of enemy agents and intelligence officers into the USSR.

**Rasshifrovaniye – decipherment**

The process of obtaining clear text from encoded material with the help of a key.

**Rasshifrovka (raskonspiratsiya) agenta – exposure of an agent**

Disclosure of an agent's secret cooperation with State Security Agencies to other agents or persons unconnected with the activity of these agencies.

Exposure of an agent can lead to the failure of operational measures, place the agent in jeopardy of his life and security if he is operating in the enemy camp, and lead to other undesirable consequences.

Exposure of an agent is more often than not the consequence of a breach of security procedures when contacting an agent; an agent's incompetence when carrying out assignments; his personal

deficiencies, and especially his inability to keep secrets; the intelligence officer's unskilful use of data received from an agent.

### **Reabilitatsiya – Rehabilitation**

Recognition that a person (or group) who has been unjustifiably subjected to criminal prosecution is not guilty, or not guilty of part of the charges, with simultaneous annulment of all or part of the legal consequences of the charge.

The legal grounds for a rehabilitation are lack of substance in the charge, or insufficient evidence justifying a verdict of guilty.

The aim of rehabilitation is to restore the good name and reputation of such people, and also their property and personal rights: reinstatement in their work, removal of restrictions on movement within the USSR.

Rehabilitation is possible after a sentence has been served and a conviction has been expunged; it can also apply posthumously to someone who has been charged or sentenced.

### **Realizatsiya materialov operativnoy razrabotki – exploiting the product of an operational cultivation**

The process of exploiting factual data acquired in the course of a cultivation, in order to bring the operational cultivation to fruition through overt suppressive measures (initiating a criminal case and arresting the individual under cultivation; expelling a foreigner under cultivation from the USSR), or by operational means (compromising, or recruiting the subject of cultivation, etc.).

In cases where the subjects of cultivation have discontinued their hostile activities, the operational cultivation materials may be exploited when preventive action is taken against them.

### **Revolutsionnaya bditelnost – revolutionary vigilance**

*See bditelnost*

### **Revolutsionnaya zakonnost – revolutionary legality**

*See sotsialisticheskaya zakonnost*

**Redemarkatsiya gosudarstvennoy granitsy – redemarcation of the state frontier**

Checking a previously demarcated frontier, setting up new frontier signs or replacing those that have disappeared or been destroyed.

**Rezhim gosudarstvennoy granitsy – state frontier regime**

The complex of rules regulating movement across, and overflight of the state frontier and procedures for using the waters of rivers and lakes in frontier areas.

**Rezhimnaya zona – regulated zone**

*See zapretnaya zona*

**Rezhim perevozok spetsialnykh грузов – regime for the transportation of special consignments**

The complex of rules regulating the loading, unloading and conveyance by all forms of transport of special consignments, both on and off site.

The regime is regulated by both all-Union and departmental instructions and statutes. The purpose of the special transportation regime is to prevent unauthorised disclosure of the contents and purpose of the consignments, the places where they are manufactured, stored or utilised, and also to eliminate the possibility of acts of sabotage and other crimes being carried out.

**Rezhim pogranichnoy zony – frontier zone regime**

The system of rules applied in a frontier zone to regulate citizens' entry to, residence and travel in the zone; it also regulates agriculture, forestry and other work, and procedures for maintaining waterborne craft, carrying out fishing and other uses of sea, river and lake waters in frontier areas.

**Rezhim sekretnosti – secrecy regime**

The complex of rules laid down by the authorities and by managements to restrict the access of individuals to secret materials

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and activities, to regulate the use of secret materials, to regulate in an appropriate manner the conduct of people who are involved with secrets, and other matters.

The purpose of the secrecy regime is to restrict circulation of secret data within the circle of people who are involved in handling secret activities.

### **Rezhimnaya zona – regulated zone**

*See zapretnaya zona*

### **Rezhimnyy obyekt – regulated site**

*See osobo vazhnyy obyekt*

### **Rezident – resident**

1. A non-established member of the State Security Agencies who directs a group of agents or cooptees. Members of the CPSU and of the Komsomol who do not hold leading positions in Party and Komsomol organisations, and former KGB officers, can be recruited as residents. KGB agents who have distinguished themselves may also be transferred to the category of resident, if they meet the requirements of the job.
2. A staff member or agent of an intelligence service who directs the work of an agent network in a particular target state. A resident may be a diplomatic or other representative of a foreign state (agency, etc.) accredited in the target country, a citizen of a foreign state, or a stateless person living permanently in the target country, or a citizen of that country, or also an individual who is in the target country illegally.

### **Rezidentura kontrrazvedyvatelnykh apparatov KGB – KGB counter-intelligence residency**

The resident and the group of agents allocated to him. The KGB sets up residencies in cases when an operational officer cannot maintain clandestinity in meetings with agents; when he has no opportunity of meeting agents regularly because they are located at a distance; when a large number of agents are allocated to him and he is not in a position to receive them regularly. Residencies are usually set up in



Soviet Army and Navy units, in remote rural locations where there are no state security officers, in frontier areas, railways, water transport etc. Residencies are staffed by tested, disciplined agents who, as a rule, are not professionally subordinate to the resident, and are trained in the principles of clandestinity.

In view of the difficulty of arranging meetings with cooptees who are short-service military personnel, KGB Special Departments are authorised to set up residencies drawing on this category of cooptees under a resident who is an officer or a long-service military man.

### **Reyd – raid**

A form of action by the Special Purpose Groups [**gruppa spetsialnogo naznacheniya**] of partisan detachments or sabotage and reconnaissance formations, consisting of their deployment along a predetermined route, with the aim of destroying particularly important targets (missile launch-sites, nuclear weapon-carrying aircraft, depots, factories, bridges, power-stations, etc.), eliminating enemy personnel, exerting psychological pressure on the population etc.

Sabotage and reconnaissance formations may carry out air- and sea-borne raids.

### **Rekvizitsiya – requisitioning**

The compulsory appropriation of property by state authorities.

### **Repatriant – repatriate**

A former prisoner of war or displaced person returning to the homeland from abroad. Imperialist intelligence services try to use repatriate-agents for subversive purposes against the USSR and other socialist states.

### **Repatriatsiya – repatriation**

The return home of prisoners of war and displaced persons who found themselves outside the borders of their own country as the result of war.

### **Repressalii – reprisals**

Retaliatory measures taken by a state in response to blatant

violations of generally accepted norms of international law perpetrated by another state.

Reprisals can be divided into two kinds:

1. Without recourse to arms, and 2. with the use of arms.

Imperialist states use reprisals in pursuit of their aggressive policies. They often occupy the territory of other states as a form of reprisal. The Soviet Union only resorts to reprisals under compulsion, in the interest of maintaining its sovereignty and in observance of international law.

### **Reemigrant – re-émigré**

A person returning to his native land after emigrating. Capitalist intelligence services recruit agents in re-émigré circles in order to carry out subversive activity in the USSR.

### **Reemigratsiya – re-emigration**

The return of people to their native country, following previous emigration. Capitalist intelligence services endeavour to exploit re-emigration as a channel for infiltrating agents into the Soviet Union.

### **Rozysk vsesoyuznyy – all-Union search**

A form of operational search [**operativnyy rozysk**], organised by all the State Security Agencies across the whole of the Soviet Union. The subjects of all-Union searches are persons against whom there is a dossier and in respect of whom the necessary identifying particulars have been gathered, making it possible for a search to be mounted throughout the Soviet Union.

To launch an all-Union search, a local KGB or KGB Directorate agency compiles a substantiated submission, which is then sent to the KGB Second Chief Directorate for consideration. Notification of an all-Union search is issued by the Second Chief Directorate by publishing (alphabetical) search lists, guidances on the search or enciphered telegrams which are sent to all KGB branches. At the same time, record cards are sent out to KGB and KGB Directorate record departments and to MVD and MVD Directorate first special departments (sections or groups), while watch lists [**listki**

**storozhevyie]** are sent out to address bureaux through local KGB and KGB Directorate branches.

The search file is sent to the KGB office at the place of residence of the wanted person's close contacts, where he is most likely to turn up.

**Rozysk mestnyy – local search**

A form of operational search [**operativnyy rozysk**], organised by one or more state security offices in locations where a wanted person is most likely to be found (former place of residence or work of the wanted individual or of his contacts, area where the crime was committed, likely routes, places where clothes or possessions have been concealed). Permission for carrying out a local search is given by the head of the State Security Agency which received the evidence justifying the search. A search file is opened on every wanted person. Details of the wanted persons are registered in KGB and KGB Directorate records stations in the area of the search, and watch-lists [**listki storozhevyie**] are sent to address bureaux.

If the wanted person is not located in the course of the local search, an all-Union search [**rozysk vsesoyuznyy**] is declared.

**Rozysk operativnyy – operational search**

*See* **operativnyy rozysk**

**Rozysk radiostantsiy – search for radio stations**

Establishing the location of a radio transmitter by radio technical means.

**Rozysknaya operatsiya – search operation**

*See* **operatsiya rozysknaya**

**Rozysknaya tablitsa – search chart**

A chart on to which are entered the most characteristic permanent features of the handwriting of the author of an anti-Soviet document. The search chart is used by an operational officer when examining the handwriting of persons working or living in areas where, judging by evidence in the case, the author of the document may be found.

**Rozysknoy spisok – search list**

A document pertaining to an all-Union search [rozysk vsesoyuznyy], in which biographical and other information known to the State Security Agencies about wanted persons are set out, in alphabetical order. It also indicates which KGB agencies are directly involved in the search.

The search list is issued by the KGB and sent out together with record cards and watch-lists [storozhevye listki] to all state security offices in order to organise the search for the persons named in the list. When the search for a particular individual is discontinued, a note is made on the appropriate page of this list with a reference to the number of the document notifying suspension of the search. In Chekist practice, the search list is commonly called the alphabetical list.

**Russkiy obshchevoinskiy soyuz (ROVS) – Russian combined services union**

The largest White Emigré anti-Soviet organisation operating abroad before the outbreak of the Second World War. It was founded in 1921 by General Vrangeli and General Kutepov.

**Rossiskiy fashistskiy soyuz (RFS) – Russian Fascist Union (RFS)**

Was founded in Manchuria in 1926 by Rodzayevskiy.

In 1941 it merged with the Bureau for the Affairs of Russian Emigrés in Manchuria (BREM).

**Rukovodstvo agentom – agent running**

The guidance process whereby an operational officer ensures that an agent carries out his operational assignments.

To run an agent involves defining correctly the purpose for which he is to be used, to formulate his tasks precisely, to devise tactics (line of conduct) which ensure a successful outcome of the tasks allotted to him.

For agents who take part in operational cultivations or operational games etc., a long-term plan of action is devised, and this is made more specific in successive assignments. The assignments cover a specific task and the means by which it is to be achieved.

The methods of agent running comprise briefing, monitoring and checking performance.

Agent briefing consists of giving him instructions which set out the procedure and means whereby his operational assignment is to be carried out. This presupposes detailed preparatory work, together with the agent, on his long-term and, especially, his current plan of action; detailed explanation of the nature of the allotted task and of the particular way in which it is to be carried out.

The agent is briefed by an operational officer. Sometimes the latter's superiors take part in the briefing.

When it is impossible to arrange personal meetings between an operational officer and an agent, the briefing may take place through a resident, or by sending the agent pre-arranged written material (assignments, briefings, instructions, memoranda etc.) in suitably camouflaged form (using secret writing, pre-arranged phrases, ciphers or micro-photography).

Monitoring and checking performance consist of systematically watching the agent and his activities with the object of assessing his political reliability and integrity, the level of his counter-intelligence training, and also with the object of determining how he carries out specific assignments, whether he sticks to the prescribed line of conduct, etc. This method makes it possible to correct the activity of agents in good time.

### **'Russikum' – The Russicum**

A special Vatican college for training catholic missionaries who are to conduct the 'crusade against communism'.

The Russicum trains cadres of missionaries for infiltration into the USSR and other socialist countries.

## **S**

### **Sabotazh – sabotage**

Someone's conscious failure to carry out certain duties or

deliberately careless performance of these duties with the specific aim of undermining the authority of the government or the activity of the state apparatus.

**Sanktsiya na verbovku – authority to recruit**

Permission given by officials duly authorised to do so by KGB rules to effect the recruitment of agents, residents, keepers of clandestine or rendezvous premises [**agenty, rezidenty, soderzhateli konspirativnykh ili yavochnykh kvartir**].

**Sbor informatsii vtyomnuyu – collecting information unconsciously**

*See vyvedyvaniye [pumping]*

**Sverkhkratkovremennaya radioperedacha (SKP) – burst transmission**

A radio-transmission effected by means of a high-speed radio-set, lasting for a few seconds. A burst transmission cannot be heard because of its high speed (from 150 to several thousand Morse code characters per minute). It is used to increase the capacity of a radio communication channel, reduce the duration of radio signals, enhance communications security and impede detection and direction-finding of the transmitting station.

**Svidetel – witness**

A person (other than an accused, suspect or victim) who is summoned by an enquiry agency, an investigator, public prosecutor or court of law, to give information about circumstances known to him, which are due to be determined in a criminal case.

**Svodka naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – surveillance log**

An operational document [**operativnyy dokument**] in which the results of surveillance [**naruzhnoye nablyudeniye**] over a certain period of time are recorded in chronological order. The basic requirements of a surveillance log are objectivity and completeness in entering information about the target of surveillance.

For the benefit of the surveillance service, there is a

memorandum at the end of the log, giving the numbers of the vehicles deployed in the surveillance, the means of camouflage used by the intelligence officers, the names of the intelligence officers who identified and photographed the target's contacts and those who noted his various actions. This information is used by the surveillance service when organising subsequent surveillance on the target.

**Svodka operativno-tekhnicheskoy sluzhby – technical operations service log**

An operational document [*operativnyy dokument*] compiled by the technical operations service which reflects the operationally most important information obtained in the course of a technical operation.

The log is completed on a special form and is handed over to the operational section at whose initiative the technical operation was carried out.

The log is the equivalent of agent-source material.

**Svyazi (svyaz) inostrantsev – contacts of foreigners**

Soviet citizens, stateless persons or foreigners living permanently in the USSR, who have, or have had, contacts with foreign nationals from capitalist states visiting the Soviet Union.

Of the most interest operationally are contacts initiated by foreign nationals from capitalist states who belong to, or are suspected of belonging to an enemy intelligence, counter-intelligence or other special service, or to anti-Soviet organisations abroad.

**Svyazi prestupnyye – criminal contacts**

Relationships established between persons involved in the preparation or commission of a crime.

Such relationships (contacts) can be termed criminal, since they are formed on the basis of joint involvement in criminal activities and fall in the category of punishable criminal offences. In Chekist practice, the term criminal contacts is sometimes used to denote persons who are criminally involved with people under cultivation, on the wanted list, or others mentioned in operational files.

**Svyaz bezlichnaya – impersonal contact**

Contact with agents whereby the clandestine exchange of information and materials between agents and representatives of the intelligence or counter-intelligence service takes place without personal involvement (by post, radio, telephone, telegraph and by dead letter box).

**Svyaz beskontaktnaya – communication without contact**

*See svyaz bezlichnaya*

**Svyaz dvustoronnyaya – two-way contact**

Contact between an intelligence service and an agent whereby the exchange of information and materials takes place in both directions: from the intelligence centre to the agent and from the agent to the centre. Two-way contact can be effected along one or more agent communication channels [*kanal agenturnoy svyazi*] and is an essential aspect of an intelligence service's work with agents.

**Svyaz kombinirovannaya – combined communications**

The use of different means of contact between an intelligence centre and a particular agent. For example, the agent receives intelligence instructions by receiving transmissions from the agent radio centre, but he sends the information he has collected by post. Combined communications make it possible for intelligence services to communicate with an agent through various channels and to select the most effective means of communication appropriate to the operational circumstances, taking into account security, reliability and timeliness.

**Svyaz lichnaya – personal contact**

Contact with agents, whereby the passing on of information and materials, and providing the agents with the means required for carrying out their assignment, together with the running of their activities, is effected through personal contact between them and the representatives of the intelligence or counter-intelligence service.



**Svyaz mnogokanalnaya – multi-channel communications**

*See svyaz kombinirovannaya*

**Svyaz obyekt naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – contact of a surveillance target**

A person with whom a target under surveillance [**obyekt naruzhnogo nablyudeniya**] has made contact. Unknown contacts of the target are placed under surveillance with a view to establishing their identity.

**Svyaz odnostoronnyaya – one-sided communications**

An intelligence link with an agent operating in a single direction: either from the intelligence centre to the agent, from the agent to the intelligence centre.

**Svyaz posrednicheskaya – communication via an intermediary**

Communication with agents when an intermediary is used in order to maintain clandestine contact.

**Svyaz s agentami – contact with agents**

1. In an intelligence context, it is the process of exchanging information and materials clandestinely between the intelligence service (or its representatives) and agents operating on the territory of other countries. Agent contact must ensure that the agent transmits to the intelligence centre the intelligence data he has acquired; that agents are supplied with the means of conducting subversive activity; that the agents' activities are directed. This is one of the most vulnerable elements of intelligence activity. The basic principles of such contact are security, reliability and timeliness.

Security of contact presupposes that the exchange of information and materials between agents and intelligence officers is organised in such a way that there is no risk of failure and that the effectiveness of intelligence activity is vouchsafed. Security of contact is ensured by the following: clandestine storage and use of means of communication and their camouflage; the selection of experienced and reliable intelligence

officers and agents for the role of intermediaries; the concealment from intermediaries of information about the sources and contents of the materials passed on to them; using means of communication selectively, depending on the reliability of agents; organising autonomous communications with each agent, independently of communications with other agents; and monitoring an agent's activity in the communication process.

Reliability of communications consists of ensuring uninterrupted exchange of information and materials between the intelligence service and its agents for a certain period of time. Reliability of communications presupposes the following: undisrupted operation and camouflage of the means of communication; the ability to establish contact between the intelligence centre and the agent whenever required; guarantee against accidental loss of information or materials being transmitted. Reliability of communications is achieved by developing a strict procedure and timing for making contact and camouflaging the fact. In order to monitor reliability of communications, intelligence services observe the practice of notifying every despatch and confirming its receipt; they number all correspondence serially and send out test correspondence.

Timeliness of communications is the ability to carry out an exchange of information and materials between the intelligence service and its agents in time for them to be of use in practical activity. Timeliness of communications is achieved by fixing optimum intervals between contact times, depending on the agent's intelligence opportunities, the nature of the assignment and the value of the information which he produces; timeliness is also ensured by using radio, telegraphy or the telephone when necessary; reducing the number of intermediate links in the chain of communication; and by devising means of urgent communications. Violation of this principle means that intelligence information can become dated, lose its value and cannot be effectively exploited.

In present conditions there is a growing tendency to speed up the process of agent communications, in response to the rapidity of socio-political processes and the enormous velocities of the

means of delivery of weapons of mass destruction.

2. Within state security counter-intelligence agencies, the term covers the process of clandestine contact between an operational intelligence officer and an agent. There are two distinct forms of such contact: direct and through intermediaries.

Direct contact with agents is the basic form of communication. It can be carried out in two ways: through personal meetings between the operational officer and the agent, and impersonally by using various technical or other means (DLB, radio and ordinary means of communication).

Contact through intermediaries implies communication between the operational officer and the agent through intermediaries (courier agents, keepers of 'post boxes' and clandestine communication points) [**agent-svyaznik, soderzhatel 'pochtovogo yashchika', soderzhatel punkta konspirativnoy svyazi**].

#### **Svyaz taynikovaya – DLB (dead letter box) contact**

A means of impersonal contact [**bezlichnaya svyaz**] with agents effected through dead letter boxes [**taynik**]. DLB contact makes it possible to exchange intelligence materials of the most varied contents and volume without making personal contact.

#### **SDECE**

The foreign intelligence and counter-intelligence service of the French Ministry of the Armed Forces.

#### **Sekret – secret**

1. Whatever is not to be divulged constitutes a secret.
2. A detachment [**naryad**] appointed to arrest or eliminate agents, members of enemy reconnaissance and sabotage formations [**diversionno-razvedyvatelnoye formirovaniye protivnika**], frontier violators and other hostile elements. A 'secret' team is posted along the probable routes of criminals or at places where they are likely to appear.

#### **Sekretnaya kinosyomka – secret cine-filming**

*See kinosyomka sekretnaya*

**Sekretnoye sotrudnichestvo – secret cooperation**

Cooperation by citizens with State Security Agencies, carried out without the knowledge of third parties, and involving the use of clandestine measures.

Agents, residents and keepers of clandestine contact points cooperate secretly with the State Security Agencies.

Secret cooperation, as a rule, takes on the form of an agent relationship [agenturnyye otnosheniya].

**Sekretno-politicheskiy otdel (SPO) – secret political department**

A structural division of the OGPU. It was formed on 5 March 1931 through the merger of the Secret and Information Departments of the OGPU. The SPO waged the struggle against the activities of members of anti-Soviet parties and groups, former White Guards, church people, members of sects and also nationalists not linked with nationalist organisations abroad.

The SPO provided operational support for higher education establishments, higher technical education establishments, and establishments under the People's Commissariat for Public Education (cinemas, publishing houses, theatres), the militia etc.

On 3 February 1941, the SPO was transformed into the Secret Political Directorate of the USSR NKGB.

On 14 April 1943 the Secret-Political Directorate was absorbed into the Counter-Intelligence Directorate of the USSR NKGB.

**Sekretnost – secrecy**

The nature of an item (article, document, event), the essence of which constitutes a state or official secret, and which is concealed from unauthorised persons with the aid of special measures of a technical, administrative, legal or operational character.

All articles, documents and information are divided into three categories according to the degree of secrecy: 'of particular importance', 'top secret' or 'secret' [see Grif sekretnosti]. Information 'of particular importance' and 'top secret' constitutes a state secret, and 'secret' denotes an official secret.

**Sekta religioznaya – religious sect**

A grouping of believers who have broken away for various reasons from a dominant trend within Christianity, Islam or other religions. The following are characteristic features of religious sects: self-isolation, the desire to shelter from surrounding activity ('worldly vanities'), strict observance of religious dogma, rites and the norms of sectarian morality which govern the behaviour of sectarians in the world.

A distinction is made between legal and illegal sects [**sekty legalnyye, sekty nelegalnyye**].

**Sekty legalnyye – legal sects**

Organisations (groupings) of sectarian believers which exist officially and whose activity does not contradict the norms of Soviet law, and in particular Soviet legislation on religious cults.

Such religious organisations obtain permission to practise after registering with the Council for Religious Affairs attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Council's local representatives.

In the USSR only Christian sects operate officially.

**Evangelical Christian Baptists** (ECB – often called Baptists) are the most widespread sect, embracing sects which were formally separate but which have much in common in their teaching – Baptists, Evangelicals, a large part of the Pentecostals and some Mennonite communities. There are ECB communities in many population centres in the USSR.

In 1960 a group of reactionary preachers arose within the ECB sect – the so-called 'initsiativniki', who were dissatisfied with the loyal attitude to the Soviet government adopted by the leadership of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists. This group began to struggle for a leading position within the sect, and this led to a schism in the sect.

The 'initsiativniki' seek to obtain additional rights for the sect and its followers beyond those provided in Soviet legislation on religious cults. They broke away from the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists, set up their own organisation, known since September 1965 as the Council of ECB Churches. In religious circles they are known as the 'Schismatic Baptists'. The leaders of

the Council of ECB Churches carry out illegal activities, based on unregistered sectarian communities.

**The Mennonites** are a religious sect named after their founder, a Dutch Catholic priest, Mennon Simons.

Mennonism arose in Russia in the 18th century with the appearance of German colonists. Mennonism has not become widespread among the Russian population.

In the USSR, the Mennonist sect numbers over 10,000 followers and is active among ethnic Germans. The sect does not have a single directing centre in the USSR.

Reactionary leaders of the sect foster a religious nationalist spirit among ethnic German believers, and stimulate urges to emigrate and anti-Soviet sentiments.

In their teaching, the Mennonites are close to the Baptists. Since 1967, a number of Mennonite communities have joined the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists. Within the sect, there are two main tendencies: 'the brotherly community' (the majority) and the 'church community' or 'church' Mennonites. 'Church Mennonites', as distinct from those of the 'brotherly community', are not forbidden to smoke, drink alcohol, read secular literature and go to cultural establishments, etc.

**Seventh Day Adventists** (Sabbathists) are a relatively small sect with local concentrations in the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Baltic region. Until December 1960, leadership of the communities was vested in an All-Union Council of Seventh Day Adventists, which was dissolved for systematic violation of Soviet legislation on religious cults.

**The Staroobryadtsy** (Old Ritualists), known popularly and in the literature as **Starovery** – Old Believers – or **Raskolniki** – Schismatics) and the Maritime (priest-less) Staroobryadtsy adhere to the old rites and canons of the Russian Orthodox Church, refusing to recognise the innovations of Church reform.

**The Dukhobors** are a religious sect which arose in Russia in the 18th century. They do not recognise the Bible, but worship 'God the spirit' (Dukh – from which their name is taken). Various religious sayings are written in their so-called 'Book of life', with verses and psalms, which they recite and sing at prayer.

**The Molokans** are a sect which arose in the 19th century, as a result of a schism in the Dukhobor sect. The name of the sect comes from the Molokans declaring that their belief is 'the pure milk [*moloko*] of expression'. They reject the rites of the Orthodox Church, including baptism by water.

### **Sekty nelegalnyye – illegal sects**

Religious organisations (associations) of believers in various sectarian movements, whose activities, determined by their dogma and rites, run counter to the principles of Soviet law and communist morality. Such sects are not registered with the Council of Religious Affairs attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, which constitutes an official ban on their activity.

The main illegal sects concerned are as follows:

#### CHRISTIAN SECTS

**'Jehovah's Witnesses'**, an offshoot of the Seventh Day Adventists. Their teaching is couched in an anti-communist spirit. Their doctrine proclaims the coming establishment of a world theocratic form of government, headed by Jehovah (the so-called 'kingdom of God on earth'), preceded by 'a holy war' ('Armageddon'), in which all socio-economic systems and their supporters who do not share Jehovist beliefs will be destroyed. The class nature of the ideologists of Jehovism is apparent as they 'predict' the destruction of the socialist states. In the USSR, Jehovist doctrine spread in the Ukraine, Belorussia, Bessarabia, and the Baltic area, Siberia and Kazakhstan.

Despite its relatively small numbers, because of its aims and methods, this is the most dangerous of the illegal sects.

Its members' activities are characterised by strict clandestinity and centralisation, the subordination of lower echelons to higher orders, regular accountability, perfecting forms of camouflage and the use of secret means of communication: contact men, couriers, dead letter boxes, clandestine meeting places, ciphers and pre-arranged phrases in correspondence and the publication of illegal literature.

**Pentecostalists ('Shakers')**, a variant of the Baptists. The most reactionary tendency within this sect are the Pentecostal-Zionists,

## KGB LEXICON

who preach the need for their followers to migrate to Israel 'to meet Christ on Mount Zion'.

**Reformist-Adventists** are a sect where teaching is close to that of the Seventh Day Adventists, apart from its categorical refusal to serve in the Army. Chekist agencies destroyed some parts of the sect's underground centre. Their centre was finally destroyed at the end of the 1950s.

By 1972 there was no evidence of hostile activity by members of this reactionary sect. Since the doctrine of Reformist-Adventism is opposed to the basic constitutional obligation to defend the Motherland by bearing arms, the Reformist-Adventist sect cannot be granted registration.

There are individual groups of followers of this sect in the Ukraine, Moldavia, Central Asia, the Stavropol Kray and the Voronezh and certain other oblasts.

## MUSLIM RELIGIOUS SECTS

These include **Ismailis**, in the Gorno-Badakhshan autonomous oblast of Tajikistan (in the Pamirs), **Behais**, mainly in Turkmenia, Uzbekistan and Azerbaijan, and various others in Dagestan, Chechen-Ingushetia, Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan.

## JEWISH SECTS

These include the Hasidim in the Ukraine, in Uzbekistan and in the Baltic region. The leaders foster a religious-Zionist spirit amongst these sectarians and seek to make contact with fellow believers in Israel and other countries. This is taken into consideration when organising agent-operational activity.

## **Sekyuriti servis – Security Service**

Britain's main counter-intelligence agency. For cover purposes, it is designated MI5, i.e. the 5th Department of Military Intelligence.

## **Signal – signal**

An initial report reaching the KGB about events which might point to the preparation or commission of acts harmful to the security interests of the Soviet state.



Depending on the nature of the information, signals fall into two categories: signals about subversive activity and signals about signs of such activity in specific incidents. Signals about subversive activity are unambiguous; they definitely relate to such activity and to none other. Signals about signs of subversive activity are not clear-cut; they may be an indication of subversive activity or of some other activity.

It is characteristic of initial information about subversive activity to contain (or omit) particulars on the involvement of specific individuals in the incident. Signals may refer to the actions of known individuals (or traces of their actions), or they may refer to the actions of unknown persons.

### **‘Seraya’ propaganda – ‘grey’ propaganda**

*See propaganda ‘seraya’*

### **Signalisatsiya – signalling**

1. The use of pre-arranged signs in all the forms of communication employed by intelligence and counter-intelligence agencies with their agents. Signalling is most widely used to convey the following information: danger or safety; working under duress; placing material in a DLB or clearing a DLB; receipt of mail; the presence of concealed information in the mail, by means of secret writing, cipher or microgram; the time and place of a rendezvous; an agent’s safe arrival at his place of residence after going abroad; the use of a fall-back means of secret writing etc.
2. A device or apparatus for giving signals.

### **Signal opasnosti – danger signal**

A pre-arranged sign used by intelligence services in agent communications to warn an agent of failure or the threat of failure. A danger signal can be in writing – in which case it is included within the text of a postal or telegraphic message; phonetic – when transmitted by radio or telephone, or visual – in the form of specially arranged objects, specific gestures or postcards with pre-arranged images, etc.

**Signalizatsionno-zagraditelnaya sistema (SZS) – perimeter warning system**

A fixed means of engineering support for protecting the state frontier. The system can also be used for enhanced protection of particularly important industrial or military sites.

When the system is activated, light and sound signals are given out, indicating the location of an intrusion with an accuracy of 1/20th of the length of the monitored boundary. When there are two defensive lines, the sequence of signals given out by the system makes it possible to determine the direction in which an intruder is moving.

**Sikret intellidzhens servis (SIS) – Secret Intelligence Service**

Britain's main intelligence agency.

**Sily kontrrazvedki – counter-intelligence forces**

Staff members of counter-intelligence establishments, and freelance operational officers of USSR State Security Agencies, who are directly engaged in organising and carrying out counter-intelligence work.

**Simpaticheskiye chernila – sensitive inks**

Solutions of various chemical substances, used as secret-writing materials. They can be water-, water-spirit or spirit-based, etc. Sensitive inks are applied to material (paper, leather, fabric) by means of a sharpened wooden or glass stylus, metal nibs, etc.

**Sinkhronnoye pelengovaniye – synchronised direction-finding**

Determining the bearings of a single object by several direction-finding devices at the same time. The system is used for locating radio transmitters on the move or operating for short periods.

**Sionizm – Zionism**

Zionism is the ideological basis for the activity of the Israeli intelligence agencies. Israeli intelligence draws its agents from among its followers in various parts of the world.

**Situatsiya verbovochnaya – recruitment situation**

The combination of circumstances which make it possible to recruit someone as an agent of the intelligence or counter-intelligence agencies.

A recruitment situation may be specially prepared by carrying out measures designed to bring it about, or it can arise unexpectedly in the course of agent operational activity not directly related to recruitment.

The main circumstances which give rise to a recruitment situation include: the target's psychological state is propitious for exerting influence on him in order to induce him to cooperate secretly; external factors which make it possible to achieve the recruitment covertly; circumstances which compromise the target and put him in a position of dependence vis-à-vis the intelligence or counter-intelligence agencies, thus creating an effective basis for recruiting him; or the availability of data offering a real possibility of a recruitment on an ideological and political basis, or on the basis of a desire to secure material or other personal advantages.

**Skłoneniye k prekrashcheniyu podryvnoy deyatelnosti – discouraging continuation of subversive activity**

A method of disrupting enemy subversive activity, whereby the state security agencies work on the adversary's consciousness and willpower by operational means and resources, and induce him to discontinue his subversive activity.

The method can be based on persuading the adversary that there would inevitably be undesirable consequences for him if he continued his subversive activity. A desire to avoid these consequences would then be the motive for discontinuing the subversive activity. The method can also be based on the ideological re-education of some individuals involved in subversive activity, as the result of which they change their political beliefs and discontinue activity hostile to the Soviet state. The motive for giving up the subversive activity would then be a desire not to damage the interests of the Soviet state.

**Scotland Yard – Scotland Yard**

Police service for the area of Greater London, subordinate to the Home Office.

**Slovarnaya velichina – dictionary term**

A clear-text expression included in a code book.

**Slovar koda – code book**

The complete set of terms included in a code.

**Slovesnyy portret – word portrait**

A system used for describing the external appearance of a person by means of a standard terminology. The elements of a word portrait are as follows:

1. General description: sex, ethnicity or race, age, height, build.
2. Anatomical features, i.e. permanent features of the figure and dimensions of the body and the various parts of a person's face.
3. Identifying particulars: scars, birthmarks, facial hair, tattoos.
4. Functional features, i.e. gait, mannerisms, gestures, voice, usual posture, manner of wearing clothes, headgear, shoes and other attire, and also skills and other personal habits.
5. Peculiarities of dress, including footwear, headgear (type, fashion, colour, condition) and other personal articles (spectacles, umbrella, walking stick, briefcase, handbag, etc.).

The word portrait is used when carrying out surveillance and searches and for identifying criminals.

**Sluzhba vneshnego osvedomleniya i kontrrazvedki ministerstva vooruzhonnykh sil Frantsii – foreign intelligence and counter-intelligence service of the French armed forces ministry (SDECE)**

France's main intelligence agency.

**Sluzhba naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – surveillance service**

The branch of the KGB, KGB Directorates and KGB Departments responsible for carrying out surveillance.

**Sluzhba 'R' – Service 'R'**

The technical operations branch of the KGB, KGB Directorates and KGB Departments which carries out radio counter-intelligence measures with the aid of technical means, in close cooperation with operational sections of the state security agencies.

**Sluzhebnaya gruppa – indicator group**

A pre-arranged cryptogram group containing information about the date the message was enciphered and the number of groups in the cryptogram. In some cases the indicator group is also used to select the 24-hour key.

**Sluzhebnaya tayna – official secret**

*See tayna sluzhebnaya*

**Sluzhebnoye rassledovaniye – official investigation**

*See rassledovaniye sluzhebnoye (administrativnoye)*

**'Smersh' – 'death to spies'**

The Chief Directorate for Counter-Intelligence in the USSR People's Commissariat for Defence and the Counter-Intelligence Directorate of the USSR People's Commissariat for the Navy. These were set up by the USSR State Defence Committee in April 1943, in place of the former Directorate of Special Departments of the USSR NKVD. The principal tasks of the 'SMERSH' counter-intelligence agencies were to combat the espionage, sabotage, terrorist and other subversive activities of foreign intelligence services and anti-Soviet elements in Red Army and Navy units and establishments, and also to combat treason, desertion and self-mutilation at the front. In May 1946 the 'SMERSH' counter-intelligence agencies were restructured as Special Departments and handed over to the USSR MGB.

**Sovetskiy komitet po kulturnym svyazyam s sootchestvennikami za rubezhom – Soviet committee for cultural relations with compatriots abroad**

A public organisation set up in May 1963 (from 1955–1959 there existed a Committee 'For Return to the Motherland', and from

1959–1962 a Committee ‘For Return to the Motherland and Development of Cultural Relations with Compatriots’). It publishes the newspaper ‘Golos Rodiny’ [*Voice of the Motherland*] and the periodical ‘Rodina’ [*Motherland*], and broadcasts regularly abroad. It has a mission in the GDR. In Union Republics (Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, Armenia, Georgia and Uzbekistan) republican Committees for Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad have been established. In the Ukrainian and Belorussian SSRs similar organisations bear the title of ‘Societies for cultural relations with compatriots abroad’.

The main task of these committees and societies is to carry out patriotic work among displaced Soviet citizens and émigrés in capitalist countries, explaining the USSR’s foreign and domestic policies to them, demonstrating its economic and political might, the rising standard of living of the Soviet people etc. All this also promotes the disintegration of anti-Soviet émigré organisations. The potential of the committees and societies is exploited by the KGB to the following ends: to identify and study émigrés and their contacts which may be of interest to Soviet intelligence; to identify enemy agents infiltrated in progressive patriotic émigré groups; to expose and compromise anti-Soviet émigré centres and capitalist intelligence services; to spread disinformation materials abroad helpful to the USSR, to disseminate information and rumours through progressive émigré organisations, newspapers, periodicals and other channels; to track down traitors and others guilty of crimes against the state and return them to the USSR; to expose war criminals among the émigré community in the eyes of public opinion in capitalist countries; to study compatriots visiting the USSR.

The First Chief Directorate is responsible for directing the activities of the Soviet Committee for Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad and its mission in the GDR, and also for co-ordinating the work of the Societies and Committees in the Union Republics.

### **Soderzhatel konspirativnogo adresa – keeper of a clandestine address**

Someone induced to cooperate secretly with state security agencies,

in order that agents may use his address for sending information by post to an operational officer. The clandestine address keeper acts as an intermediary, through whom an operational officer maintains contact with an agent. On receiving information from the agent, he passes it on to the operational officer. Clandestine address keepers are selected from tested and reliable people who have extensive contacts in other towns and with whom they correspond; this provides reliable cover.

**Soderzhatel konspirativnoy kvartiry – keeper of clandestine premises**

Someone who poses officially as the tenant of accommodation used by KGB agencies as clandestine premises, and who conceals his connection with KGB agencies.

Such keepers may be staff members of the state security agencies who have small families or are unattached, or they may be specially recruited Soviet citizens. Using an appropriate cover story, they are responsible for the normal functioning of the clandestine premises.

**Soderzhatel ‘pochtovogo yashchika’ – post-box keeper**

Someone induced to cooperate secretly with the state security agencies as an intermediary when a clandestine contact between an operational officer and an agent takes place at a handover point (‘post box’). The ‘post-box’ keeper recognises the agent by means of a material or verbal recognition signal [parol]. The keeper is not made aware of the agent’s identity.

**Soderzhatel punkta konspirativnoy svyazi – keeper of clandestine contact point**

Someone induced to cooperate secretly with the state security agencies with the aim of helping operational officers to maintain clandestine contact with agents and residents [soderzhatel konspirativnoy, yavochnoy kvartiry, soderzhatel ‘pochtovogo yashchika’ – keeper of operational premises, rendezvous premises, ‘post-box’ etc.].

**Soderzhatel yavochnoy kvartiry – keeper of rendezvous premises**

Someone who cooperates secretly with the state security agencies and makes living or working premises for which he is responsible available to operational officers for the purpose of receiving agents (or residents).

**Sopredelnaya territoriya – contiguous territory**

Territorial land or waters of a foreign state directly adjacent to the line of the state frontier [gosudarstvennaya granitsa].

**Sotrudnik organov gosbesopasnosti neglasnyy – undeclared member of the state security agencies**

A member of the undeclared establishment, whose connection with the state security agencies is concealed from people close to him, as his operational activity involves carrying out special measures which require strict security. Most members of the surveillance service, of technical operations and certain other KGB sections are members of the undeclared establishment.

**Souchastiye – complicity**

The deliberate combined involvement of two or more persons in committing a crime.

A crime committed with complicity represents a greater danger to society than a similar crime committed by a single person. The most dangerous crimes are often committed on a basis of complicity, planned in advance by a group of individuals.

Complicity is possible both as a result of a prior agreement between the persons involved in the crime, and also without prior agreement, in a case when commonality of intent has arisen at the time the crime is committed. Complicity can be of the following types:

- a. simple complicity (shared guilt), characterised by the uniform conduct of all those involved in committing a crime;
- b. complex complicity, characterised by the distribution of functions (roles) between the accomplices;
- c. special complicity, the most dangerous form, reflected in anti-Soviet organisations and gangs.



**Souchastnik – accomplice**

Someone who takes part in a crime committed by several persons.

A distinction is made between the following categories of accomplice: the perpetrator, the organiser, the instigator and the accessory.

**The perpetrator** is a person directly committing a crime, i.e. the person who carried out a specific act which constitutes the crime (in espionage, the person who handed over, stole, or collected information constituting a state or military secret, with a view to handing it over to a foreign state).

**The organiser** is a person who has organised or directed the commission of a crime.

**The instigator** is a person who incites another person (or persons) to commit a crime. Exhortation to commit particularly dangerous crimes against the state not directed at a specific person (or persons), but expressed in a general form is not regarded as incitement, but as anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda.

**The accessory** is a person who assists in committing a crime by giving advice, directions, providing the means or removing hindrances, and also the person promising in advance to conceal the perpetrator, weapons or articles acquired by criminal means.

**Sotsialisticheskaya zakonnost – socialist legality**

The precise and faithful implementation of the laws and other legal instruments of the socialist state by all state agencies, public organisations, officials and citizens.

The regime of socialist legality in the country greatly helps to protect the Soviet state from the intrigues of its enemies. Faithful implementation of Soviet laws and legal instruments at all levels of the Soviet state apparatus, in all spheres of activity of state and public organisations, and by all officials and citizens hinders espionage, sabotage and other subversive activities by the enemies of the Soviet state. Conversely, violations of socialist legality can provide a fertile soil for the enemy's intrigues and can be exploited by hostile elements for criminal purposes. Issues of socialist legality are of exceptionally great importance in the work of the state security agencies.

The state security agencies' observance of socialist legality is an essential precondition for the struggle against enemies of the Soviet state, and the protection of citizens' rights. The state security agencies take steps to uncover, prevent and stop particularly dangerous crimes against the state; they exercise monitoring functions relating to the observance of administrative and legal regimes (e.g. the secrecy regime and the protection of state secrets, the frontier regime, etc.).

The Statute governing the KGB and its local branches notes that the state security agencies are obliged to exercise all the rights vested in them by the law in order to ensure that no enemy of the Soviet state escapes due punishment and no citizen is subjected to prosecution without just cause.

Observance of socialist legality in the state security agencies is promoted through the Party authorities' direction and monitoring of their activities.

**'Soyuz Andreyevskogo flaga' – 'Association of the flag of St Andrew'**

An anti-Soviet émigré organisation set up by American intelligence in Germany in 1948, comprising White Russian émigrés and displaced persons; it was engaged in selecting agents for infiltration in the USSR if crisis situations arose. It ceased to exist in the 1950s.

**'Soyuz borby za osvobozhdeniye narodov Rossii' (SBONR) – 'association for the liberation of the peoples of Russia'**

A pro-American anti-Soviet émigré organisation, set up in 1947–1948 in West Germany out of White Russian émigrés, German collaborators and former members of the ROA (Russian Liberation Army). The activities of SBONR are directed by American intelligence.

Members of SBONR try to make contact with Soviet citizens abroad, manipulating them in an anti-Soviet sense and persuading them not to return to the USSR.

The KGB continues to disrupt this organisation from within.

**Spetsializatsiya agenta – agent specialisation**

The use of an agent to best advantage by the state security agencies in a specific area of counter-intelligence activity. Agent specialisation may focus on the following lines: uncovering, checking and cultivating individuals suspected of engaging in subversive activity; recruiting agents (agent-recruiter); maintaining contact with agents (courier agents); tracking down perpetrators of crimes against the state, etc.

Depending on the nature of the enemy's activity, agents may specialise in areas of action: combating foreign intelligence officers and enemy agents operating in the USSR from legal positions; combating the subversive activities of enemy intelligence officers and agents operating in the USSR from illegal positions; combating anti-Soviet bourgeois-nationalist elements; combating anti-Soviet elements among church people and members of sects, etc.

**Spetsialnaya proverka (spetsproverka) – special checks**

A set of measures taken by KGB agencies to study and check Soviet citizens when clearance is sought to give them access to documents and devices classified of special importance, top secret or secret, which contain state or military secrets; when they are enrolled for military service in certain special-regime units; when they are going out to capitalist, developing or socialist countries on official assignments, as tourists, or on private business. Special checks are also carried out on individuals who apply for Soviet citizenship or apply to give up citizenship of the USSR.

The special check includes checks of the operational records of KGB and MVD agencies, the collection of references from the subject's place of work and residence, the use of agents and other KGB personnel and resources. Besides the subjects themselves, the checks also cover their close relatives.

The procedure for conducting special checks is laid down in KGB instructions.

**Spetsialnyye sluzhby protivnika – enemy special services**

The intelligence, counter-intelligence, propaganda, police and other state agencies of capitalist countries which carry out subversive

activities against the USSR and other socialist countries, and also against the communist, workers' and national-liberation movement.

**Spetsialnyy agent – special agent**

A non-established secret member of the OGPU agencies, permanently or occasionally engaged in agent work within the country or abroad. The term was introduced by an OGPU Decree dated 15 November 1924. A special agent was entirely, or partly, on the payroll of the state security agencies. The 'special agent' category was abolished in 1954 by decree of the KGB attached to the USSR Council of Ministers.

**Spetsialnyy osvedomitel – special informant**

A non-established secret member of the OGPU agencies, who carried out assignments for them, cultivating anti-Soviet organisations, groups and individuals. The term was introduced by an OGPU decree of 15 November 1924. The 'special informant' category was abolished in 1938 by decree of the USSR NKVD.

**Sposob naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – surveillance method**

A system of covert surveillance, which is determined by the location of the intelligence officers in relation to that of the target.

A surveillance method includes a number of devices. Surveillance makes use of two methods: escort surveillance [**nablyudeniye soprovozhdayushcheye**] and head-on surveillance [**nablyudeniye vstrechnoye**].

**Sposob svyazi – means of communication**

The range of specific means of communication, and the means and ways of camouflaging them, used for the clandestine exchange of information and materials between intelligence and counter-intelligence services and their agents, and for directing agent activity. The principal means of communication are: postal correspondence, radio-communications, DLBs and personal contact.

**Spravka o vstreche s agentom – memorandum on meeting with agent**

An operational document [**operativnyy dokument**] in which an intelligence officer notes down in his own hand information of operational interest passed on orally by an agent at a contact meeting. The memorandum is made when for any reason an agent cannot set out the information he has acquired in written form (which, as a rule, forms the basis of an agent report), and also when, for operational reasons, it is expedient not to focus the agent's attention on the information which he is to supply.

**Sputnik-shpion – spy satellite**

*See razvedyvatelnyy sputnik*

**Sredstva kontrrazvedki – counter-intelligence resources**

Everything which is specially intended and used by counter-intelligence to achieve the objectives and aims of counter-intelligence activity.

The essence of counter-intelligence resources is that they serve to expose enemy secret and highly clandestine intelligence and other subversive activity, and the means employed to carry out such activity. Counter-intelligence resources are deployed clandestinely and include:

1. People induced to cooperate secretly with the counter intelligence agencies with the aim of solving operational tasks: agents, residents, keepers of clandestine and rendezvous premises, and cooptees.
2. Technical-operational resources, used in the process of counter-intelligence activity (resources and actions): surveillance, operational background checks, radio counter-intelligence, interception of postal communications (PK), covert examination, covert search, secret photographing, aural monitoring and recording of conversations between persons of interest to the state security agencies, visual checks, indexing and information retrieval systems.
3. Material technical resources: operational devices (radio- and

photographic apparatus, recording equipment, optical instruments, lock-picking equipment, etc.), kit, weapons, operational cover documentation, ciphers and codes, and IT systems.

**Sredstva maskirovki svyazi – means of camouflaging communications**

Special means enabling intelligence or other secret information to be transformed in such a way that it becomes inaccessible (invisible or incomprehensible) to those for whom it is not intended. The basic means of communication camouflage used in intelligence work are: ciphers, secret writing, micro-photography and pre-arranged phrases.

**Sredstva svyazi – means of communication**

Technical equipment (radio, telephony, telegraphy devices, structures and apparatus) and the physical carriers of information and materials (letters, telegrams, printed matter, parcels, etc.) and the intermediaries [*posredniki*] used for the clandestine conveyance of intelligence information and materials, in the process of maintaining intelligence and counter-intelligence communications.

**Ssylka – exile**

The forced removal of a convicted person from his place of residence with compulsory resettlement in a location determined by the courts for a period determined by the sentence.

Exile can be awarded as a primary or supplementary punishment. For a particularly dangerous crime against the state, exile is provided as a possible supplementary punishment.

**Ssylka administrativnaya – administrative exile**

An administrative penalty, consisting of deportation of an offender from his place of residence, with compulsory resettlement in a fixed location.

A measure in substance close to administrative exile was introduced by a Decree of the Presidium of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet on 4 May 1961 'For stepping up the struggle against persons who shirk socially useful work and lead an anti-social and parasitic

lifestyle'. These persons were liable to be deported to specially designated locations for terms of two to five years, with enrolment for work in the resettlement area.

Administrative exile is distinct from administrative expulsion [*vysylka administrativnaya*].

### **Statsionarnoye naruzhnoye nablyudeniye – static surveillance**

A method of organising surveillance, in which the target's actions are monitored from permanent or temporary static posts, set up in places frequented by the target. Static surveillance is usually organised where the target lives and works, when it is essential to acquire information, whilst maintaining the strictest secrecy.

### **'Suvorovskiy soyuz' – the 'Suvorov Association'**

An anti-Soviet émigré organisation, set up in 1947–1948, comprising White Russian and post-war émigrés. Its purpose was to train personnel for the 'Russian National Liberation Army' which was to liberate Russia. The Association was disbanded in 1955.

### **Skhema shifrovannoy svyazi – cipher communications diagram**

A textual or tabular record, containing information about all the cipher communications links of a particular ministry or department.

The diagram contains the following information: between which cipher offices there is a cipher link and what ciphers are used; which cipher offices have the same ciphers; what means of communication are used for transmitting cryptograms etc.

### **Syurte nasional – Sûreté Nationale**

*See* Glavnoye upravleniye natsionalnoy bezopasnosti Ministerstva vnutrennikh del Frantsii [Chief Directorate of National Security of the French Ministry of the Interior]\*

\* Although this was cross-referenced, no entry is given.

## T

**Tayna voyennaya – military secret**

Information of a military nature about the state of the USSR Armed Forces (organisation, numerical strength, deployment, weaponry, etc.), about military industry, military technology developments, etc., which constitutes a state secret, and also other military information which is not for publication.

A list of the most important information of a military nature, classified as a state secret, is drawn up by the USSR Council of Ministers. Other military information which is not for publication is contained in secret departmental instructions, orders, regulations and directions issued by the USSR Ministry of Defence.

**Tayna gosudarstvennaya – state secret**

Protected information of various kinds, listed in special schedules, which is of great importance for the defence and other state interests of the USSR, the acquisition of which by a foreign state could objectively harm these interests.

Schedules of information classified as a state secret were promulgated by Decree of the USSR Council of Ministers on 28 April 1956 and 15 September 1966, and also in departmental lists issued by ministries and departments in consultation with KGB agencies.

The information contained in the schedules is subject to special protection in law. The publication of state secrets or the loss of documents containing state secrets are considered to be crimes against the state.

**Tayna sluzhebnaya – official secret**

Information of an official nature about the activities of state establishments and public organisations, the disclosure of which to unauthorised persons could have negative consequences for those establishments and organisations.



Official secret is distinct from a state secret [**tayna gosudarstvennaya**] or a military secret [**tayna voyennaya**]. Information of an official nature which does not fall within the category of state or military secret constitutes an official secret. Schedules of such information are laid down in departmental instructions and regulations. Disclosure of an official secret may attract disciplinary, administrative or even criminal accountability.

### **Taynik – ‘dead letter box’ (DLB)**

A specially selected, and sometimes even specially constructed location used for the exchange of secret information and materials between an intelligence service and agents without making personal contact. A DLB is selected or constructed in such a way that it can be readily identified from a description (diagram, drawing) and items can be placed in it and retrieved from it quickly and without being noticed. It must be of a certain size and be able to hold materials safely, guarding them against damage, loss or chance discovery by third parties.

Such a hiding place can also be used to store secret materials and intelligence equipment.

### **Taynikovaya operatsiya – DLB operation**

1. The complex of procedures carried out when effecting contact between an intelligence service and an agent by means of a DLB [**taynik**].

A DLB operation involves activities which can be divided into four groups: selecting and preparing a place for a DLB, placing materials in the DLB, removing them and signalling. Selecting a location involves identifying a place suitable for use as a DLB, checking it to ensure its security and reliability for holding the materials which are to be passed on, composing a description, diagram or drawing, and photographing the location selected for the DLB and the approaches to it. Filling the DLB comprises the actions of placing materials in it and giving a signal indicating that the materials have been placed in the DLB. The process is carried out by intelligence officers, agents or other representatives of intelligence.

Emptying comprises the actions involved in removing the items from a DLB. Emptying is usually preceded by the person responsible studying the area where the DLB is situated; identifying the DLB from the description (diagram) and signals indicating that items have been deposited and that it is safe to remove them. Signalling is used when filling and when emptying, and, in some cases, when selecting a DLB location in order to let the person who is to use the DLB know that materials have been deposited or removed, and whether it is dangerous or safe to use the DLB.

2. The clandestine removal by KGB agencies of materials in a DLB belonging to an enemy, for the purpose of examining them. The examination of the contents takes place in such a way as not to disturb the arrangement of the items and their outward appearance. The contents of the DLB may be equipped with secret devices for destroying or spoiling them, if unauthorised persons attempt to remove them. The contents of a DLB are examined by specialists from the technical operations service under laboratory conditions. Meanwhile, access to the DLB is made as difficult as possible under some plausible pretext. Once the items have been returned to the DLB, constant covert surveillance is mounted on the location of the DLB, with the aim of identifying the person for whom they were intended.

**Taynikovaya svyaz – dead letter box contact**

*See svyaz taynikovaya*

**Taynopisnaya kopirovalnaya bumaga (TKB) – SW carbon paper**

Paper which contains a substance for producing secret writing. The chemical compound can be applied to the paper in different ways (rubbing, impregnation, etc.). It is also used in the same way as normal carbon paper.

**Taynopisnoye pismo – secret writing letter**

*See pismo taynopisnoye*

**Taynopisnyy tekst – secret writing text**

A text composed in secret writing.

**Taynopis – secret writing (SW)**

A means of camouflaging a covert communication, based on the preparation and dispatch of invisible texts to an agent, resident or intelligence centre. The texts can then be read after they have been developed in a special way. SW can be applied to paper (letters, envelopes, postcards, periodicals), cloth, photographic coatings and polymer materials. SW is effected by means of synthetic chemical substances (industrial or laboratory products) or organic substances of natural origin (blood, saliva, milk, plant-juices, etc.). The basic means of applying SW are: wet [*simpaticheskiye chernila* – sensitive inks], dry (using SW carbon paper), contact diffusion and photographic. The basic methods of developing SW are: chemical reaction, physical or chemical processes and physical developing.

**Taktika agenta (liniya povedeniya agenta) – agent tactics (an agent's line of conduct)**

The ways and means an agent employs when assuming a particular role, to resolve the intelligence or counter-intelligence tasks assigned to him. Agent tactics comprise actions designed to make the enemy gradually aware of the role assumed by an agent, and actions directly aimed at carrying out the tasks assigned to the agent.

Agent tactics are considered to be pre-arranged if the operational officer, taking account of the actual situation,

- a. determines the role which the agent is to adopt vis-à-vis an identified or suspected enemy, and the manner in which he is to convey this to the enemy;
- b. determines the ways and means by which the agent uses the role to acquire information about the enemy or other persons, or influence them.

Agent tactics must be assertive and flexible. Assertive tactics require the agent to display initiative when carrying out assignments. For this, it is essential to select the most promising role for the agent, to convey this skilfully to the enemy, and to make active use of the opportunities created thereby. The flexibility of an agent's tactics are demonstrated by timely adaptation to changing conditions and, above all, to the enemy's reaction to the agent's moves.

**Taktika verbovki agenta – agent recruitment tactics**

The complex of ways and means used to influence a recruitment target with the aim of inducing him to cooperate with the state security agencies. Such tactics depend on: the basis on which recruitment is being carried out; the purpose of the recruitment; individual personal characteristics of the recruitment target; the actual circumstances under which the recruitment is being pursued; and the personal qualities and experience of the intelligence officer.

**Taktika naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – surveillance tactics**

The complex of ways and means used when organising and conducting surveillance.

There are three basic principles underlying surveillance tactics: unexpectedness, manoeuvrability and interaction. The best results from surveillance are achieved when the target of surveillance is not aware when and where it might be carried out and what resources and methods are deployed in a given situation; when there is well ordered co-ordination, based on a single objective, between the various links taking part in solving the operational tasks involved in the conduct of surveillance.

**Tamozhennaya deklaratsiya – customs declaration**

A written statement on a standard form about articles, currency or valuables being carried (or sent) by citizens across the USSR state frontier. Customs declarations are divided into 'individual' (for persons crossing the state frontier, and for packages and printed matter sent abroad) and 'collective' (for members of crews of Soviet foreign-going vessels).

Customs declarations must show the precise quantity of articles, currency or valuables entered on them, together with any other information about them. The discovery during a customs examination of articles, currency or valuables not included on the customs declaration makes them liable to confiscation as contraband goods.

Customs declarations are to be completed by all persons of 16 years of age in respect of all hand luggage and baggage subject to customs inspection. In the case of a family, one customs declaration is completed and signed by all members over the age of 16 years.

There is a concession for members of aircraft crews, transport and postal officials, as well as other persons who, by nature of their job, are entitled to make multiple crossings of the frontier: instead of completing a declaration, they may respond orally to the questions contained in it.

### **Tamozhenny dosmotr – customs inspection**

A check carried out by customs officials on means of transportation, consignments, baggage and hand-luggage, as well as items being sent by international post with the aim of: preventing the unlawful carriage or dispatch across the USSR state frontier of various consignments, articles, currency and valuables; detaining or confiscating consignments and articles carried or sent across the USSR frontier in breach of standard procedure, or as contraband; identifying articles which are liable to duty etc. Customs inspections are carried out by customs officers in cooperation with representatives of border passport-control points and state quarantine inspectors of agricultural produce. Customs inspections facilitate the detection of signs suggesting that persons crossing the USSR state frontier might belong to enemy intelligence agencies or other enemy special services.

### **Tamozhenny rezhim – customs regime**

The complex of rules regulating the procedure and standards governing the movement of goods across the USSR state frontier and also the passage of means of transportation across the border. The term 'goods' covers all manner of articles crossing the USSR state frontier on means of transport, in luggage, as hand baggage and in consignments sent by post.

The customs regime covers the obligations to carry out an inspection and the possibility of allowing baggage across the frontier wholly or partially without inspection; it provides for cases when goods are permitted or not permitted to cross the frontier; sets standards for their transportation or dispatch, forms of documentation accompanying consignments, the duties payable and their amount. In its aims and specific nature the customs regime is closely linked to the maintenance of state security.

The customs regime is used in the struggle against contraband,

and in the suppression of espionage, ideological and other subversive activities. The customs regime creates favourable conditions for carrying out Chekist measures (**neglasnyy osmotr** – covert examination and the covert copying of documents, etc.).

The direction of customs on the territory of the USSR is the responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Trade through its Chief Customs Directorate and local customs offices in accordance with legal instruments. Decisions relating to the customs regime are concerted with the KGB.

Customs establishments carry out their work in close cooperation with the passport-control points of the KGB frontier forces.

**Tekst davlenyy – imprinted text**

A text (or part of it) appearing as a result of intentional or accidental pressure on the surface of a sheet of paper, book, desk, etc., following the use of certain writing instruments (ball-point pen, pencil, etc.).

**Tekst kodovyy – coded text**

Coded version of plain text.

**Tekst maskirovochnyy – masking text**

See **tekst yavnyy** (open text). The term is seldom used.

**Tekst skrytyy – hidden text**

Any text invisible to the naked eye (microgram, SW, micro-SW, indentation, etc.), and also text processed with the help of ciphers.

**Tekst shifrovannyy – enciphered text**

The text of a message obtained by converting plain text by means of a cipher.

**Tekst yavnyy – open text**

The visible, plain text of a letter which contains secret information inserted by means of SW, ciphers or pre-arranged signs. Open text gives espionage correspondence the appearance that it is an ordinary

family, friendly or business letter. The open text does not contain genuine information on the agent's identity (place of work, profession, relatives, acquaintances, etc.), and is politically loyal.

**Telegramma mnogoadresnaya – multiple address telegram**

A telegram sent simultaneously to several addresses; when it is enciphered, different keys are used for different addresses.

**Telegramma tsirkulyarnaya – circular telegram**

A telegram sent simultaneously to several addresses; when it is enciphered, the same key is used for the various addresses.

**Telefon konspirativnyy – clandestine telephone**

A clandestine handover point used by an operational officer and an agent to exchange oral information through an intermediary – the keeper of the telephone. A clandestine telephone is used for establishing urgent contact between an agent and an operational officer and in other emergencies.

Keepers of clandestine telephones can be persons who have personal access to a telephone, and who spend a large part of their time at home, because of the state of their health, age or other reasons. If these conditions are met, keepers of rendezvous and clandestine premises are used for this purpose.

Agents do not disclose their identity to clandestine telephone keepers; they only give them their alias.

**Terroristicheskiy akt – terrorist act**

One of the most extreme forms of subversive activity carried out by capitalist intelligence services, their agents and anti-Soviet elements within the country, consisting of the assassination of a state or public personality or representative of authority, or the infliction of grievous bodily harm on them, on the grounds of their state or public office, with the aim of disrupting or weakening Soviet authority. A terrorist act constitutes one of the particularly dangerous crimes against the state. In contrast to common assault against an individual, a terrorist act presupposes that the guilty party is specifically intent upon subverting or weakening the Soviet regime. If there is no such intent,

the actions of the perpetrator must be categorised as crimes against the person or against public administration.

**Tekhnicheskaya obrabotka pochtovykh otpravleniy – technical processing of postal communications**

The covert opening and re-sealing of posted items.

**Tekhnicheskii otbor pochtovykh otpravleniy – technical selection of postal communications**

The process of separating items of operational interest by technical means from the general flow of mail, without opening them (identifying them by a special marking, a particular address, etc.).

**Tekhnicheskoye issledovaniye dokumentov perlyustriruyemoy korrespondentsii (PK) – technical scrutiny of documents intercepted in the post**

The examination of items sent by post, through the application of a range of technical means, with the aim of detecting, developing and noting secret writing, micrograms, and also SW carbon paper [*tainopisnaya kopirovalnaya bumaga*], invisible fingerprints etc.

**Transport operativnyy – operational transport**

Means of transportation used by the state security agencies when carrying out various operational assignments (various models of motorcar, motorcycles, etc.). Operational transport is equipped with means of communication and signalling and special technical devices or means of camouflage suited to the purpose. Operational transport is widely used by the surveillance service [*sluzhba naruzhnogo nablyudeniya*], where it constitutes one of the basic means of carrying out tasks relating to surveillance of a target.



## U

**Ugolovno-protsessualnaya deyatel'nost' KGB – KGB activity relating to criminal procedure**

Investigations carried out by KGB investigators and preliminary inquiry agencies into criminal cases for which they are responsible.

Activities relating to criminal procedure are closely linked to the operational and administrative activity of the counter-intelligence agencies.

**Ugrozhayemoye polozheniye – situation of threat**

The period of time immediately before the outbreak of war, when the foreign political situation has become extremely tense and a military attack by a hostile state is becoming evident and unavoidable. In this period immediate preparations for war are being made by the armed forces and State Security Agencies. In legal terms, the situation of threat may coincide across the country as a whole or in particular locations with the concept of a special period [osobyi period].

**Ukazaniye KGB – KGB directive**

An act of state administration, issued within the KGB on various issues involving the implementation and application of orders and instructions. The directive may contain an explanation of particular aspects of existing orders and instructions and may prescribe measures designed to meet their requirements. Directives are issued by the officials who are authorised to issue orders and instructions.

**Ukrainskiye zarubezhnyye natsionalisticheskiye organizatsii – Ukrainian nationalist organisations abroad**

Anti-Soviet Ukrainian émigré organisations, fighting to detach the Ukrainian SSR from the USSR. The organisations play an active part in the subversive activities of the intelligence services of capitalist states directed against the Soviet Union.

The 'Organisation of Ukrainian Nationalists' (OUN) was formed in 1929. In 1941, a group of OUN followers headed by Bandera

demanding more positive action against the USSR and Poland and set up an organisation of their own – the ‘OUN Revolutionaries’ or the ‘Revolutionary Trend of the OUN’ (RP OUN). After that, the pro-Melnikov OUN followers became known as the ‘OUN Solidarists’ (OUN-S) or the PUN (the acronym of their leading body, the ‘Provod Ukrainskikh Natsionalistov’.

From 1945 the followers of Bandera began calling their organisation the ‘OUN Units Abroad’ (ZCh OUN – ‘Zakordonnye Chasti OUN). In 1948, the ‘Zakordonnoye Predstavitelstvo Ukrainskay Golovnay Vizvolnay Rady’ (ZP UGVR) broke away from the ZCh OUN and began to operate independently.

The ‘OUN Abroad’ (OUN-z) was formed in 1954, after the split in the ZCh OUN.

The ‘Ukrainskiy Kongressovyy Komitet Ameriki’ (UKKA) – the Ukrainian Congressional Committee of America – brings together some 50 Ukrainian nationalist organisations abroad.

### **Ukryvatelstvo gosudarstvennykh prestupleniy – concealment of crimes against the state**

This consists of hiding the perpetrator of a crime against the state, or the weapons or means by which the crime was committed, or evidence of the crime or items acquired by criminal means.

Concealment may be promised in advance, or not promised in advance. Concealment promised in advance is treated as being accessory to the crime. Concealment which has not been promised in advance is only punishable in cases specifically provided by law.

### **Ulika – incriminating evidence**

A specific juridical term usually denoting circumstantial evidence. The word is frequently used to denote incriminating evidence in general, irrespective of whether it is direct or circumstantial.

### **Upravlyayemaya radiosvyaz – directed radio link**

A radio communications link in which the radio-centre is the first to establish the link and directs the work of the other party.

Depending on the conditions for the propagation of the signal, at the start of the transmission, the radio-centre indicates the

frequencies which the other party is to use, determines the order in which telegrams are to be sent, when they are to be repeated, etc.

### **Uslovnaya yavka – pre-arranged meeting**

A clandestine meeting between an agent and a representative of an intelligence service, when they do not know each other personally. The circumstances of the meeting – place and time (month, day and hour of day), password and response, are all made known to them in advance. Before the meeting, they are given detailed descriptions of each other and photographs, if available.

### **Uslovnosti – pre-arranged signals**

Written, phonetic or physical signs imparting pre-arranged information. They can be used by an agent to camouflage intelligence information to be communicated, but in the practice of capitalist intelligence services, when communicating with their agents, they are more often used for passing operational information, in the form of signalling messages: danger signal [**signal opasnosti**], a signal indicating the presence of SW in a letter, confirmation of the receipt of correspondence, a signal indicating the use of fall-back SW; a message about the filling of a DLB, indication of the time and place of a contact meeting, etc.

Since the pre-arranged signals are arbitrary, it is practically impossible to detect them. For this reason, they are normally communicated overtly by post, radio or telephone.

### **Uslovnnyye gruppy – pre-arranged groups**

Signals placed in an encrypted telegram in clear or camouflaged form.

The term covers indicator, identifier, service and other groups. Each group contains information which is essential for determining and selecting the cipher key elements used to encrypt a particular telegram.

### **Ustanovka adresa – tracing an address**

The clandestine identification of a house or apartment visited by a target of surveillance.

**Ustanovka operativnaya – operational background check**

1. A covert measure carried out by intelligence officers of the operational tracing service, with the aim of obtaining biographical and other identifying particulars on individuals of interest to the state security agencies. The secrecy and timeliness with which the information is obtained, as well as its accuracy and comprehensiveness, are the main prerequisites of operational background checks.
2. An operational document [**operativnyy dokument**] setting out the information obtained through an operational background check.

**Ustanovochnyye dannyye – identifying particulars**

The full range of biographical and other information identifying a person.

Brief identifying particulars consist of: surname, name and patronymic; year and place of birth; Party status; profession; marital status; place of residence (place where registered).

Full identifying particulars consist of the brief version with additional biographical details (previous places of work, residence, occupations, close and distant relations and their situation in society, material status and its compatibility with real income, behaviour at home and at work, moral, psychological and physical condition, visible marks). The comprehensiveness of the identifying particulars is determined by the actual need to provide details on specific aspects of a person's activities, and his professional and personal qualities.

**Ustanovochnyye dannyye radiostantsii – identifying particulars of a radio station**

All the features which identify the operation of a radio-station, or a group of radio stations (structure of call-signs, frequencies used, types of cipher, chat codes, headings of telegrams).

**Utrata dokumentov, sodержashchikh gosudarstvennuyu ili voyennuyu taynu – loss of documents containing state or military secrets**

Crime consisting of the loss of such documents as a result of a breach

of the rules for handling them, whereupon the documents, unknown to the person to whom they were entrusted, cease to be in his possession and fall, or may fall, into the hands of other persons.

The criminal code provides punishments for this.

**Uchastiye v antisovetskoy organizatsii – involvement with an anti-Soviet organisation**

A person's activity, together with other criminals, within a coherent and permanent group of people who have joined together by prior arrangement in order to carry out particularly dangerous crimes against the state.

Such involvement can manifest itself in various ways: joining an organisation, carrying out specific assignments, involvement in devising and carrying out an organisation's plan of activity, etc. For someone to be recognised as participating in an anti-Soviet organisation, it is essential to identify objective and subjective signs of complicity. Objectively, the actions of each of the accomplices [*souchastnik*] must have a causal relationship to the criminal activity of an anti-Soviet organisation [*antisovetskaya organizatsiya*], i.e. they must help to achieve the aims of the organisation. Subjectively, the activity of each member of an anti-Soviet organisation must reflect direct intent.

**Uchot daktiloskopicheskiy – fingerprint records**

The recording of criminals' identity from fingerprints. Convicted criminals, persons placed in detention or detained by the Militia on suspicion of committing a crime, and persons detained for violating the state frontier, have a ten-digit record in the special First Departments of the MVD and of MVD Directorates, at all-Union level and at republic, kray and oblast level. Recidivists, in addition, are recorded at Militia technical-operations departments in oblasts and towns on the basis of separate prints of the fingers of the right hand and of the left hand (five-digit record), or of separate prints of each finger (multi-digit record). Persons accused or suspected of committing crimes against the state, perpetrators of crimes against the state on the wanted list, and unidentified corpses are checked against the fingerprint record. Background reports of MVD records

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departments indicate when, on what grounds (conviction, detention) and with what identification particulars a person under investigation has previously been registered.

### **Uchot radiodannykh – record of radio data**

A record of information about active sources of radio-wave emissions (covering call-signs, station signals, frequencies, work schedules, operator handling, modulation and other data).

Such information is used to determine the identity of the radio-stations or sources of electromagnetic radiation.

### **Uchot radiostantsiy – record of radio-stations**

*See uchot radiodannykh (record of radio data)*

### **Uchotno-nabyludatelnoye delo – monitoring record file**

A form of operational record file established by Order No.0065 of the former USSR NKGB on 18 February 1944. It was abolished by order of the KGB in 1954.

## F

### **Fakt, zasluzhivayushchiy operativnogo vnimaniya – fact worthy of operational attention**

An event, phenomenon or circumstance which is of interest from the point of view of safeguarding USSR state security. It may frequently contain indications of enemy subversive activity.

### **Feldsvyaz (feldyegerskaya svyaz) – field (courier) communications**

A means of communication involving the transmission of important and, especially, secret documents by special couriers from the Field Communications Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Communications, and local branches of the Directorate.

**Fiktivnyy adres – false address**

*See adres fiktivnyy*

**Filtratsionnaya proverka – filtration check**

Checking persons sent to filtration camps and points [**filtratsionnyy lager** and **punkt**] in order to establish their identity and uncover spies, saboteurs, traitors, deserters and other criminal elements among them.

The process takes place by means of an official interrogation of the subjects of filtration by KGB operational teams, with the help of all the resources at their disposal (agents, cooptees and technical operations facilities).

If proof of the subject's criminal activity is obtained, a criminal case is launched and an investigation is carried out.

The subjects of filtration whose identity has been established and against whom there are no grounds for launching a criminal prosecution, are sent on as follows:

- Soviet citizens not eligible for military service, to permanent places of residence (their filtration files are passed on to the appropriate local KGB agencies).
- Former servicemen in the Soviet Army and Navy, and also persons of call-up age, are placed at the disposal of garrison commanders or military commandants. After operational use, filtration material on former members of the armed forces is sent for safe-keeping by the KGB, KGB Directorate or KGB Department at the pre-call up place of residence, or at their place of birth.
- Foreign nationals are sent to their permanent or temporary place of residence. Filtration files on them are passed on to the appropriate local KGB agencies.

**Filtratsionnyy lager – filtration camp**

A camp used during the war years to hold individuals due to be checked by the state security agencies – servicemen freed by the Soviet Army from German prisoner-of-war camps, individual escaped prisoners of war, and Soviet citizens who were displaced persons.

### **Filtratsionnyy punkt – filtration point**

A special establishment set up in wartime, in order to check suspicious elements detained in the zone of military operations, and also persons crossing the front line from the direction of the enemy. Repatriates [**repatrianty**] returning to the homeland en masse are also subject to checking at a filtration point.

In peacetime, filtration points can be set up by border troop command posts when carrying out searches in the frontier strip in order to check suspicious detained persons and by KGB agencies in order to check frontier violators.

In the field, Soviet Army filtration points are established by military commands. At the filtration points, work is in the hands of KGB operational groups.

### **Forma verbovki agenta – form of agent recruitment**

How the actual process of inducing a target of recruitment to cooperate secretly with the State Security Agencies is organised; the manner and sequence in which recruitment measures are carried out.

Various factors influence how the process of recruitment is organised, and these determine the actual form of recruitment.

A distinction is made between the following: recruitment in the form of a direct proposal to cooperate secretly (one-shot recruitment), and recruitment in the form of gradual involvement in secret cooperation.

Depending on whose behalf the proposal to cooperate secretly is made to the target, a distinction is made between recruitment 'under false flag' and recruitment in the name of the State Security Agencies.

The essence of a recruitment in the form of a direct proposal to cooperate secretly is that in the course of a recruitment conversation the target of recruitment is given a direct invitation to cooperate secretly with the State Security Agencies. The issue of cooperation in this case is resolved straightaway and the recruitment takes on the form of a 'one-shot' action.

In the case of a recruitment in the form of gradual involvement in secret cooperation, the operational officer makes contact with the recruitment target and, without raising the question of secret



cooperation, gives him particular assignments and in this way gradually draws him into agent work. By carrying out a series of operational assignments, the recruitment target is faced with the fact that he is cooperating with the State Security Agencies. This state of affairs culminates with a recruitment conversation, in the course of which the recruitment target consciously agrees to continue the relationship with the State Security Agencies that has already been taking shape.

In the process of a 'false flag' recruitment, the agent relationship with the recruitment target is established by the operational officer, in the name of the intelligence or counter-intelligence agencies of a bourgeois state, a bourgeois political party, capitalist monopoly, company, etc.

A 'false-flag' recruitment is governed by the need to draw into cooperation with the State Security Agencies individuals who cannot be expected to agree to work for the Soviet Union, but who could be of assistance for intelligence or counter-intelligence activity and could, for example, agree to cooperate with the intelligence service of a bourgeois state, a bourgeois party etc.

### **Forma operativnoy deyatel'nosti – form of operational activity**

The organisational framework of operational activity, determined by the grounds for carrying it out and by the nature of the operational tasks to be resolved.

The following are distinct forms of operational activity: receiving and checking signals, operational checks, operational cultivation, operational search, operational surveillance [*operativnaya proverka, operativnaya razrabotka, operativnyy rozysk, operativnoye nablyudeniye*].

### **Forma organizatsii naruzhnogo nablyudeniya – organisational form of surveillance**

The positioning of surveillance service personnel and resources and the manner of co-ordinating them in order to conduct clandestine surveillance on a target under given conditions. The following are organisational forms of surveillance: static surveillance, mobile surveillance, and zonal (staged) surveillance [*statsionarnoye*

**naruzhnoye nablyudeniye, podvizhnoye naruzhnoye nablyudeniye, nablyudeniye zonalnoye].**

**Fotografirovaniye sekretnoye – secret photography**

A method of acquiring factual information by means of concealed photography of the activities of targets of operational cultivation which are of interest (foreign intelligence officers and agents, members of anti-Soviet groups, etc.) and those of other persons of interest to the State Security Agencies; also a method of obtaining covert photographs of documents and other articles which incriminate persons under cultivation or investigation of preparing to carry out, or of carrying out, criminal acts.

Secret photography is carried out by means of special or standard equipment, camouflaged in everyday articles (clothing, briefcase, handbag, etc.) or set up in concealed locations.

Sometimes, secret photography is carried out with unconcealed equipment from unconcealed positions. In such cases, only the activities of the members of KGB agencies carrying out the photography are camouflaged.

**Fototaynopsis – photographic SW**

A variant of micro-SW [**mikrotaynopsis**] based on obtaining concealed photographic images on film (photographic post-cards, amateur photographs, transparencies, etc.). The concealed photographic image is then revealed with a specific developer.

**Kh**

**Kharakteristika agenta – agent profile**

An operational document [**operativnyy dokument**] describing the personal qualities, objective possibilities, strong points and shortcomings of an agent, which have come to light while he was used in agent work, the prospects of making further use of him, and

evaluating his work over a particular period. The profile is endorsed by the line-manager of the operational officer who drafted it.

## **Ts**

### **Tsenzura – censorship**

1. The examination of texts by an authorised state agency with the aim of approving or banning their publication in the open press, or their broadcast by radio or television, and also with the aim of permitting or banning their despatch by post, or the transmission of printed matter abroad.
2. The examination of the private postal correspondence of citizens by an authorised state agency. This is done for the following purposes:
  - a. determining the political bias of a text and its ideological content;
  - b. removing the possibility that information constituting a state or military secret might be divulged.

The scrutiny of manuscripts intended for publication by open civil publishing houses, and also the task of allowing or forbidding the works of these publishing houses to be sent abroad is the responsibility of the Chief Directorate for the Protection of State Secrets in Print under the USSR Council of Ministers and its local branches. Their purpose is to prevent political damage being caused to the Soviet state .

### **Tsenzura voyennaya – military censorship**

Monitoring of the following:

- a. manuscripts prepared by military publishing houses for publication in the open press;
- b. works of these publishing houses which are being sent abroad;

c. post to and from the army and military sites.

The Military Censorship of the USSR Ministry of Defence is the military censorship agency.

**Tsentralnyy punkt operativnoy svyazi – central operational liaison point**

A division of the Second Chief Directorate of the KGB which monitors the movement of foreign nationals from capitalist countries during their stay in the Soviet Union. It co-ordinates the activities of operational sections, when agent operational measures are being taken against such foreigners who are being studied and cultivated, and secures the prompt exchange of counter-intelligence information between state security agencies.

On the basis of instructions received from operational departments, the Central Operational Liaison Point advises regional KGB agencies of the movements of foreigners around the country and sends them information on particular foreign nationals, which needs to be taken into account when they are assessed and cultivated. It also issues instructions to take specific agent operational measures against some of them, and collects information from local KGB agencies. The Central Operational Liaison Point communicates with the first agency on the foreign nationals' route, and also with agencies which are directly responsible for taking specific measures.

The Central Operational Liaison Point is equipped with short-range communication devices and with long-distance landline communications.

**'Tsepochka' – chain**

A method of surveillance [**naruzhnoye nablyudeniye**], whereby intelligence officers follow the target one after another (in a chain), keeping a certain distance, and periodically changing places. This method is more often used when conducting surveillance in unfrequented urban streets and out of town.

**Tserkvi legalnyye v SSSR — churches legal in the USSR**

Organisations of clergy and believers of various religions, individual trends or religious tendencies, whose activities do not conflict with

the requirements of Soviet law (including Soviet legislation on religious cults). In the Christian religion the building (temple) where religious services are held is also called the church.

Religious organisations are allowed to operate after registering with the Council for Religious Affairs attached to the USSR Council of Ministers or its local representative offices.

In the USSR, the following are active: the Russian Orthodox Church, the Georgian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, the Armenian Apostolic Church, the Catholic, Protestant and Lutheran Churches, the Muslim, Buddhist and Judaic religions.

The expansion of links between religious organisations in the USSR and foreign church organisations provides favourable conditions for carrying out counter-intelligence tasks with the help of KGB agents among the clergy. At the same time, however, there is a desire among foreign religious organisations and capitalist intelligence services to exploit international links with church organisations in the USSR for their subversive ends.

### **Tserkvi nelegalnyye v SSSR – churches illegal in the USSR**

Particular church communities, chiefly of the Christian religion, whose activity conflicts with the requirements of Soviet law (including Soviet legislation on religious cults). In view of this, these religious communities cannot be registered with the Council for Religious Affairs attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, and this constitutes an official ban on their activities.

The most reactionary illegal church in the USSR is the former Uniate (Greek-Catholic) Church, a religious organisation which came about in 1596, through the union of the Orthodox and Catholic Churches imposed by the Vatican. In 1946, the Uniate Church was dissolved by means of unification with the Russian Orthodox Church. However, the most reactionary part of the Uniate clergy rejected reunification with the Russian Orthodox Church, retain their allegiance to the Vatican and maintain their anti-Soviet positions. Representatives of this reactionary clergy in the western districts of Ukraine were the instigators of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism.

There are also groups of church-goers who call themselves 'true

Orthodox Christians'. They are opposed to the leadership of the Russian Orthodox Church because of its loyal attitude towards the Soviet system.

**Tserkovno-sektantskiy avtoritet – church-sectarian authority**

A person enjoying particular influence and general recognition within a church or sectarian environment. His views on issues of faith, and also on a range of other issues, are accepted by believers as an incontrovertible truth.

Such authorities are often the leaders and most active members of hostile church or sectarian groups.

## Ch

**Chastnyy vyezd – private entry**

Entry into the USSR by foreign nationals, stateless persons, Soviet citizens permanently resident abroad, on personal business (to see relatives, friends and acquaintances, for permanent residence in our country, for treatment, recuperation in sanatoria or rest-homes, for the administration and collection of an inheritance, etc.).

The procedure for entry into the USSR on private (personal) business is governed by an instruction of the USSR MVD entitled 'Procedure for the submission and review of applications by Soviet citizens, foreign nationals and stateless persons, to leave and enter the Soviet Union on private business'.

**Chastnyy vyyezd – private exit**

The exit from the USSR by Soviet citizens and also foreign nationals permanently resident in the Soviet Union, and stateless persons, on personal business.

The procedure for leaving the USSR on private business is regulated by an instruction of the USSR MVD [see **chastnyy vyezd**] and by an instruction of the USSR Ministry of Defence entitled

‘Procedure for the registration of exits to Socialist countries and entry into the USSR by servicemen, workers, and officials of the Soviet Army and Navy and their families’.

**Chornaya propaganda – black propaganda**

*See* propaganda ‘chornaya’

**ChK – Cheka (chrezvychaynyye komissii) – Emergency Committees, branches of the All-Union Emergency Committee**

*See* vserossiyskaya chrezvychaynaya komissiya po borbe s kontrrevolyutsiyey i sabotazhem]

**Chrezvychaynoye polozheniye – state of emergency**

Conditions brought about by the international or domestic situation, calling for the adoption of emergency measures for the protection of state security and public order.

**Chrezvychaynoye proisshetviye – emergency incident**

An unusual event which has led or could lead to disaster, damage to an industrial, transport, military or other installation, or various parts or elements of it, lead to human casualties, harm people’s health or have other serious consequences, thereby harming the state (mechanical breakdown, catastrophes, mass disorders, frontier violations, armed attack etc.).

For KGB agencies, emergency incidents are chiefly those which bear the mark of particularly dangerous crimes against the state.

**Chrezvychaynyye меры охраны государственной безопасности и общественного порядка – emergency measures for the maintenance of state security and public order**

The full range of legal and organisational measures which can be applied by the Soviet state in an emergency situation in the interests of the country in defence of state security and public order. Emergency measures are adopted in the event of a threat to the country’s defence and state security. The threat can be of a political nature or it may be due to natural disasters.

## Sh

### **Shifr – cipher**

The set of pre-arranged rules, documents and technical devices, with the aid of which a clear text can be enciphered.

### **Shifr avariynnyy – emergency cipher**

A cipher intended for use in case the main operating cipher is compromised, lost or destroyed.

### **Shifrovannaya svyaz (shifrsvyaz) – cipher communications link**

A special type of communications link, organised with the help of manual ciphers or pre-encipherment machines, designed to protect state, military or official secrets when transmitting information through technical means of communication.

### **Shifrrabotnik – cipher operator**

A member of a cipher agency with special training and official access to work with ciphers.

### **Shifrtelegramma – cipher telegram**

The clear text of a message, ready for encipherment or obtained after decipherment. The text of such telegrams is written on special forms.

### **Shpion – spy**

A staff member or agent of the intelligence agencies of capitalist countries or anti-Soviet organisations and centres abroad, who, on the instructions of his intelligence service, extracts, steals or collects important political, military, economic and other information for use against the interests of the USSR and other socialist states.

### **Shpionazh – espionage**

One of the main forms of the subversive activity of capitalist intelligence services and anti-Soviet elements, consisting in handing over, stealing or collecting information which constitutes a state or



military secret with the aim of passing it on to a foreign state, foreign organisation or their agents, and also handing over or collecting other information on the instructions of a foreign intelligence service in order to harm the interests of the USSR.

Each of the actions listed above constitutes by itself a complete act of espionage.

Depending on the nature of the violation, espionage is divided into two types:

- a) Handing over, stealing or collecting information constituting a state or military secret.
- b) Handing over or collecting information on the instructions of a foreign intelligence service in order to damage the interests of the USSR.

The difference between them is that the object of the first category of espionage is information which constitutes a state or military secret. In such cases the actions of collecting, stealing or handing over constitute espionage, regardless of whether they are committed on the instructions of a foreign intelligence service, or on the subject's own initiative. In order to treat such actions as espionage, it is not necessary for the perpetrator to be connected with a foreign intelligence service and to be instructed to collect this information. The object of the second category of espionage is other information [*inyye svedeniya*]. The actions of collecting and handing over such information only constitute espionage in cases where the person committing such actions was instructed to do so by a foreign intelligence service, i.e. he was a staff member or agent of that service. Handing over or collecting other information on one's own initiative with the aim of passing it on to a foreign state, foreign organisation or their agents or preparation to commit this crime, in the form of assisting a foreign state to carry out activity hostile to the USSR, if the subject acted with the intention of harming the state independence, territorial integrity or military power of the USSR, constitutes a complete act of treason against the Motherland.

### **Shpionomania – ‘spy mania’**

A specific socio-psychological state which the ruling circles and

intelligence services of bourgeois states seek to whip up artificially among the population of their own country and of third countries in the interest of achieving foreign and domestic policy objectives, and especially in the interests of combating the intelligence services of foreign states.

‘Spy mania’ is characterised by an exaggerated conception of the activities of enemy intelligence services and, especially, of the number of agents which they use. It manifests itself in excessive suspicion of particular groups of citizens in their own country, as well as of foreigners. Spy mania often takes the form of campaigns with the following aims: boosting counter-intelligence effort against the external intelligence services of socialist states; compromising progressive elements in bourgeois countries and carrying out political repression against them under the guise of security measures; undermining the international authority of the Soviet Union and of other socialist countries (propagating fabrications about ‘total Soviet espionage’, etc.).

### **Shpionskoye snaryazheniye – spying equipment**

In a broad sense, this covers objects and devices with which an agent (intelligence officer) is equipped and which he uses to penetrate a target country, which serve as means of subsistence, attack and defence, and also as means of carrying out subversive activity and communicating with the intelligence service. In a narrower sense, it covers those elements of an agent’s (intelligence officer’s) equipment which he uses to acquire, record and store information and to communicate with the intelligence centre.

## **E**

### **Ekipirovka operativnaya – operational kit**

Items of various kinds (clothing, footwear, everyday objects, etc.) serving to support the legend [**legenda**] used by a person carrying out an operational assignment.

**Ekonomicheskoye upravleniye (EKU) – economic directorate**

A structural division of the VChK (GPU, OGPU), first created within the VChK on 25 January 1921, to combat counter-revolution in the economic sphere. The EKU was given the following tasks: to combat wrecking, economic espionage, abuse of authority, corruption, mis-management, wilful failure to carry out obligations under agreements made with state agencies. The EKU was also given the following tasks: to help ‘the economic People’s Commissariats to seize the commanding heights of the country’s economy’; to help the Trade Commissariat and the Chief Concessions Directorate to monitor concessions, mixed companies, joint stock companies and private trade; to inform the Central Committee of the VKP (b) and the Council for Work and Defence about the country’s economic situation.

**Eksperiment operativnyy – operational experiment**

A method of operational activity whereby KGB agencies covertly study the activities of a particular individual, or an event, situation, or phenomenon of interest to them under specially created conditions.

The target of the operational experiment might be, in the first place, the activities of a person, chiefly the conduct of someone being checked or cultivated, or other persons of interest to KGB agencies; and secondly, various circumstances which are of importance for establishing the objective truth when checking initial signals, when handling operational cases (operational check, cultivation) or when resolving other operational tasks.

In connection with this, all operational experiments carried out by KGB agencies fall into two main groups:

1. Experiments relating to the creation of certain conditions, in reaction to which a person of interest to the KGB (under investigation or cultivation, etc.) commits certain actions without suspecting that he is the target of specific covert surveillance, and thereby confirms or dispels the suspicions which have arisen about him.
2. Experiments relating to the reproduction of a specific situation

and the study of issues of interest to the KGB under specially created conditions. The characteristic of this type of operational experiment is that here, the object of the covert study is not to observe the reactions of a particular person (his behaviour, conduct etc.), but to monitor various circumstances, for example, the potential for the officers (or agents) carrying out the monitoring operation to acquire sensory (sound, visual, etc.) evidence of the target's actions, or to check the possibility of carrying out certain actions in given circumstances, etc.

Depending on the conditions, experiments of the first group fall into experiments supposedly promoting a situation and experiments designed to prevent a situation.

The essence of the former is to create conditions which, in the view of the person whose actions are being checked, could promote the implementation of his designs and plans, and observe how he reacts to these conditions. Typical experiments of this kind are: dangling before identified intelligence officers, enemy agents or persons suspected of belonging to the agent network of capitalist intelligence services, apparent channels of communication with intelligence centres (when there are grounds to assume that these people are out to find such channels); dangling sources of intelligence before enemy intelligence officers and agents; dangling agents for recruitment, etc.

The essence of preventive experiments is to create conditions which are not conducive to particular actions being taken by the person under investigation and to observe his reaction to these conditions. Experiments in this category are designed to check whether the target tries to circumvent the obstacles which have been created, and if so, what precise actions he takes, as their nature may reveal his true intentions. Typical experiments in this category are as follows: depriving the target, under some plausible pretext, of direct access to sources of information (for example, by transferring him from a special-regime site to another one); depriving him of the opportunity to go abroad, etc.

Operational experiments of the first group must be carried out in strict secrecy, since their disclosure can not only lead to the

experiment's failure, but can also be exploited by the enemy to disinform the state security agencies. Apart from this, artificially created conditions should not prompt the person under investigation to do what is expected, as this could lead to a distorted perception of his trend of thought, and it could even provoke him into undesired activity. Experimental manipulation in this situation consists of feeding into the whole scene variations which could happen at another time or place, without the intervention of the state security agencies; the person being checked himself decides what to do in the circumstances, in line with his intentions.

In their aims and objectives, and also the way they are carried out, operational experiments of the second group are similar in many respects to investigation experiments, but differ in terms of the personnel taking part and the documentary processing of the results. In contrast to an investigation experiment, an operational experiment is carried out covertly, with the help of operational forces and resources. Information received in the course of the operation is used in the same way as agent data. It cannot be used as evidence in court.

Operational experiments of the second group also include experiments carried out by the KGB to check the effectiveness of its own counter-intelligence measures: sending a supposed illegal agent to the area of a special-regime site, with the aim of testing the effectiveness of the special-regime and operational measures for detecting illegals; sending operational officers or agents on a trip, with the necessary equipment, along particular routes often used by diplomatic intelligence officers, with the aim of establishing what information can be gathered on the journey by visual observation, using technical devices, etc.

### **Ekspperiment sledstvennyy – investigation experiment**

An investigative procedure carried out by a person leading an enquiry, or an investigator, in the form of tests aimed at checking and confirming existing evidence connected with the case, and for checking and evaluating investigative hypotheses and obtaining new evidence. The investigation experiment takes place in the presence of official observers.

**Eksterritorialnost (vnezemelnost) – extra-territoriality**

1. The special legal status of naval vessels, aircraft, helicopters and military units located on the territory of a foreign state with that state's permission. Extra-territoriality means that military aircraft, vessels, helicopters and places where military units are deployed are treated as territory of their state and are exempt from the jurisdiction of the host country.
2. The theory justifying the immunity and privileges of diplomatic missions. In accordance with the theory of extra-territoriality, a diplomatic mission and its staff within an embassy building notionally remained on the territory of their state, and the laws of the host country did not apply to them. This justified the inviolability of the premises of a diplomatic mission and of the residences of diplomatic staff. In practice, this has often led to abuses, in particular the granting of asylum on the premises of a diplomatic mission to people pursued by the authorities of a host country. The theory of extra-territoriality has become obsolete, as it is universally acknowledged that diplomatic missions and diplomats are obliged to respect the laws of the host country.

**Emigrant – emigrant**

A person who leaves the state voluntarily or under compulsion for political, economic or religious reasons and moves to another country, with a view to settling there.

**Emigratsiya antisovetskaya – anti-Soviet emigration**

People from the USSR and tsarist Russia who are hostile to the Soviet state. Bourgeois nationalists form the bulk of anti-Soviet emigration.

Anti-Soviet emigration launched and is part of anti-socialist emigration, a tool of capitalist states and their intelligence services.

**Emigratsiya patrioticheskaya – patriotic emigration**

People from tsarist Russia and the USSR who love and respect the Soviet state, irrespective of the reasons which compelled them to emigrate.

They keep up their contacts with the Soviet Union, in particular

through the Soviet Committee for Cultural Relations with Compatriots Abroad [**Sovetskiy komitet po kulturnym svyazyam s sootchestvennikami za rubezhom**]. They join associations, clubs and patriotic groups and circles.

Imperialist intelligence services and anti-Soviet émigré organisations seek to penetrate patriotic émigré organisations with the aim of exploiting their positions to carry out subversive activity against the USSR.

**Emissar – emissary**

A person sent out on a secret assignment. An emissary is usually sent to the USSR or another Socialist country by an anti-Soviet or anti-socialist émigré organisation with the task of making contact with one of their representatives, operating illegally in the country, collecting espionage information and setting up new anti-Soviet groups, etc.

**Etapirovaniye – escorting**

This term is obsolete.

See **konvoirovaniye**

**Ya**

**Yavka kontrolnaya – control meeting**

1. A meeting between the head of a state security agency (operational section) with an agent or resident who is in contact with an operational officer subordinate to the senior officer. The meeting takes place in order to monitor and offer practical support to the operational officer in running, developing and training the agent (resident). Operational officers carry out control meetings with an agent who is in contact with a resident. This control meeting can take place with the participation of the resident or in his absence.
2. A meeting pre-arranged in case a planned meeting cannot take place for some reason.

**Yavka s agentom – agent meeting**

A clandestine personal meeting between a member of an intelligence or counter-intelligence agency with an agent, in the course of which the agent reports the results of assignments carried out, is given the next assignment and the necessary resources, and is given instructions on the means of carrying them out. The meeting is also used to develop and train the agent.

In KGB counter-intelligence activity, meetings between operational officers and agents are the main means of communication. As a rule, an agent meeting takes place in clandestine or rendezvous premises.

Intelligence officers of capitalist states hold meetings on Soviet territory, and abroad, when the agent is out of the country. The time and place of such agent meetings depend on their purpose, the operational situation, the agent's place of residence and work and the social and official status of those involved. The place of an agent meeting can be an apartment, museum, theatre, café, restaurant, street, park, metro station, etc.

Sometimes the meeting takes place between persons who were not previously acquainted [*see uslovnaya yavka*].

**Yavka s povinnoy – admission of guilt**

The appearance of a person who has committed a crime before the investigative, legal or other authorities, to admit he is guilty of committing a crime. As distinct from a voluntary renunciation, an admission of guilt does not rule out criminal responsibility. When a court passes sentence, the admission of guilt is treated as a mitigating factor.

**Yavochnaya kvartira – secret rendezvous premises**

*See kvartira yavochnaya*

**Yavochnyy adres – rendezvous address**

1. The place where agents or operational officers with whom there has been no contact while they were carrying out an operational assignment are to rendezvous. Such rendezvous addresses are sometimes given to agents who are sent to carry out assignments



outside the country, or to travelling agents etc. The rendezvous address may well be an official establishment of the state security agencies, a secret rendezvous or clandestine apartment [yavochnaya or konspirativnaya kvartira], or the apartment of an undeclared member of KGB agencies.

2. The home address of a Soviet citizen who has been induced to cooperate with a foreign intelligence service, and which is used by the intelligence service for meeting agents (or intelligence officers), handing over documents or instructions for future action. A rendezvous address is a place where illegal agents may come, after penetrating into Soviet territory, to hide away, to receive instructions, documents, etc.

In the period when there was a nationalist underground in the western oblasts of the Ukrainian SSR and in the Baltic republics, members of nationalist gangs set up rendezvous addresses in the apartments of nationalists.

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